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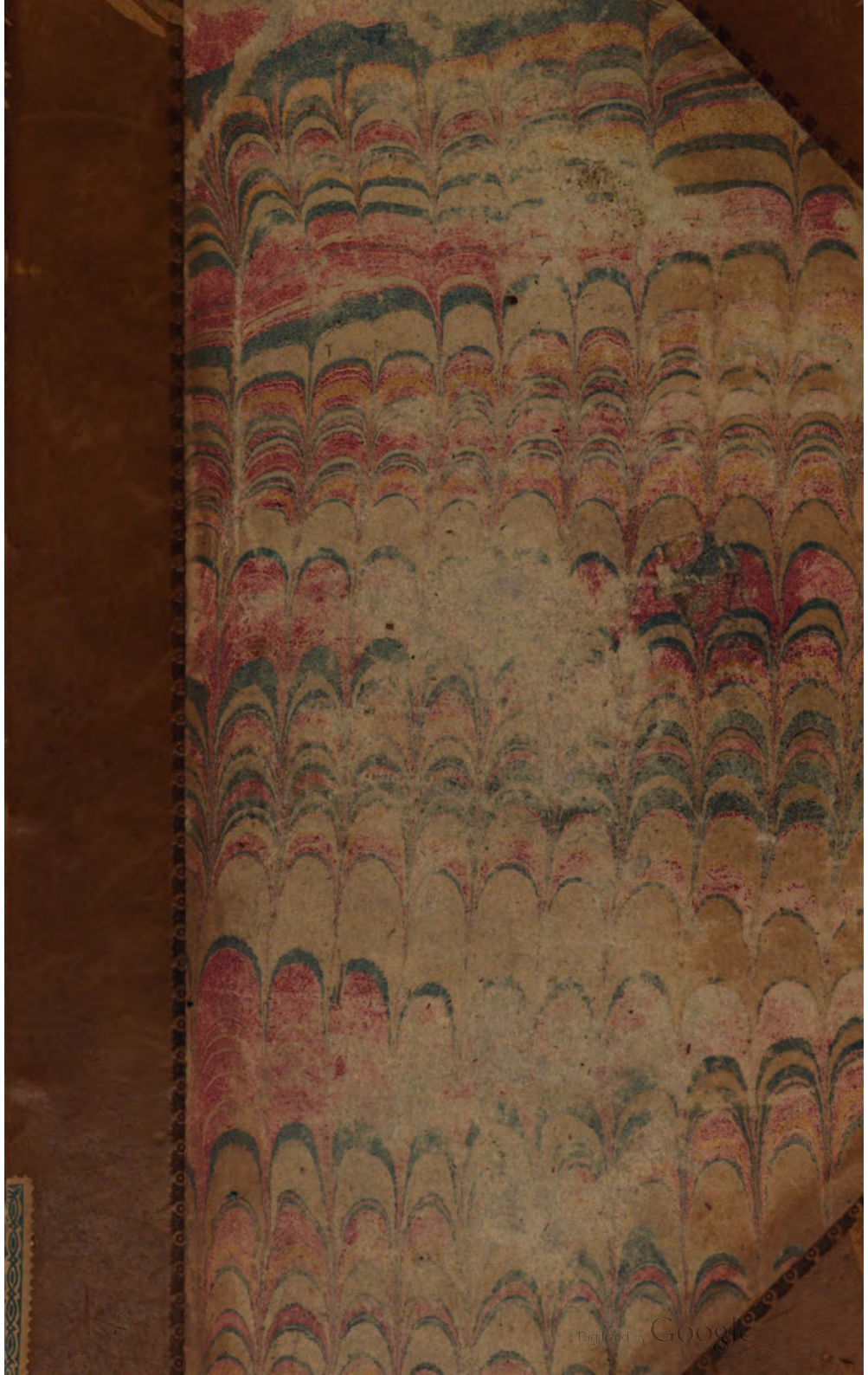
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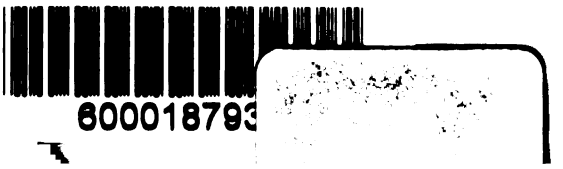

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THE DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

DURING HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

FROM

1799 TO 1818.

'Monumentum ære perennius."

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THE DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

DURING HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

IN

INDIA, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, THE LOW COUNTRIES, AND FRANCE,

FROM

1799 TO 1818.



COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,

BY

LIEUT. COLONEL GURWOOD,

ESQUIRE TO HIS GRACE AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

VOLUME THE ELEVENTH.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

MDCCCXXXVIII.

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THE

DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

IN

THE PENINSULA AND FRANCE,

IN

1813-14.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, August 15, 1813. 8 P.M.

'I was very much concerned to find from your note delivered to me by General Oswald, that your health was in such a state as to induce you to think of returning to England. However much I regret this circumstance, I cannot but think you are right in giving up, if you find your health not equal to the calls upon your exertions; and I can only return my thanks for returning to us when you did. I will make the King's Government acquainted with the state of your health by the first opportunity.

'I have received your note of this day regarding the works to be constructed in the second line behind the Bidasoa.

'You may depend upon it that, whatever we may do elsewhere, we cannot make the position between Oyarzun and the Bidasoa too strong. I have been on horseback to-day, and I hope to be able in a day or two to go over and look at the ground; but in the mean time it is desirable that no time should be lost in commencing on the works of the second line which you propose. The second line is, if possible, more

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important than the first, which it is not very easy to hold with an inferior body of troops without a strong second line.

'I am glad to hear of the approach of the fleet.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 15th August, 1813. 8 P.M.

'I have received your letters of the 13th and 14th, and from what you say, I think it quite clear that Guetaria can be of no use to us; and I therefore wait only for the report of the officers of Engineers to order that it may be destroyed entirely.

'There is nothing new whatever. I enclose the project of a peace sent to me by my correspondent, which he swears is handed about as what Napoleon is ready to consent to. It proves only that they are preparing the minds of the people in France to large cessions.

'I am glad to find you are better. I am so likewise, but not yet quite free from pain when I move, and sometimes even when sitting still.

'Believe me, &c.

'*To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'By the bye there is news that General Paris has retired from Jaca to France. Mina says driven by *his* troops, with whom they certainly had an action on the 11th. A garrison of 800 men has been left in Jaca.'

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 15th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 6th, and I have given directions that a letter should be written to the Portuguese Government in regard to General Peacocke, which will, I hope, be satisfactory to them. I shall, besides, send their letter to England by an early opportunity.

'I never entertained the slightest doubt of the advantage which the country derived from the presence of the

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army in Portugal; I only hope that it will not suffer so much from its absence as that the revenue will fail.

'I have not written to you for a long time, and I am afraid that you have not been better treated in the way of correspondence by others. In the way of military news and intentions, I have nothing to add to my dispatches. I think I am too strong for Soult, on the defensive; and I shall probably take the offensive as soon as I can take San Sebastian or Pamplona, and can hear of the northern Powers deciding upon their line one way or other.

'It is reported on the frontier that peace is made, but I have no reason to believe it. I do not, however, like the state in which matters were in Germany early in July, although ministers and Lord Cathcart did. In order to show you how they stood, and my opinion upon them, I enclose (*entre nous*) the copy of a letter which I wrote to Lord Bathurst yesterday,

'The accounts of the battle of Vitoria were received at Brandeiss from Dresden on the 8th of July. Buonaparte knew of the battle only on the 6th, and it was kept secret even from Maret; but Count Bubna discovered it on the 7th. The last battles, however, are more important; and I am only afraid that they will lead to concessions by Buonaparte to Austria and to Russia and Prussia which may lead to a peace with those Powers, to the exclusion of England and the Powers of the Peninsula.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Hon. Frederick North.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 15th August, 1813.

'I received only this day your letter of the 11th, for which I am very much obliged to you; and I am very sorry that I have not had the pleasure of meeting you.

'I write to Sir George Collier, who commands the squadron on the north coast of Spain, to request that he will facilitate to you, by every means in his power, a passage to England for yourself and your party at Bilbao. I am inclined to believe, from what I have heard of the navigation of the river at Bilbao since I have directed that some of the

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transports should go there, that you will accomplish your object sooner either by coming to Passages, from whence some transports will be dispatched immediately, or by going to Santander, where there is a packet waiting to be dispatched, and which I will not order to England till Sunday next, the 22nd.

'I write to Sir George Collier, who will send you this letter, to request that he will advise you what to do. But I must add to the advice which he will give you, that the siege of San Sebastian is carrying on within two miles of Passages, and that that harbour is full of transports, ordnance, store ships, victuallers, &c., and the town and its neighbourhood of soldiers of all nations, muleteers, &c. &c., and that you would be very uncomfortable while waiting there. I would therefore rather recommend the packet at Santander; but I must tell you that you cannot get there in a carriage. I do not believe there will be another packet at Santander, as I have desired that they may in future come to Passages.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Hon. F. North.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 15th August, 1813.

'Mr. North and a party of gentlemen, consisting of Lord Bayning, Mr. Joinville, Mr. Howard, Dr. Holland, and Mr. Taylor, are at Bilbao, and are desirous of going to England; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will facilitate the means of their going in a transport either from thence or from Passages. Adverting to what you have stated of the difficulty of getting out of Bilbao, I have told Mr. North that you would probably think it advisable that he should come to Passages; but there, on the other hand, he will find a want of accommodation, and other inconveniences resulting from the operations going on in the neighbourhood. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send to Mr. North at Bilbao the enclosed letter, with what you will write to him regarding his passage to England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 15 Août, 1813.

'Le Général Wimpffen vous aura écrit pour vous faire savoir que le Général ——— ——— est malade, et se trouve dans la nécessité d'aller prendre les bains pour sa blessure; et vous aura proposé de ma part de venir prendre le commandement de l'armée de Réserve de l'Andalusie, qui se trouve campée près d'Echalar. J'ai seulement à ajouter à ce qu'il vous dit là-dessus mes vœux qu'il vous puisse convenir de faire ce que nous souhaitons.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 16th August, 1813.

'——— ——— has desired leave to quit his army on account of his health, and is about to absent himself. He proposes to go to some baths in Andalusia. I believe that his wound is in a very bad way; but I likewise believe that he is but little inclined to serve in the situation in which alone under circumstances he can serve: I mean in the command of his own *corps d'armée*.

'Of all the officers that I have yet had to deal with, ——— ——— is the most difficult. Since the correspondence which I told you I had had with him last spring, nothing has passed between him and me excepting what was very polite; but he very lately wrote a most improper letter to Wimpffen, because Wimpffen had used the word "*quiere*" instead of "*desea*," in conveying an order to him; and he has more than once manifested the most impracticable temper that I have yet met with in any country. What he wants is, that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies should be joined into one, and that he should be appointed to command this army in Catalonia; the result of which arrangement would be, that he must likewise command the Anglo Sicilian corps there, or he would quarrel with Lord William Bentinck; and I am certain that, if I find him not easy to manage, Lord William would find him quite impracticable.

'When he found on conversation with me that I did not like this scheme, he then, in a letter to Wimpffen, stated that the Spanish nation and army expected, and were anxious,

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that all the Spanish troops acting on this side should be joined together, and should act as one corps. I sent him word, that I had not lately heard of any Spanish troops acting together as one corps that had not been destroyed; and that the last that had so acted had been destroyed by half their numbers. That under these circumstances, I, who was responsible, would not assemble the Spanish troops in one corps, till I should see better means of maintaining them as one corps, and of their acting together. In two days afterwards, he sent to desire leave to go to the baths; and in the mean time we are upon very civil terms. Castaños told me, however, that he did not think the scale of command sufficient for him who had commanded in Catalonia; he ought to have added, who had lost an army there, and the province, for that is the fact.

'I mention these circumstances to you, because I think it probable that ——— ——— will endeavor to push his objects at Cadiz as the moment of the grand intrigue approaches at the opening of the new Cortes in October.

'I find from Lord William Bentinck, that Roche, having given over the troops of his division to General Whittingham (by what authority does not exactly appear, but I believe by Lord William Bentinck, under an erroneous notion that they were paid and clothed by Great Britain, and therefore that he had a right to do with them as he pleased), was about to form another division of 7000 men from "*dispersos*" in Valencia. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will tell him, that you can have nothing to say to this new division, and that he must look solely to the Spanish authorities for his orders respecting it, as well as for its subsistence, clothing, &c.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 16th August, 1813.

'When the orders were received for the removal of ——— from the command of the 4th army, he expressed great anxiety respecting the state of his affairs, and stated the impossibility of his being able to live at Cadiz on the income

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of a Counsellor, which is only 2000 dollars a year. This does appear sufficiently clear certainly, adverting to the expense of living at Cadiz; and he requested me to endeavor to obtain for him something from England. Such an arrangement is quite out of the question at the present moment, and would have been equally injurious to ——— and to ourselves; and he would have lost the ability which he possesses to render any service hereafter to the alliance, supposing him to be so inclined. I therefore considered it best to recommend to you to continue to pay him his allowance as Captain General not employed: that is to say, the difference between that allowance and that of Counsellor of State, until we shall see the result of the existing crisis.

'I do not know whether you give the Spanish Government a detailed account of the expenditure of the subsidy; but if you should, it will be best to keep this article out of sight for some time. If at last it should be necessary, I will apply to the British Government to make this allowance to —— in addition to the subsidy.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To General Dumouriez.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 16th Août, 1813.

'Vous aurez vu ce que nous avons fait ici depuis que je vous ai écrit la dernière lettre. Le Maréchal Soult a fait une mauvaise opération, et a perdu beaucoup de monde. Des accidens inconcevables l'ont laissé parvenir à échapper lui même: et après tout il fut obligé de faire marcher six divisions par un petit défilé le long de la Bidasoa pendant trois lieues, les troupes Espagnoles tirant sur sa colonne. Ils ont perdu leur bagages: et si le Général Espagnol Barcenas eut tenu le pont de Yanzi avec une brigade qu'il avait, au lieu d'avec un bataillon de *caçadores* Espagnols, jusqu'à l'arrivée des Anglais, Soult et ses divisions étaient encore perdus.

'Je ne crois pas que j'aille si vite que l'imagination de beaucoup de personnes; mais je me suis avancé autant que je crois le pouvoir dans les circonstances actuelles, sans risquer un malheur qui serait bien funeste au monde.

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'Cependant j'espère bientôt être en mesure de porter des coups forts et decisifs.

'Agréez, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Le Général Dumouriez.*'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 17th August, 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'I received about an hour ago your letter of half past 4 P.M. yesterday, regarding Guetaria.

'I have received two letters from Sir William Beresford, who has looked at that post, and he appears to be of opinion that it is entirely useless as a protection to the roadstead and harbour; that the town cannot be held against a superior force; and that the use of the post would only be to prevent a superior maritime enemy from using the harbour and roadstead, which, however, as is above stated, it could not effectually protect.

'I waited therefore only for the engineer's report to order that it might be effectually destroyed. The directions which you have given to Sir Richard Fletcher do not materially interfere with this intention, and, if executed in full, will cost only 150 dollars. It may be as well, however, to stop the contract, if it can be done, till I shall have the engineer's report.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'à Lesaca, ce 17 Août, 1813.
à 3 heures de l'après-midi.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je suis bien fâché de ne pas avoir le plaisir de vous voir, surtout pour la cause de votre absence.

'Le Général Giron est ici, et sera avec vous demain matin de très bonne heure, pour recevoir le commandement de l'armée *ad interim*. Il vous portera une lettre du Général Wimpffen. Je serais bien aise de vous voir avant votre départ.

'Agréez, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*'

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To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 17th August, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of a Regimental Court Martial, on the trial of ——— ———, ——— ———, ——— ———, and ——— ———, of the Cavalry Staff corps; and, as it appears by the proceedings and sentence that these men are very unfit to perform the duties expected from this corps, I have thought it proper to order that they may be sent to the army depôt in England; and I beg leave to submit that they may be ordered to join their respective regiments.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 17th August, 1813.

'In your letter to me on the subject of Guetaria, you mentioned that the 600 men in garrison there might as well be employed elsewhere. We did not know that there were any men there, but it is just possible that Mendizabal may have sent some of his men there; and if there are any there, I am desirous that they should go to Bilbao, where there are a great many prisoners, and nobody to take care of them.

'If, therefore, there are any troops at Guetaria, I shall be obliged to you if you will send their commanding officer the enclosed letters. If there are none, I beg you to return the letters.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Brisbane.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'I have received the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of ——— ———, private soldier of the —st regiment, for desertion, and your recommendation of him.

'I would observe to the Court, that the soldiers tried by a

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General Court Martial are selected, among many criminals, as those whose crimes it is expedient to punish to the full extent of the law, either from the enormity of the offence, or from the circumstances under which it is committed, or from the necessity of making an example at the moment.

'All these objects are defeated by the recommendations in which General Courts Martial are too much in the habit of indulging themselves; and their time and attention in trying the prisoner, and mine in preparing the charge and evidence for them, and afterwards in perusing and considering their proceedings, are entirely thrown away.

'I have to inform the General Court Martial that, for some time past, the number of desertions from the army has been enormous, and that no reason whatever exists for it. Examples of punishment are therefore necessary; and it rests with them to determine whether they will or not persist in their recommendation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Brisbane.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To J. C. Herries, Esq.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'Mr. Deputy Commissary of Accounts Dickens having applied to me to appoint Messrs. Arckroyd and Jesse to act as Deputy Assistants in his department, till the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury should be known, I beg to acquaint you that I have thought it proper to desire him to refer his recommendation to you, as I think the service will not suffer by the delay, and you will be able to judge whether it is necessary to have the number of officers in the Account department augmented.

'I beg leave to add that Messrs. Arckroyd and Jesse have been several years in the department, and are reported to me to be gentlemen very well qualified for promotion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. C. Herries, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, regarding Major —— of the —— regiment.

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'Considering that Colonel —— is the Lieutenant Colonel, and Major —— the Major of that corps, the —— has, in my opinion, the greatest merit for being what it is. In justice to Colonel ——, I must say that he is a most gallant soldier, and deserves my commendation for his conduct in the several actions in which he has been engaged in the present campaign.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'The enemy's detachment, under General Paris, which had remained at Jaca since it retired from the Ebro, retired again from that place into France on the night of the 11th. This detachment had been attacked on the 11th by a detachment of the infantry of General Mina's division; but I imagine that its retreat from Jaca was occasioned by the recent operations in this quarter, and by the necessity of reinforcing the army in my front. A garrison of 800 men has been left in Jaca.

'No movement has been made by the allied troops, nor any of consequence by the enemy, since my last report. I am still waiting for the ordnance and ammunition to continue the attack of San Sebastian.

'I have no recent accounts from Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck.

'I learn from General Mina that Daroca surrendered on the 11th instant.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'I enclose what the Commissary General says upon Mr. Sampayo being employed to purchase grain in Ireland.

'I likewise enclose the state. The desertion is terrible, and is quite unaccountable, particularly among the British

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troops. I am not astonished that the foreigners should go, as those who enlisted the foreigners for Government have taken them in general from the prisons; but, unless they entice away the British soldiers, there is no accounting for their going in such numbers as they do. Then we treat deserters in such a manner, that we have for the last three years got none from the enemy.

'There are at this moment from 800 to 900 in confinement at Lisbon, who have been there, I believe, two years, because the Admiralty have given orders that they should not be sent home. This, and enlisting them at Lisbon for General Campbell's West India corps, have cured the French army of deserting to us.

'We have not yet taken on the strength the 76th and 84th regiments, which have arrived. We have taken on the strength, however, the first 300 recruits that arrived.

'Your Lordship will see by my report, that we are still waiting for the battering train; and we have thus lost sixteen days in the month of August since I should have renewed the attack upon San Sebastian, if I had had the means. This is a most important period in the campaign, particularly for the attack of a place in the Bay of Biscay. How we are to attack Bayonne afterwards I am sure I do not know. A British Minister cannot have too often under his view the element by which he is surrounded, and cannot make his preparations for the operations of the campaign at too early a period.

'We hear from France that peace is concluded. All that I am apprehensive of is, that the allies may be induced to consent to a renewal of the armistice for a lengthened period of time, in order to finish the negotiations for peace, by which Buonaparte may be enabled to detach a large force against us. I hope they understand that if he should do so, and we should by accident be overpowered, which I do not think likely, he will not fulfil any expectations of favorable terms which he may have held out to them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'We have as yet no increase of naval force, excepting in

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dispatch vessels. It is curious enough that all the intelligence I have of San Sebastian comes from the French head quarters, they getting it by sea! I have just heard that a detachment of *sapeurs*, and some medical men, have arrived in the place; and I see General Rey's account of the assault in the *Journal de Paris*.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'I have received a letter from Sir Thomas Graham, in which he tells me that he finds his health so much affected by the service and the climate, that it will be necessary for him to go home in a few weeks.

'You will be the best judge whether it will be necessary to send any one else out.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813.

'I have received your note of 6 A.M. this morning, and I am sorry that I can do no more about the boats than I have done. I have never seen matters otherwise in Spain: there is always a great deal of enthusiasm, and a great desire for success, but when exertion is called for, the call is never answered.

'I have written to General Alava both about carts and boats. I am happy to say, however, that the artillery have 100 carts of our own, and that there are 100 more coming up to Tolosa, of which 30 are arrived there, and are applicable to this service. These will do more than the 300 country carts called for.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I enclose the report of the engineer on Guetaria. The only question that occurs to my mind on the destruction of

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this place is, whether in the winter there is sufficient water on the island to maintain a post which the enemy might place on it, when our ships should leave the coast, and thus prevent us from using the harbour, we being in possession of the main land. I shall be obliged to you if you will have inquiry made on this point as soon as possible.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813. 8 P.M.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from —— —— in regard to his rank. I was wrong in the decision which I had made, and I have altered it; but as it is quite impossible to leave the —— liable to the chance of being commanded even for a day by ————, in which I believe you concur with me, I shall be obliged to you, if you will remove him from it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Sir Robert Kennedy, Commissary General.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813.

'I send you the proceedings of another Court Martial in the 6th division, from which you will see how very ill they were supplied, during the period in which I was induced to report favorably of the Commissariat. The proceedings of this Court Martial must go before the Prince Regent; and I am sure I do not know what I am to say respecting the report in my dispatch.

'The deficiency of supply in the 6th division is certainly unpardonable. Before the late operations, the 6th division were at Sumbilla and San Estevan, and, by common care from the Commissary, ought to have had several days' bread beforehand when the operations commenced.

'I shall be much obliged to you, if you will have inquiry made, and report to me what the 6th division received on

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every day from the 25th July to the 14th August, and the cause of the deficiency.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Robert Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813. 9 P.M.

'Major Fremantle has delivered me your letter of this day, containing the enclosed paper, of which I have kept a copy.

'I wrote to England to request that all the infantry might be sent to Passages, and the cavalry to Bilbao; but it appears that about 1200 infantry have been put on board the ships with the horses, and are gone to Bilbao, which is a great inconvenience, as no measures have been adopted either to equip them on their arrival, or to feed them on their road to their regiments from Bilbao.

'I shall therefore be very much obliged to you, if you will take measures to have this infantry transported by sea from Bilbao to Passages.

'It appears to me that this can be done, either by having them embarked in the infantry transports which brought out the 76th and 84th regiments, and I conclude have gone to Bilbao to remove the prisoners; or if these should have already sailed from Bilbao, by sending to that port the ships in the enclosed list, which, having brought infantry only, must now be at Passages.

'I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will give directions accordingly.

'I enclose a letter from the Quarter Master General, directing that the infantry now in the horse ships at Bilbao may be removed to the infantry ships which you will appoint to receive them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de Funchal.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter by Major Fremantle.

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'Captain Cardozo being a person liable to trial in case he should return to Portugal, and being therefore in a state of accusation, I do not think it would be deemed respectful on my part towards the Government if I were to employ him in any manner in the army. I am very sorry, therefore, that it is not in my power to do as your Excellency desires.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Conde de Funchal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813.

'I am sorry to inform you, that no boats have come to Passages to aid in the harbour of Passages in the operations of the siege of San Sebastian; and that there are no carts of the country for this operation. I cannot avoid saying, and I beg it may be made known to the people of the provinces, that the magistrates have given no assistance to enable me to carry on the operations which are necessary for the delivery of the province from the enemy; and that I shall make known my opinion of their conduct to the whole of Spain.

'I likewise enclose a letter which has been received from Mr. Dunmore, in regard to the assistance received from the town of Vitoria. The people of that town, and of these provinces, will experience the difference, if, in consequence of this want of assistance, I should be obliged to abandon them to the enemy.

'I likewise enclose you a report which I have received from Bilbao, from which it appears that the magistrates have refused to give us the use of the convents for hospitals. I beg that it may be observed, that these hospitals are required for officers and soldiers wounded in fighting the battles of this country; and I trust that some measures will be adopted to oblige these magistrates to give the assistance required from them.

'At all events, I will take care that the whole country shall know of their conduct.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 18th August, 1813.

'I enclose three charges upon which I propose that Lieut. General Sir John Murray should be tried before a General Court Martial; the first two founded upon my instructions, the last upon Admiral Hallowell's letter.

'I likewise enclose a fourth charge, founded upon the enclosed journal, transmitted to me by General Copons, who commands the 1st Spanish army in Catalonia. I doubt, however, the expediency of trying Sir John Murray on this charge, as the proof must rest a good deal upon Spanish evidence; and it might cause dissensions between the two armies.

'I request to have your Lordship's orders regarding these charges, and that you will return the enclosed papers from General Copons.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813.

'I learn from Sir Thomas Graham, that the *Sparrow* arrived from England at Passages last night, having sailed on the 10th. She spoke the *President* in the offing with a convoy of ordnance store ships; but there are no accounts of any increase of the naval force on this coast, and Sir Thomas Graham informs me, that Lord Keith had told him that he had recommended that a line of battle ship might be sent to this coast, but had received no answer, and that nothing was left to his discretion. I beg leave again to bring under your Lordship's view, in an official form, a representation of the inconveniences and disadvantages under which the army is carrying on its operations, in consequence of the want of an adequate naval force on this coast.

'The supplies of all kinds from Lisbon and other ports in Portugal, and from Coruña, are delayed for want of convoy; the maritime blockade of San Sebastian is not kept at all; the enemy have a constant communication with San Sebastian from St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne; and they

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have introduced, besides supplies of different kinds, reinforcements to the garrison of artillerymen and *sapeurs*, and some officers belonging to the medical department.

'The fact of the communication between San Sebastian and the ports of France is notorious to the whole world; as General Rey's report of the assault of the 25th July has been published in the French newspapers.

'In the attack of a maritime place, some assistance has generally been received by the army from the navy; but the naval force on this coast is too weak to give us any of the description we require; and for the want of which, we shall now be much distressed. The soldiers are obliged to work in the transports to unload the vessels, because no seamen can be furnished; and we have been obliged to use the harbour boats of Passages, navigated by women, in landing the ordnance and stores, because there was no naval force to supply us with the assistance which we should have required in boats. These harbour boats being light, and of a weak construction, have many of them been destroyed; and we shall be put to much inconvenience, and there will be great delay from the want of boats in the further operations of the siege; and the soldiers are obliged to load and unload the boats, the women who navigate them being unequal to the labor.

'It is my opinion, that if we had a sufficient naval force, we might, if the weather permitted, make an attack from the sea at the same time that we should make the attack upon the breaches in the walls. This attack would, at all events, divide the enemy's attention; and would probably prevent much of the loss in the assault of the breaches, if it did not tend to insure the success of the assault.

'I also beg to draw your Lordship's attention to an official communication of my opinion that material advantage would be gained by impeding the coasting trade called cabotage, between the Garonne and Bayonne, and St. Jean de Luz. The enemy would then be obliged to use the land transport of the country in collecting his magazines on the Adour, by which the collection of store magazines would be much delayed, if their collection to any great extent could be at all effected; and the distress occasioned by the war, and its consequent unpopularity in France, would be con-

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siderably increased. But the naval force off this coast, being unequal even to the blockade of San Sebastian, cannot be supposed equal to the effectual blockade of the coast between the Garonne and Bayonne.

'I have never been in the habit of troubling Government with requisitions for force, but have always carried on the service to the best of my ability with that which has been placed at my disposal; and if the navy of Great Britain cannot afford more than one frigate and a few brigs and cutters, fit and used only to carry dispatches, to co-operate with this army in the siege of a maritime place, the possession of which, before the bad season commences, is important to the army as well as to the navy, I must be satisfied, and do the best I can without such assistance; but I hope your Lordship will let me know positively whether I am or not to have any further assistance in naval means.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th August, 1813.

'I write to Mr. Smith by this occasion, to beg him to buy for me Cassini's Map of France, and likewise a map which it is said he has published of the Pyrenees. As I understand these maps are very scarce, I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will assist him with the influence of Government in procuring them, as it is very desirable that I should have them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th August, 1813.

'I have just received your note of half-past 6 P.M. of last night. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will represent to Captain Otway the state of the naval blockade of San Sebastian. The enemy have a daily intercourse with the place. This is obvious, not only from the information which I have, but from the publication in the Paris papers

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of Rey's account of the assault of the 25th of last month. I hear that besides supplies they have sent into the place artillery men, *sapeurs*, and officers of the medical staff; and in fact they may send what they please.

'But besides the blockade, the navy in general give some assistance in the attack of a maritime place in those parts of the labor of the service to which seamen are more accustomed; such as in loading and unloading boats, and in the boats themselves. The assistance of a naval force in the siege of San Sebastian is most important. But it must be obvious, that with all Sir G. Collier's zeal, one frigate can do nothing in those ways.

'I say nothing about the relative state of the enemy's naval force and that of His Majesty on this coast; but I believe that the enemy are superior, and can drive off Sir George whenever they please; nor do I advert to other services, which it is most desirable should be performed by the navy in aid of the army; but I must say we have not the assistance we ought to have, and which every other army has had, in the attack of this place, which it is most important to the army and navy to get possession of before the bad season commences. I believe you concur with me in thinking that if we had sufficient naval means, and the weather should be fair when the assault should be made, great assistance would be derived from an attack on the sea front of the castle. But this attack cannot be made without great naval assistance. Under these circumstances, Captain Otway will judge whether he ought or can stay. I think it but fair however, to inform him, that for the last year I have represented to Government the inadequacy of the naval force on the coasts of Spain and Portugal; and that, since I crossed the Ebro, and particularly in the last eight months, not an opportunity has been missed of bringing the subject distinctly under the view of the Secretary of State.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th August, 1813.

'In answer to that part of your note of last night which

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relates to the equipments, I have to mention, that I think it will be best to begin by using our own equipment, leaving that of Cuxhaven entire till we shall require assistance from it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir. T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON,

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 20th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 4th. You will see that we have had hard and warm work here in the last eight or ten days. The French have lost immense numbers of men. Colonel Croquenbourg is not yet arrived, and I know nothing of the intentions of the Spanish Government. I trust, however, that my last letter will have enabled you to make the Spanish Government and the leading members of the Cortes, and the Minister at War, acquainted with my way of thinking, regarding General Castaños' removal.

'The agreement made with me does not contain a word about removing officers from their stations by the Government. They have a full right to remove them when they please, and to refuse to listen to any remonstrance which I may make in their favor or to give me any reason for removing them. They ought, however, to communicate the order for removal through me. Under these circumstances, I am astonished that the Minister at War, having found it so easy to remove General Castaños, finds any difficulty in removing the Duque del Parque if he has given dissatisfaction to the Government.

'This is not the case, however, with regard to appointments. The agreement with me is clear upon this point; and yet there is not a day that passes in which it is not broken by the Government. I am astonished that the Minister at War should have said, that the existing Regents could agree only to what had been directed by the Cortes; and that they could not confirm any agreement made by their predecessors. This is quite a new principle of government, which I am convinced it cannot be intended to put in practice. If it is, the changes in the Spanish Government are much more important to those who have any concerns with it than we were before aware of. The fact is,

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however, that this ground is not only untenable in principle but in fact; and I enclose you a letter in which you will see that the existing Government have, after full consideration, confirmed all the agreements made with me by their predecessors. The Minister at War, therefore, must have been misinformed.

'In regard to an alteration in what was agreed with me, I acknowledge that I do not see how it can be altered, so as to enable me to hold the command with advantage to the public, or honor to myself. Indeed matters cannot go on much longer as they are; either I must possess the confidence and the support of the Government, and of the Minister at War, whatever may be the nature of the agreement with me, or I must resign the command of the army; notwithstanding the consequences, of which I am as well aware as any man.

'I beg, however, that you will tell the gentlemen at Cadiz, that if I am obliged to take this step, I will do it in the manner which shall be most agreeable to them, and least injurious to the public service; and that I shall continue, as I have always done to this moment, to serve the cause zealously.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'Observing upon the *insolent* letter stated to have been written to the Government by the Duque del Parque, I should wish to know why they correspond with him. Their agreement with me is clear upon this point; viz. That all reports, applications, &c., from the army, and all their orders and instructions to the army, are to come through me. I will engage that the Duque del Parque will not write me an *insolent* letter, nor send me one to be forwarded to the Government; if he did once, he would not a second time. But I never yet heard of a government, or of any other authority, that departed from the established order of communication that did not suffer in its authority from such deviation.

'While talking to the Government and leaders of the Cortes upon this subject, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will point out to them the necessity of adopting some measures to subsist their armies, which are now main-

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tained principally from my magazines; but which I neither can nor will maintain any longer. I know that a great deal could be done to set all this matter right; but I will do nothing till I know that I possess the confidence of the Government, and that what I shall do will be approved of; and till the little jealousy which pervades the Government disappears.

'Since the existing Minister at War has been in office, I am quite certain that I have not brought to a conclusion any one point referred to him.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813.

'I have received yours of the 20th, and have written to Sir George Collier, and have sent a letter for Lord Keith containing one for Lord Melville.

'I have ordered two brigades of artillery to Tolosa, that attached to the 3rd and that to the 4th divisions; they are at Dickson's service.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I received the day before yesterday your letter regarding General Morillo's wants, and I have sent to the General Officer commanding the 4th Army, to desire that measures may be taken to supply him with the mules he wants. In regard to cavalry, I do not believe he wants any now; when he does, I will take care he shall have it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.

'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR, Half past 1 P.M.

'I am desirous that some measures should be adopted to strengthen our position in front, and in the neighbourhood

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of Irun, upon which I wish that the officers of engineers may be employed. I mean that the first line on the right should rest upon the valley of Andarra, and should occupy the heights on which the convent of San Marcial stands. It does not appear to me that this ground will require any works in its front excepting breastworks, abattis, and musketry posts, which the troops on the ground will construct. There should be a closed battery on the left of this ground immediately above the bridge, in order to prevent the enemy from working to repair the bridge, or to lay down another, till those heights should be carried.

'There should likewise be two redoubts in rear of the right, each for 300 men, on two points which Captain Todd of the Staff corps will point out, in order to command the access to this ground, and to secure the retreat from it on this side.

'In the rear of these heights there is another range, also on the right of the high road and of Irun, looking to the Bidasoa, on which it is necessary that some works should be constructed, connecting it with the town of Irun. Captain Todd will show the spot for these works, as also for one on a height in the rear of the town of Irun. Major Smith of the Royal Engineers will show where I wish works to be constructed between the town and Fuenterrabia and the sea, which will be the left of the two lines above described.

'The second line to this position is the line of heights, extending from the Peña de Aya on the right to the Monte Jaizquibel on the left; and Major Smith will point out where it will be necessary to construct some works in rear of the right of the Peña de Aya, to cover the roads leading from the valley of the Bidasoa towards Irun and Oyarzun, upon which I beg you to communicate with the Quarter Master General.

'As soon as the ground shall be looked at and marked out, and you shall make a calculation of the number of men you will require at each work, I will order parties for you. They will generally be Spaniards, but I should hope that by paying them, tasking them, and overlooking them well, we shall get on with the works.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.'

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To General Freyre.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Lesaca, ce 21 Août, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 20. Votre Excellence observera que j'ai une grande armée Anglaise et Portugaise à nourrir, et que les moyens de transport appartenant à l'armée sont employés au siége de San Sébastien, aucun moyen n'ayant été donné pour ce service par le pays.

'Vous observerez aussi que, dans les dernières six semaines, j'ai donné 60,000 rations de biscuit aux trois divisions du centre de la 4me armée, outre la ration journalière à la division du Général Longa, et 130,000 rations de biscuit à l'Armée de Réserve de l'Andalousie. Ces secours en pain sont outre la viande salée, et outre la paye pour cinq divisions de la 4me armée, et pour la garnison de Ciudad Rodrigo, et 25,000 *duros* pour la division de Longa, sans compter l'argent pour l'Armée de Réserve de l'Andalousie.

'Il paraitrait par tout ceci que, si le territoire de la 4me armée peut donner quelque chose pour son maintien, il n'a, au moins jusqu'à présent, donné rien; et que vous seriez mieux sans Intendant et employés de Hacienda.

'Cependant je peux vous assurer qu'autant que je pourrai je donnerai de l'aide aux armées Espagnoles; et je vous envoie à présent un ordre sur le magazin de Tolosa pour 25,000 livres de riz, et sur celui de Vitoria pour 100,000 livres de biscuit.

'C'est tout ce que je peux faire; et j'espère que vous ferez travailler votre Intendant de manière que vous n'aurez plus d'occasion à venir aux magazins des étrangers, qui devraient plutôt avoir recours aux vôtres.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El General Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Lord Keith, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813.

'I did not trouble you with an answer to your letter, because I had nothing to tell you deserving your attention which you would not have heard from other quarters, and indeed the same reason exists for not troubling you at present: but having just heard that a vessel is going off to you,

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and having to trouble you with the enclosed to Lord Melville, I write you a few lines to thank you for your former letter, and to express my best wishes for your success.

'I beg to be kindly remembered to my old friend Malcolm.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral Lord Keith, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Melville.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 28th July. I do not know what Sir Charles Stuart has written to Government regarding want of naval means on the Lisbon station. What I have written has been founded upon my own sense of the want of naval assistance on this coast, as well as on the coast of Portugal; and I assure you that I neither know nor care what has passed, or may pass, in Parliament or in the newspapers on the subject.

'I complain of an actual want of necessary naval assistance and co-operation with the army, of which I believe no man will entertain a doubt who reads the facts stated in my reports to Government. I know nothing about the cause of the evil; it may be owing to a general deficiency of naval force for all the objects to which it is necessary to attend in an extended system of war. It may be owing to a proper preference of other services over this, or it may be owing to the inapplication of the force intrusted to their command by the Admirals and Captains. I state the fact, which nobody will deny; and leave it to Government to apply a remedy or not as they may think proper, hoping only that they will let me know whether they propose to apply a remedy or not.

'As far as I am concerned, I have no objection to the whole, or any part of the army, being employed in expeditions against the French and American ports, if Government think that policy preferable to that which they have followed lately. I may entertain an opinion upon the subject; but as the Commander of the army, I should not think it necessary to say one word on the subject, any more than I shall regarding the deficiency of the naval means to assist us as we ought to be assisted by the navy, when I shall know from Government that they do not propose to give us any more.

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'It will then remain for me to see whether the service can be carried on during the winter, under the circumstances of the delays and disappointments to which we are now liable, from the want of security for vessels to sail on the coast singly, and from the want of convoys for them to sail together, and to report to Government if I should find it cannot.

'I beg to observe that the circumstances of the coast of Portugal are very different from those of the Channel, in regard to the facilities which the enemy has of interrupting the communication; and it is for many reasons much more easy to guard. The inconveniences also to which the public service is exposed, from the want of the secure navigation of the coast of Spain and Portugal by the army, are of a far greater magnitude than those suffered by the want of security on the coasts of the Channel. If the insecurity should be of any considerable duration in point of time, it will affect the army in its bread and corn; and the truth is, that the delay of any one ship affects the operations of the army, as I assure you that we have not more of any thing than we want; and the delay or loss of some particular ships, loaded with ordnance or military stores, would go to impede all the operations of the campaign. For instance, we have done literally nothing since the 2nd of August, because there was a mistake regarding the preparation of an ordnance equipment, which was afterwards delayed by contrary winds; and the delay for want of convoy, or capture on the coast, of a vessel having on board ammunition or stores, commonly called camp equipments, would just stop the operations of the army till the ammunition or stores could be replaced. For this reason, I acknowledge that I should differ with you in thinking this the last point to be attended to. Allowing for the partiality I may be supposed to feel for it, I should think that, considering the expense already incurred by keeping this army in the field, it would be bad policy to cramp their operations by leaving their maritime communications insecure.

'I shall not trouble you with the facts, as they will come before you from another quarter. And I believe nobody will deny, that either we have not sufficient naval means, or that they are misapplied. But besides these facts, I assure

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you that there is not an hour in the day in which some statement does not come before me of the inconvenience resulting from the want of naval means; and even while writing this letter the Commissary General has been here to complain that his empty provision ships are detained at Santander for want of convoy!

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Melville.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813. Noon.

'I have had the honor of receiving two letters from you, dated the 20th, one at 3 P.M. I wrote to you on the 19th regarding the disposal of the transports which brought to Passages the 85th, and the recruits for the infantry.

'I have reason to believe that there are 4000 prisoners at Bilbao, instead of 2800, which number I stated to you in my letter of the 11th; and I shall be obliged to you if you will make provision accordingly to send them to England.

'I beg you will decide regarding the best mode of disposing of Lieut. Delafons for the service.

'Adverting to the increased difficulties of the bar of Bilbao, it appears to me that it will be expedient in future to order all vessels in the first instance to Santander, and thence to bring them as wanted to Guetaria, where they could remain till they could be received in Passages. None should enter Bilbao excepting those of so light a draught of water as that they could come out at high water at all times.

'It is my opinion that as long as the enemy remain in Laredo, the fishing vessels of that port ought not be allowed to go to sea.

'In regard to the services of the *President*, *Revolutionaire*, &c., and the general naval means on this coast, and the coast of Portugal, I enclose an extract of my last letter to the Secretary of State, which will make known to you my opinion on all the points adverted to in the dispatch from Lord Keith.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 21st August, 1813.

'In answer to your private letter of the 20th, I have to thank you for the newspaper. It does not appear to me to contain any thing regarding the operations of the siege to which any body can object. I reply to you officially regarding naval reinforcements.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 22nd August, 1813. 8 A.M.

'Captain Otway would so far do us good by remaining off the coast, as that he would aid in the blockade, and would prevent that mode of communication which I told you was put in practice. But I would not, on any account, interfere with his instructions from Lord Keith.

'I wrote to Sir George Collier yesterday in answer to a letter from him, and communicated to him what I had written to the Secretary of State on the 19th. I hope that he will be induced to retain the *Revolutionaire* and the *President*.

'I wrote to Sir Richard Fletcher yesterday respecting the works, and I hope that he will be able to send an engineer to undertake them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'Lesaca, 22nd August, 1813.

'In returning officers for the medal for Vitoria, I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what I should do about your Portuguese Adjutant General and Secretary. Were they in the action?

'We have a report that the armistice has been renewed to the 15th of September. The French officers tell ours that the peace is settled, excepting as to Holland, which the

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allies wished to restore to the House of Orange, and Buonaparte wished to give to Jerome as King. Malta, they say, remains with the English. They expect also, that as soon as our Minister reaches the Congress, we shall receive orders to suspend hostilities!

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'I send you some late American papers. We appear to have *rompéd** Hampton in Virginia.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Lesaca, ce 22 Août, 1813.

'Dans la dépêche que j'ai adressé à votre Excellence de Ostiz le 3 Juillet je vous ai dit que le Général Clausel avait passé l'Ebre à Tudela le 27 Juin, "*pero informado por el Alcalde, de hallarse nuestras tropas en el camino, immediatemente lo repaso, y se dirigio á Zaragoza.*"

'Connaissant le degré de la calomnie, qui agit dans les guerres de Révolution, je n'aurais pas écrit ce qui est dit là-dessus si je n'avais pas été sûr que je pouvais me fier aux informations que j'en avais reçues, lesquelles fûrent à peu près comme elles paraissent dans les papiers inclus.

'Mais ces papiers prouvent, de la manière la plus claire, que j'ai été trompé, que le rapport qui m'a été fait était fondé sur une calomnie, et que la personne qui la dit a été convaincue et a confessé la fausseté.

'Sous ces circonstances je ne peux pas rendre justice à la réputation de l'Alcalde de Tudela trop tôt, ni d'une manière trop publique; et je prie votre Excellence de demander permission à la Régence de faire insérer dans la Gazette cette lettre et les papiers inclus.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Ministre de la Guerre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th instant. I have reason to believe that the outrage at

* An expression in the Peninsular army for "destroyed."

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Figueira, complained of in your letter, was committed by invalid soldiers of the 30th and 44th regiments; and they and the officers in charge of them have long since gone to England.

'The cause of the outrage was a drunken quarrel. The truth is that I have never been able to get one person punished in Portugal for buying the soldiers' arms, accoutrements, and necessaries. The soldiers will sell these articles to buy wine, which the Portuguese wine dealers are too ready to sell them for any thing.

'When the soldiers get too much wine, they are quite unmanageable, and this and many other outrages have been occasioned by the same causes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To J. W. Croker, Esq.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 23rd August, 1813.

'I have received all your letters, including that of the 6th. I will send the enclosure, and any other letters you may forward to me, without loss of time to Lord William Bentinck, and will forward any answers which the Admiral may send by the same channel. I have a perfect communication with Lord William along the Ebro.

'Believe me, &c.

'*J. W. Croker, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 23rd August, 1813.
Half-past 10 A.M.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'I have this morning received your letter of yesterday.

'I beg that you will consider yourself authorized to use all the howitzers and mortars in any way you may think fit, belonging to all the equipments. It is unlucky that ——— ——— did not ascertain his distance a little more correctly, and did not discover at an earlier period the advantages to be derived on the left attack from mortars and howitzers, as earlier measures might then have been adopted to transport thither the stores which we have all along had in possession.

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'I desired General Murray to communicate to you my opinion respecting this plan of bombardment; and now I put it in writing, in order that ——— ——— may know what I think of it, which he will recollect is in exact conformity with what I have always thought, decided, and carried into execution in former sieges.

'I am quite certain that the use of mortars and howitzers in a siege, for the purpose of what ——— ——— calls *general annoyance*, answers no purpose whatever against a Spanish place occupied by the French troops, excepting against the inhabitants of the place; and eventually when we shall get the place against ourselves, and the convenience we should derive from having the houses of the place in a perfect state of repair. If ——— ——— intended to use his mortars and howitzers against any particular work occupied by the enemy, such as the Cavalier, their use would answer his purpose; if he knew exactly where the enemy's entrenchment was situated, their use *might* answer his purpose. I say *might*, because I recollect that, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, our trenches were bombarded by 11 or 13 large mortars and howitzers for ten days, in which time 13,000 shells were thrown, which occasioned us but little loss, notwithstanding that our trenches were always full, and I may safely say did not impede our progress for one moment. I think it therefore doubtful that, even if ——— ——— knew where the enemy's entrenchment was, his bombardment would have more effect upon it than the enemy's bombardment from Ciudad Rodrigo had upon our trenches. If this effect of the bombardment is a matter of doubt, it remains to be stated by ——— ——— what advantage will be derived from a general bombardment of the town; and upon this point I hope he will not forget the opinions entertained at the time the breach was first practicable at San Sebastian, of the increased difficulties of storming it, in consequence of the fire in the neighbourhood. If the general bombardment should set fire to the town, as it probably will, then the attack of the enemy's entrenchment will become impracticable. I do not believe that the use of our mortars and howitzers at San Sebastian has hitherto done the enemy the slightest mischief. If the garrison lies out, it is obvious that no bom-

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bardment can materially injure them; at the same time that it is an immense increase of the difficulty and labor of the siege; and the conflagration which it may occasion may be materially injurious in the attack, and will be very inconvenient to our friends the inhabitants, and eventually to ourselves.

'These are my opinions, and the grounds for them, and I have invariably, as —— —— knows, acted upon them; and where there has been a partial departure from them, as there was in the second siege of Badajoz, I believe principally from the want of other ordnance, —— —— knows that the bombardment answered no purpose whatever, excepting to destroy the town. I am not at all desirous, however, that these opinions should be acted upon; and only suggest, that if the town is to be bombarded, it may as well be done from the sand hills as from the left, and that this measure will save much transport and labor.

'I am very sorry to hear of the indiscretion of the principal officers of the —— ——. It is impossible to stop peoples' mouths if they are so indiscreet as to deliver their opinions on such a subject as the practicability of storming a breach, where those opinions can be of no use, excepting to render success quite unattainable by the inferior officers and troops who hear such opinions. There are some very valuable officers, and some of the best regiments in the army, in the —— ——. And I shall be very sorry to relieve them, in order that the officers and troops of other —— may storm the place. I must do so, however, if it should be necessary, and must also make known the cause for this necessity.

'I entertain no doubt that the enemy have worked within the breach; but if all was done that was proposed, I cannot see how they can prevent us from establishing ourselves on the half bastion; on the proper left of the interior line, and on the left tower looking towards the place. If —— ——'s 13 gun battery is not near enough, it should be advanced nearer.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 23rd August, 1813.

'I enclose a dispatch under a flying seal, which has been transmitted to me by the Secretary of State.

'I likewise enclose the copy of the report which I received from General Giron, who commanded the troops which seized the ship *Brothers* in Fuentarrabia; and my report to the Minister at War, from which you will observe that I have not taken the same view of the case as is taken by Lord Castlereagh.

'As far as I have any knowledge, the cargo in the *Brothers* was consumed by the Spanish army; and I believe the ship herself has been sent to Santander. I have received no orders respecting her from the Spanish Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 23rd August, 1813.

'—— —— has sent me several pairs of his shoes, which I have endeavored to prevail upon him to desist from sending me, in terms not to mortify him. They are, in fact, of no use whatever. Those who travel on foot in this country do not wear shoes of that description. The Basques and Navarrois, and even some of the Castillians, wear sandals. The shoes worn by the common people, who do wear shoes, are made of brown leather. A man who should have on his feet, or in his possession, a pair of such shoes would be suspected immediately. They are, besides, too small for any common man. They are really quite useless, and it is better that no more should be sent.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 23rd August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 14th, with —— ——'s scheme. It is like all those which I have received from French officers, and might answer well enough if I

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could afford, or the British Government or nation would allow of my being as prodigal of men as every French General is. They forget, however, that we have but one army, and that the same men who fought at Vimeiro and Talavera fought the other day at Sorauren; and that, if I am to preserve that army, I must proceed with caution. Indeed, this becomes doubly necessary, as I see that, notwithstanding the fondness of the British nation for the sport, and their exultation upon our success, they began to cry out the other day upon the loss of 300 or 400 men in the unsuccessful storm of San Sebastian, and of the men in the affair at the —— ——. The troops, however, will sometimes behave ill, and posts will sometimes be surprised, and the troops engaged be roughly handled.

'The affair at the —— —— is certainly the worst that has ever occurred to the troops under my command, and the only one in which any guns have been lost, excepting at the battle of * * *; and it was entirely owing to † † †'s settling in his own mind that the enemy would not attack him. If the troops had not regained their post, and behaved remarkably well, I should not have passed this affair without notice.

'Your Lordship may depend upon it that I am by no means tired of success; and that I shall do every thing in my power to draw the attention of the enemy to this quarter, as soon as I shall know that hostilities are really renewed in Germany.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 24th August, 1813.

'I have received your note of this day. There is no doubt that the howitzers and mortars will be most efficient, if the only means of attacking the Castle; and I beg they may be all used against the town, if it be thought that they can be of any advantage in any way that can be pointed out. I only hope they will not be used on —— ——'s notion of "general annoyance," and that the houses of

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the town will not be destroyed unless it should be necessary.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire Colonel Dickson to send me a return of each equipment, not including that intended for Cuxhaven, that I may send for more ammunition for howitzers and mortars.'

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 24th August, 1813.

'I received only yesterday your letter of the 16th of July, which conveyed to me the first intelligence of your kind attention to the principal officers of the artillery with this army*. Your Lordship may depend upon it that no reward was ever better deserved, and that the public money has never been laid out to greater advantage than under this recommendation of yours.

'It will excite hundreds to exertion. I shall not presume to do more than express the satisfaction which I have derived from this mark of your Lordship's attention to the officers of the artillery of this army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl of Mulgrave.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 24th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th, enclosing the abstract of Sir Charles Stewart's dispatches of the 27th and 30th of July, and of Mr. Jackson's of the 27th, and copies of other papers.

'It is impossible to form a correct judgment of the state of affairs on the Continent from the information which I

* Pensions were granted to the officers who commanded troops and brigades of the Royal Artillery at the battle of Vitoria.

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possess. I judge from the papers, that Buonaparte is seeking to renew the operations of the war with the Northern Powers only (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes); and if he cannot effect that object, he will try to renew the armistice with the whole; and I do not see any thing in the papers to show that he will not succeed in one or the other of the objects, or to bear out the opinion of the King's Ministers abroad, that the Austrians will take part in the war immediately if the armistice should be put an end to on the 10th of August. There may be, however, farther information, which I have not got. There is a passage in Count Metternich's letter to Count Bubna, of the 22nd of July, in which the Emperor of Austria declares that he will not take charge of a "*negociation stérile au de-là du terme de la reprise des hostilités; les questions sont trop avancées pour que la paix ou la guerre ne soient pas la seule attitude admissible, &c. &c., au de-là du terme du* 16 *Août;*" which, if it had been in the same, or in any other terms, in the letter of the same date to the Duke de Bassano, would have been a sufficiently clear indication of the Emperor of Austria's intentions.

'First; does not the omission of this declaration in the letter to the Duc de Bassano show that it is that of an intention not entirely decided? What course are these proceedings to take? The Russians, Prussians, and Swedes are at war, and are bound by an engagement to suspend hostilities till the 18th of August, when their war begins, and their first movement is to be to break up the great Russian and Prussian army, and to march into Bohemia with part. But the Austrians are not parties to this agreement of co-operation; and what is to happen, supposing that they should not declare a decision, and probably not decide for some days, or a fortnight for instance, after the termination of the armistice?

'We hear here to-day that the war will certainly be renewed; but if I am to judge from these papers, I should say that the armistice would be renewed for a short time longer. If it is not, there will certainly be an awkward moment at the commencement of hostilities, even if afterwards the Austrians should join in the war.

'In answer to your Lordship's letter regarding the num-

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ber of prisoners and the enemy's loss, the fact is, that it is impossible, at first, to form any accurate report of the number of prisoners, or an opinion of the enemy's loss. I believe we have now got 7000 prisoners, but I have not yet got an accurate return; and the enemy have certainly lost between 15,000 and 20,000 men; probably more nearly the latter number than the former. When I sent away the dispatches I thought we had from 5000 to 6000 prisoners. But it is quite out of the question waiting for accurate returns; and as I wish to be near the truth when I state a fact in a report to Government, I cannot venture to give an opinion without returns, or some known *data* to judge by.

'In regard to the lateness of these reports, the fact is, that when these great operations are going on, I am in the field or on the road during the whole of the time I am not asleep, and I have not time to write reports. Sometimes I am obliged to wait for reports from inferior officers, in order that Government may know how the facts really stood. The last report, I wrote on the 1st instant, at intervals when the troops halted, and on the 2nd, after the operations were concluded; but after the report is drawn and out of my hands, it must be copied; many copies must be made, and then we have to wait for the returns from the different divisions of the army, which must be made up into a general return before the dispatch can be sent off.

'Certainly, —— —— should not have sent off a vessel till I had desired him, particularly as so many events had occurred, and such a variety of reports were in circulation; but he could not resist the desire of being the first to communicate a piece of interesting news. I understand that some of the officers of the —— said at Plymouth that I was taken prisoner, and the army defeated.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you on the 14th, I have heard nothing more upon which I can rely of Suchet's movement. It is now talked of in the army in my front; some saying that he is

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to come through France, others that he is to march upon Zaragoza. General Paris is about Oleron.

'We have been waiting for the ordnance store ships to renew our attack upon San Sebastian, which have at last arrived; and we shall open our fire to-morrow.

'There is nothing new from the Continent. The French negotiators had not gone to Prague on the 24th of July; but I see in a late French paper that they had arrived.

'The Austrians appear determined to join in the war if the armistice should be broken off; but it does not appear to me to be a determination so declared as that the other allies can act upon it.

'I enclose you a note marked A, given to me by General Wimpffen, the Chief of the Spanish Staff. His library is in the house mentioned, and he is very anxious to save it.

'I wish you would report officially and in detail your arrangements transferring the troops of Roche's division, and others, to Whittingham's division, as I am already getting into difficulties on that subject, as I told you I should in a former letter. You may put the whole army, if you like it, under Whittingham's command; but let each separate division, or brigade, or battalion, be under its own commanding officer, and report to the Staff of the particular army to which he belongs. Pray observe particularly the 29th Article of the Instructions in regard to the several commands.

'The organization of the Spanish army, as it now stands, was fixed by the Government, and of course cannot be altered, at least without making a special report to Government, stating the reasons for the alteration. It would be very desirable, therefore, that you should refer here any alteration that you may wish to make. The consequence of not doing so is, that you involve me not only with the Government, but the Staff Officers are unable to account for the army.

'I wish likewise that General Whittingham would attend to what has been frequently stated to him, viz., that when a Spanish soldier gets his full pay, he has no right to more than one pound and a half of bread as ration. I have daily complaints of his demands, and the Minister of War has written to me upon them.

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'I send you letters from England, and enclose one from Sir E. Pellew.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'Since writing the above, I have received your dispatches and letters from the 16th to the 18th instant. I was quite certain that Suchet would move upon you to interrupt your operations, and it is fortunate that you were able to raise the siege without the loss of any of your guns or stores. I enclose my dispatch of this day, in which you will see that I have reported to all the allied Governments that I have approved of your proceedings.

'If Suchet stays in Catalonia, you may depend upon it that he will not allow you to make the siege of Tortosa, without attempting to interrupt it. You must therefore be prepared to collect your whole force in a position to protect it. You should have at least two passages over the Ebro, protected by *têtes de pont;* and I beg you not to send the Duque del Parque till you shall be sure of Suchet having marched, or having largely detached. Arrange a mode of junction for General Copons, or in which he can co-operate with you effectually, and directly, upon the enemy, in case he should advance to raise your siege.

'Do not allow General Clinton's corps to get too far off. The French troops march better than ours, particularly, I believe, Suchet's; and he is not unlikely to form a scheme to cut them off.

'I think it probable Suchet moved at the time he did, because he had heard of Soult's loss and retreat, and that he thought it better at once to carry into execution his scheme respecting Tarragona.

'If you should find it necessary to feed Whittingham's, or any other Spanish troops, give them a magazine either afloat or on the coast; but do not on any account take upon your departments the burthen and expense of carriage and delivery to them. This is what they always want, because it saves them trouble and thought.

'I would give the world to get rid of the —— —— but I do not know how to manage the matter. I know

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* * * well: he is a good administrator, but I believe no officer. I have a very good opinion, from what I have heard, of † † †, but I understand that he has a most violent, impracticable temper.

'* * * * * * * has quitted his army here, and wishes to go to Catalonia. He is by far the ablest and most energetic man I have seen in Spain, and is really an able officer; but his temper is probably the most difficult to manage that can be met with.

'It is necessary to attend to all these points with this people. A man of that description getting himself into a dispute on a professional point with one of our officers would raise a flame in the country which would go to the breach of the alliance; and one of the characteristics of all Spaniards, which is to be attributed, I believe, to the desperate situation in which their affairs have been, is a thorough contempt for all the consequences of their actions, more particularly as they may affect the alliance of their country with foreign powers.'

To Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'I enclose you a letter from Mr. Croker. He has desired me to let you know whether I could send your letters through Spain; and I have informed him that I have a regular communication with Lord William Bentinck, by which letters to you could be sent; and Lord William Bentinck might send here any letters that you might wish to send to England. As, however, this communication is by messengers, it would probably be desirable that your own dispatches and letters should be sent by it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral* 'Wellington.
Sir E. Pellew, Bart.'

To Colonel Torrens.

'Sir, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed by Major Despard of the Royal Fusiliers to Major General the Hon.

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E. Pakenham. Major Despard died lately of the wounds he received at the battle of Sorauren, and has left a widow and four children very slenderly provided for. I am therefore induced to trouble His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief in their behalf; and I shall feel very much obliged to him if some provision can be made for them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 29th June, containing a memorial from four French officers, deserters from the enemy; and I beg to state, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that I never held out any inducement to the officers of the French army to abandon their service, although I promised the soldiers who would desert pay, which those who have come over actually receive.

'I think it however very likely that some of the British officers who were authorised by the Secretary of State to encourage desertion from the enemy's troops in the Peninsula may have stated in a proclamation that officers who would desert should receive a daily pay, according to their rank; but I never heard that such a prospect had been held out to them.

'In reply to the memorial of the French officers before mentioned, I have the honor to enclose a letter from Major General Peacocke, with a statement of the money and clothes each officer received during his stay at Lisbon.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'A great number of soldiers of this army having offered to re-enlist (the period of their services being nearly expired), since the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was made known to them, I beg to be informed if

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they are to be re-enlisted before the expiration of the three years, which by the proclamation they are bound to serve.

'I take this opportunity of transmitting to you a list of men in the Chasseurs Britanniques, who have either completed their period of service, or are within two months of it, and who, as it appears by the enclosed letter from Major General Inglis, were enlisted without reference to any Act of Parliament as to their re-enlistment. I am therefore of opinion that they ought to be discharged; and I will thank you to favor me with His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's orders on the subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'No movement of importance has been made by the enemy or by the allies since I transmitted my last report.

'It is generally reported, and it appears, that the enemy have been reinforced, and it is said that a considerable body of men are expected from the interior of France.

'General Paris's detachment is stated to be in the neighbourhood of Oleron.

'The enemy are strengthening their positions by works.

'The ordnance vessels having arrived at Passages, the fire against San Sebastian will recommence to-morrow morning.

'I have received reports from Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck to the 19th instant, copies and extracts of which I have the honor to enclose*, from which it appears that Marshal Suchet collected the troops under his command at Villa Franca on the 10th, consisting of from 25,000 to

* *Extract of a Report from Lord William Bentinck to the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Cambrils, 16th August, 1813.

'On the 3rd the Duque del Parque's corps came up to Tarragona; as did the division of General Sarsfield on the 11th. General Elio could not spare the three regiments of the division of Mijares, which I had requested him to send me.

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30,000 men; and Lord William collected those he had within his reach in a position on the river Gaya, having suspended all the operations of the siege of Tarragona. His Lordship, however, was not satisfied with his position, which he could not occupy in sufficient strength, as he had not been joined by all the troops which he expected, and which was liable to be turned on both flanks; he therefore retired upon Cambrils, without loss, in proportion as Mar-

'On the 10th I heard that Marshal Suchet had returned to Villa Franca from Barcelona, and had brought with him 5000 men. The reports of the succeeding days, left no doubt of its being his intention to move forward; and on the 14th I learned from the Baron d'Eroles and Colonel Manzo, that besides collecting all he could from the garrisons, he had been joined by Decaen with 6000 men.

'In consequence of this intelligence, I suspended all operations for the siege of Tarragona, except the making of fascines, and landed neither artillery nor stores.

'There was no position on the Gaya, as I had in my former letter supposed. There are only two carriageable roads across it, but they are at a distance of ten miles from each other. The river having no water in it, and being only impassable from the steepness of its banks, is passable for infantry everywhere. A corps placed in the centre could not reach either flank in time to prevent the passage of the enemy. General Whittingham, whom I had sent with his corps to the Colls of San Christina and Llebra, reported them not to be defensible with so small a force as we could allot to this object.

'I had intended to have pushed on to the Llobregat. Suchet's army was at one time divided between Barcelona and Villa Franca, and its environs. A rapid movement might possibly have enabled me to fall separately upon his advanced corps, and to obtain possession of the ridge of mountains on this side the Llobregat before he could have time to bring up his troops from Barcelona. I could not execute this movement before being joined by Sarsfield, and previously Suchet had concentrated his force in Villa Franca and its neighbourhood. Suchet's force has been variously reported, from 20,000 to 25,000 men.

'The immediate vicinity of Tarragona offered a very good position in itself, but it may be completely turned by an enemy who, crossing the Colls, should approach Tarragona by Valls and Reus.

'On the 14th Suchet moved a large corps upon Altafulla, but the road being close to the beach, the gun boats prevented him from passing, if such were his intention.

'On the 15th he drove back the posts on the Colls of San Christina and Llebra, and afterwards forced the corps at Brafim, by which they were supported, to retire. His whole army marched by this route.

'Upon Suchet's continuing to advance towards Tarragona, I resolved upon retiring in the night; and the army arrived here this morning without any loss, and without receiving any molestation from the enemy. If there had been any fair chance of success, I would have given them battle.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'WILLIAM BENTINCK.'

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shal Suchet advanced, leaving Tarragona open, which place the French have blown up and evacuated; and Marshal Suchet has again retired towards Barcelona.

'I beg to draw your Lordship's attention particularly to the enclosed report of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck of the conduct of a detachment of the Brunswick hussars in an affair with the enemy on the 15th.

'I entirely approve of Lord William Bentinck's retiring when he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 25th August, 1813.

'I send you the last morning state. We have taken on the strength the 76th, 84th, and 85th regiments, 1797 rank and file, and about 800 of the recruits, making in all 2600 men, so that we have gained about 500 British in the last week, and about 1500 Portuguese from the hospitals; and we are gaining some men from the hospitals every day.

'I do not doubt that we are now as strong as we were on the 25th of last month; and that in the course of a short time we shall be within 5000 or 6000 men as strong as we were the day before the battle of Vitoria.

'The troops continue remarkably healthy. There is indeed no sickness among them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I was very sorry that I had not the pleasure of seeing you yesterday. I left you a note, however, with my opinion of the state of affairs, which I observe by your note of 2 P.M. agrees very nearly with your own; and I requested Major Smith to point out to you the spot to which I thought six

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guns of the left hand battery ought to be removed, from which it appeared to me that they would certainly see the bottom of the right face of the bastion, and would bring it down in a few hours. At all events, the battery, in its present situation, will answer no purpose whatever, being too distant to injure materially even the defences; and if the foot of the wall cannot be seen from the spot to which it is proposed to remove it, it may at least be expected that the fire on the defences will be more effectual. I entertain no doubt, however, that the wall will be breached from the new site.

'It will be necessary to prepare immediately for the assault of the place; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know whether you still doubt the troops of the —— ——, as, if you do, we must send over some others, who, with the —— ——, will show the —— —— that they have not been called upon to perform what is impracticable.

'It would be very desirable to have the back of the rock closely examined by some staff and engineer officers, and some of those of the navy, in order to ascertain whether an attack there would be likely to be successful.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire Major Smith to send me a report of his, marking out the redoubts, &c., with a statement of the proposed profile, ditch, &c. for each, and an estimate of the number of men required to work at each, in order that I may give orders for their execution.

'I shall likewise be much obliged to you if you will desire Colonel Dickson to send me a report of the ordnance and ammunition come with each of the last equipments, in order that I may write for more mortar and howitzer ammunition.

'I enclose a letter from General Alava, in regard to a magazine of French goods belonging to a Spaniard, taken by General Bradford at Tolosa, and divided among his men. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will desire General Bradford to state what he knows and wishes to say on this subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'WELLINGTON.

'I return your plan of San Sebastian.'

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.
12 at noon.

'My dear Beresford,

'I have been so much occupied for these several days, that I have not been able to write to you. I was yesterday at San Sebastian, where I did not think matters were going exactly right.

'There is nothing new on the frontier. The last reports were warlike. The accounts which I received from England from Baron Tripp, did not throw much new light on the affairs of the Continent. Buonaparte evidently wanted either to renew the armistice after the 10th of August, or to commence hostilities with Russians and Prussians alone. I think he was likely to succeed in the former object. The negotiations had not commenced, and his Plenipotentiaries had not even arrived at Prague on the 24th and 25th of July. I see, however, an article in the French papers, which shows that they had arrived afterwards, and the usual visits had been paid.

'I hope that you are getting better.

'Believe me, &c.

'Wellington.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To —— ——.

'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'My dear Sir,

'I have received your letter of the 25th instant, to which it is so difficult for me to give you an answer, that I should refrain from doing it altogether, if such omission was not likely to be misinterpreted.

'I do not know of any officer of the British army, excepting myself, on whom the Spanish Government have thought proper to confer the marks of distinction to which you refer; and, as I am entirely unacquainted with the motives or causes for which they have been conferred upon me, excepting so far as they are expressed in the instruments conveying them, I cannot assign a reason why they have not been conferred upon yourself and others. I can safely say, however,

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that it has not been owing to any omission of mine to report my sense of the merits of all the officers who have been employed in this army.

'In regard to the Portuguese Government, I may safely say that the omission of your name among those on whom His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to confer a mark of his favor, is not to be attributed to any want of a sense of your services and merits. I do not think that it would be quite proper in me to answer any question regarding the disposal of his favors by His Royal Highness; but if you will look over the list, I think you will find that your name could not have been included in it, without a departure from the principle on which it was made, which would have made the list much longer than it ought to have been.

'I have only to add, that I shall not fail to take every opportunity of reporting my sense of your merits; and I sincerely hope that they will meet with the reward which will be most agreeable to yourself.

'Believe me, &c.

'—— ——.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Peacocke.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'I beg that you will give directions that the 77th regiment may be embarked at Lisbon as soon as vessels shall be prepared to receive them, and may be brought round to Santander, where they will receive further orders.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Peacocke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Officer Commanding at Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'It is intended to withdraw from Cadiz two of the companies of the Royal Artillery now there; which are to be prepared to embark as soon as vessels shall be sent to Cadiz to bring them away.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Officer Commanding at Cadiz.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'I have ordered the 29th regiment to Gibraltar from Cadiz, to relieve the 37th regiment, which is to come round to Santander; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will facilitate their transport.

'I have likewise desired that the 77th regiment might be sent from Lisbon to Santander; and I shall be obliged to you if you will facilitate their transport.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'I enclose the translation of the directions which I have sent to General Freyre, in regard to the Spanish armed boats and their crews, now in the harbour of Passages; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will be so kind as to let me have your opinion of these boats and their crews, as soon as possible after their Commander shall have communicated with you, and you have been able to ascertain their fitness for the service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Rev. Doctor Curtis.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd instant; and I beg to return my best thanks for your congratulations upon our recent successes in this quarter.

'I sincerely hope they are of a nature to secure the future independence and happiness of the Spanish nation.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Rev. Doctor Curtis.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 27th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter regarding the proposed relief of two companies of artillery at Cadiz, or Carthagena; and I give directions that two of the companies may be prepared to embark, when vessels shall be sent for them.

'It is desirable that the artillery should not be entirely withdrawn from Carthagena.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, August 28th, 1813. ½ past 2 P.M.

'I have received your letter of 7 A.M. this morning. I have ordered 300 men of the 4th and Light divisions to march to Oyarzun to-morrow morning; and I shall be obliged to you if you will order 400 of the 1st division to assemble at the same place. I should hope these and some of Lord Aylmer's brigade would be enough to show the way to the breach, if it should be practicable to storm it.

'I shall go over to Passages in the morning, to talk to Sir George Collier respecting an attack from the sea, the measures for it, &c.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Memorandum for the Quarter Master General, and for the Adjutant General.

'Lesaca, August 28th, 1813.

'—— —— must be removed forthwith from Bilbao.

'The Commandant of the British Hospitals at Bilbao is to be instructed as follows:—

'He is to wait upon the magistrates of the town, and to inform them, that he has my directions to withdraw his application for the use of the rope walk; unless the owner of it (Jarala) should be willing to allow us to have it on hire.

'He is to understand, that as there is a Spanish hospital as well as a British hospital at Bilbao; he is not to interfere

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with or apply for the use of the building appropriated to the former; nor is he to apply for the quarters of any Spanish regiment quartered at Bilbao; and he is to inform the magistrates that he has received these directions.

'He is to understand that he is in a garrison town, of which there is a Spanish Colonel Commandant; and he is to refer to and obey all the orders of the army referrible to the mode of treating the Spanish Colonel his superior Officer.

'He is particularly to inform him of the landing, the embarkation, the march, &c., of all troops at or from Bilbao; and is to conduct himself in every manner as becomes an inferior towards a superior Officer.

'He is at the same time to conduct his own duties, for which he is responsible, according to the orders of the army, and the particular orders which he will receive from time to time; he is to wait upon the Spanish Commandant with these instructions; a copy of which will besides be sent to him.

'He is to preserve the strictest discipline among the officers of the army, who are or may be stationed at Bilbao.

'I desire that these officers may be informed, that I require from them, not only to perform their military duty with punctuality, but that they shall not offend against the laws and customs and rules of the police of the place; and I particularly desire that they will not ride on horseback on the public walks, which is not only contrary to the laws of the police of the place, but entirely disagreeable to the inhabitants of Bilbao, and which must be prevented.

'WELLINGTON.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 30th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th of August, in answer to that which I had the honor of addressing to you on the 7th instant.

'It is certain that the word *Convenio*, which is more properly applicable to an agreement between two characters, equal in power and in public estimation and respect, ought

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not to be applied to the engagement into which the late Regency entered with me, or the promises which they made to me, in order to induce me to take upon myself the command of the Spanish armies; which engagements or promises I considered confirmed by the existing Regency by the letter of the late Minister at War, of the 28th of March last; or I should not have continued to hold a command which I should not have originally accepted if those engagements or promises had not been made.

'The command of an army, however honorable, is that charge above all others, which every individual has a right to decline to accept; and in all the discussions which have passed on this subject, it was never doubted that I had a right, if I thought proper, to decline to accept the command, which, on the same grounds, I have now the right, if I think proper, to resign. Neither can any body in Spain or elsewhere complain, with justice, of my declining to accept, or now resigning, such command, as long as I shall continue to serve the cause in that situation of which the powers are entrusted to me to fulfil the duties.

'On this clear and undeniable ground of my right as an individual to accept or decline the offer of the command which was made to me, and now to resign it, I stated to the late Regency certain arrangements which I wished should be made, and certain engagements which I wished should be entered into with me, in order to induce me to accept the command of the Spanish army; and I repeat, that if it is wished that I should continue to hold the command of the Spanish army, the same arrangements must be made, and the same engagements must be entered into by the existing Government; and, moreover, must be inviolably adhered to.

'The nature of these arrangements and engagements, and the grounds of my wish that they should be entered into, are fully stated in my addresses to the late Minister at War, of the 4th* and 25th† of December, 1812; and his Excellency's answer of the 1st of January, 1813†; to which I have but little to add. Every day's experience has convinced me, that I cannot do justice to the trust which the

* See Vol. ix. p. 604. † See Vol. x. p. 1.

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Spanish nation have reposed in me, or to my own character, unless what is therein detailed should be adhered to.

'There is nothing contained in those letters that is inconsistent with the Ordenanzas of the Spanish army; which, in my opinion, are perfect; excepting as far as relates to the trial and punishment of officers and soldiers for offences and neglect of duty.

'It is notorious to every person acquainted with the Spanish army, that there are some officers still under trial, who have been in arrest since the year 1808; that the number of officers under arrest is immense and unknown; and that it is next to impossible to bring an officer to punishment for the most obvious offences against military discipline and subordination, or for neglects of duty, which go to the very existence of the army.

'It is likewise obvious, that it is impossible to carry on services of the nature of those required by the modern system of war, or to revive and maintain in an army military discipline and subordination, and a true military spirit, unless the officer charged with the conduct of those services, and who is obliged to urge and animate others to perform them, has the power not only of punishing, but of recommending for rewards; and that the Government, who alone can have the power of dispensing those rewards, should positively declare, that those only should receive them who should be thought deserving of them by that officer to whom the nation and the Government had thought proper to intrust the conduct of the military operations of the State.

'I observe likewise, that this concession in regard to extraordinary promotions, is in conformity with the Ordenanzas, which require that every officer or soldier promoted in the ordinary way should be recommended for such promotion by his immediate superior; and it is peculiarly necessary, under the existing circumstances of the Spanish Government and nation, in order to induce the officers of the army to look for advancement to the laborious performance of their duty with the army in the field, rather than to recommend themselves to the leaders of the parties of the day at the seat of Government.

'It is likewise conformable with the Ordenanzas of the Spanish army, that all applications, reports, &c. from infe-

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riors, should reach the Sovereign authority through the channel of their respective immediate superiors; and that the orders of the Sovereign authority should reach the inferiors through the superiors. I ask only that the principle of that which is laid down in the Ordenanzas regarding the inferior officers of the army, should be extended to the high office with which I am intrusted; and that the Regency would be pleased to receive from my hands the reports and applications of the army; and to convey through me the orders which they may wish to give to their army.

'It must be recollected, that the army placed under my command is not in garrison, or in a state of peace, but it is in a state of active operation against the enemy, on plans concerted and ordered by me, and in combination with armies of other nations likewise under my command.

'There is nobody better aware than your Excellency is, of the inconvenience resulting from a departure from this state of the engagement by the late Regency; and I would request you to state to the existing Regency what you know of the inconvenience resulting to the service, from my having given orders which I was competent to give, and the late Regency having given orders to the same body of troops, not through the channel settled by their arrangements with me. With the best intentions on both sides, it is scarcely possible that those orders should precisely agree; the utmost confusion must ensue even in times of tranquillity; and the operations of war must be impracticable; and the fact is, that at this moment, the service is feeling the inconvenience of this departure, by the late Regency, from the terms of their engagement with me.

'This arrangement then, which is not only consistent with the letter and spirit of the Ordenanzas of the Spanish army, but conformable with the practice of all the armies in the world, I consider indispensable. But I have been too long intrusted with the command of armies, and I am, I hope, sufficiently acquainted with the duties of my situation and the nature of the trust reposed in me by the Government, to entertain the slightest hesitation about giving Government the earliest information, not only of all the reports and applications made to me, but of the orders issued by me; whether relating to discipline, movements, interior economy, or any

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other object which can be the subject of a military communication.

'I am quite certain that no part of the Spanish army has ever been moved from the situation in which they were placed when I took the command in January last, that a special report has not been made to your Excellency, or your predecessor, not only of the movement, but of the motives and objects of it; and since the army has been in operation, your Excellency has received a weekly report of the movements and operations, not only of that part of the Spanish army under my immediate command, but of the movements of the British and Portuguese armies; and every report received from other officers, not acting immediately under my directions, whether of movements or of operations, has been transmitted to your Excellency as soon as received.

'I shall not have the smallest hesitation in transmitting to your Excellency exact copies of the orders under which all these movements and operations are made, and of all other orders issued by me to the Spanish troops; nor have I the slightest objection to the officers of the army transmitting to your Excellency directly the reports and applications made to me. All I request is, that the principle of the Ordenanzas and of the engagement made to me should be so far adhered to, as that, first, the Government should not give any decision whatever till they shall have received my report; and, secondly, that they will convey their decision, whatever it may be, through me.

'With this explanation of the term *Convenio*, and of what relates to the mode of communication, I expect that the existing Regency will be pleased to ratify the agreement made by their predecessors in the letter from the late Minister of War, of the 1st January, 1813, in such terms as that I cannot be mistaken, as I was before, regarding the meaning intended to be conveyed by the letter from the late Minister at War of the 28th March, 1813.

'It is really necessary, for many reasons connected with the public service, that the Government should come to an early and final decision upon this subject, and should have an opportunity of making a new arrangement for the command of their armies, if they should think that they ought

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not to comply with what I have now had the honor of submitting to your Excellency.

'Therefore, in case the Regency should not think it proper to comply with my requests, I beg leave hereby to resign the command of the Spanish armies, with which the Cortes and Regency of Spain have honored me; and, in laying this letter before the Regency, and in conveying it to be laid before the Cortes, I beg that your Excellency will renew the assurance of my gratitude for the repeated marks of favor and distinction which I have received from the Spanish nation, and of my desire and intention to continue to serve them to the utmost of my power at the head of the allied British and Portuguese army; and to render every assistance in my power to any officer or officers who may be appointed to command the Spanish troops.

'Wishing to be clearly understood upon the subjects above referred to, I have not adverted to other topics connected with my original acceptance of the command of the Spanish army, as they stand at present.

'In a letter which I addressed the Government on the 27th of December, 1812*, I conveyed my opinion of the arrangements of a civil and financial nature, which it was my opinion ought to be made, with a view to establish the authority of Government in the provinces recently recovered from the enemy; to provide for the immediate maintenance of the army, in order to continue the operations of the war; and to lay the foundations of a better and more wise system of Government, to be eventually established in the provinces.

'The Cortes, however, preferred the system adopted by their decree of the 6th January, 1813, and every effort has been made to carry into execution what their wisdom decreed.

'Experience, however, has proved that these provisions, although well intended, have not answered the end expected from them.

'More than half of Spain has been cleared of the enemy above a year; and the whole of Spain, excepting Catalonia and a small part of Aragon, since the months of May and

* See vol. x. p. 9.

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June last. The most abundant harvest has been reaped in all parts of the country; millions of money spent by the contending armies in the Peninsula are circulating every where; and yet your armies, however weak in numbers, are literally starving. The allied British and Portuguese army under my command have been subsisted, particularly latterly, almost exclusively upon the magazines imported by sea; and I am concerned to inform your Excellency, that besides money for the pay of all the armies which has been given from the military chest of the British army, and has been received from no other quarter, the British magazines have supplied quantities of provisions to all the Spanish armies, in order to enable them to remain in the field at all; and, notwithstanding this assistance, I have had the mortification of seeing the Spanish troops on the outposts obliged to plunder the nut and apple trees for subsistence; and to know that the Spanish troops employed in the blockade of Pamplona and Santoña were starving upon half an allowance of bread, while the enemy whom they were blockading were at the same time receiving their full allowance.

'The system, then, is inefficient to procure supplies for the army; and at the same time I assure your Excellency, that it is the most oppressive and injurious to the country, on which it is inflicted, that could be devised.

'It cannot be pretended that the country does not produce the means of maintaining the men necessary for its defence: those means are undoubtedly superabundant; and the enemy has proved that armies can be maintained in Spain, at the expense of the Spanish nation, infinitely larger than are necessary for its defence.

'The cause, then, of this deficiency of all the means necessary to support an army must be looked for elsewhere; and, considering that the rich provinces of Estremadura, and Castille, and Asturias, and Leon, and Galicia, have literally supplied nothing to the 4th army, and others but little or nothing to those which their resources were destined to maintain, the deficiency must be attributed to the want of ability, or want of power, or to both those wants, in those persons employed to realise and apply these resources to the public service.

'Sir, the fact is notorious, that there is no authority in the

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country to enforce the law and the due payment of the contributions to Government; and the officers of the Hacienda do not perform their duty.

'They are infinitely more numerous than is necessary, and their maintenance exhausts the revenues which ought to be employed in the maintenance of the troops on the frontiers. I have sent to your Excellency's office proofs that some branches of the revenue cost 70 and 80 per cent. to collect them.

'It must be obvious to your Excellency that matters cannot go on long as they are. The winter is approaching, and no magazine or other provision of any kind has been made for the Spanish troops, who, as I have above stated, have not at present even enough for their daily subsistence. With every wish to assist all the troops under my command, particularly those with whose conduct I have reason to be satisfied, and the continuance of whose services are so important to the prosperous issue of the campaign, it must be obvious to your Excellency that there are limits to the assistance of this kind which can be afforded. The state of the season will soon render the navigation of the north coast of Spain very difficult, if not entirely impracticable; and I must expect that the magazines of the British army will be less plentifully supplied; and greater economy must be observed in the expenditure of them; and the issue must necessarily be confined to those troops for whose wants they were intended to provide.

'I would also request your Excellency to observe, that the pecuniary resources of Great Britain, although large, are not unlimited; and their realization, and the possibility of applying them to the assistance of her allies, are confined by the continuance of the disturbances in America; and that Great Britain, even for Spanish objects, has calls upon her assistance from the north of Europe, which she cannot neglect without neglecting the essential interests of Spain, and of the rest of the world.

'Under these circumstances, whether I am to remain in the command of the Spanish army or not, I earnestly entreat your Excellency to exert the influence which you possess over the counsels of the Regency, to turn their attention in the most serious manner to the state of the public authority,

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and of the financial system in the provinces, and to its connexion with the military, as the only mode by which a Spanish army can be maintained, and the independence and happiness of Spain can be insured.

'I am very much flattered by the Government having delayed to remove the Duque del Parque from his command, till they should receive my opinion whether the measure would be attended with inconvenience. It is always inconvenient to change the person who commands an army; but I am not aware of any particular inconvenience attending the change at the present moment, and as soon as I shall be made acquainted that it is the pleasure of Government that his Excellency should be removed, I shall have the honor of addressing your Excellency regarding a successor, if it should likewise be the pleasure of Government that I should retain the command of the Spanish armies.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 2nd Sept., 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR, Twenty minutes before 7 A.M.

'I have only this moment received your letter of 6 P.M. yesterday, which is an additional proof how little the ordinary communication is to be trusted when it is desired to have early communication of directions from hence.

'I conceive Lord Aylmer's brigade, and all other men immediately from England, to be quite unfit for active service, and therefore, although they may do very well to restore order to the town, they cannot carry on the siege.

'The best thing to be done with the 5th division is, to relieve them by two brigades of the 1st division, and send the 5th division out to the camp of the 1st division. These, with Pack's and Bradford's brigades would, I should think, be sufficient to complete what has been done. Spaniards would do you no good. You had better send a provost into the town, and have a gallows erected; and the gates kept shut, and *nobody* to be allowed to go in excepting on duty. I have no objection to Rey being summoned, but I have no notion of his surrendering.

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'Freyre has sent me word that he expects to be attacked this morning; but I have as yet heard nothing of this attack; and I see all the camps in this neighbourhood quite quiet.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'The dragoon states that he was not despatched till 9 last night. The delay in the communication occurs so frequently, that it is worth inquiring into.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 2nd Sept., 1813.

'I enclose the report which I have received from General Don Manuel Freyre, of the action fought by that part of the 4th army under his immediate command, on the 31st August; and the report received from General Don P. A. Giron, of the operations of the Army of Reserve of Andalusia on the 30th and 31st of August.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 2nd Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23rd July, in which you have conveyed to me, by order of the Government, the decree of the Cortes of the 22nd July, by which His Majesty has granted to me the possession called the Soto de Roma.

'I have received such repeated marks of the favor of the Cortes, that I can scarcely find words adequate to express my sense of them, more particularly for this last, by which I have been adopted by the Spanish nation in a manner most honorable and gratifying to my feelings.

'I can only evince my gratitude by continuing to devote myself to the just cause of this nation, and by persevering in the same conduct which has hitherto obtained me such repeated and honorable marks of the favor of the Government and Cortes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 2nd Sept., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a copy of my dispatch of this date to the Secretary of State, giving an account of the capture by assault of the town of San Sebastian, on the 31st of August, and of other military operations, which I hope will meet with your Royal Highness's approbation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 2nd Sept., 1813.

'The fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the bastion on the eastern face; against the demi bastion on the south east angle, and the termination of the curtain of the south face.

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Sta. Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th, and the enemy's detachment on the island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron of the 9th had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct and that of Lieut. Chadwick, of the Royal Engineers. The conduct of Lieut. the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of the Royal Navy, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of Lieut. Bell of the Royal Marines.

'All that was deemed practicable to carry into execution in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of San Sebastian, having been effected on the 30th of August, and the breach having been made at the termination of the bastion; the place was stormed at 11 o'clock in the day on the 31st, and carried.

'The loss on our side has been severe. Lieut. General Sir James Leith, who had joined the army only two days before, and Major Generals Oswald and Robinson, were unfortunately wounded in the breach; and Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher was killed by a musket ball at the mouth

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of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieut. Colonel Craufurd of the 9th regiment, His Majesty's service has sustained a serious loss.

'I have the honor to enclose Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham's report* of this operation, in which your Lordship

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My Lord, 'Oyarzun, 1st September, 1813.

'In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgment on the breach of San Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the faces of the bastion itself, the assault took place at eleven o'clock, A.M., yesterday; and I have the honor to report to your Lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at last crowned with success.

'The column of attack was formed of the 2nd brigade of the 5th division, commanded by Major General Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments as per margin†, and having in reserve the remainder of the 5th division, consisting of Major General Spry's Portuguese brigade, and the 1st brigade under Major General Hay, as also the 5th battalion of caçadores of General Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Lieut. General Sir James Leith, commanding the 5th division.

'Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Urumea to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batteries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

'The column in filing out of the right of the trenches was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the hornwork, which did great damage, but did not check the ardor of the troops in advancing to the attack. There never was any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets; so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the hornwork, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

'Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge: and though the slope

† 150 volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Hunt, of the 52nd regiment; 400 of the first division (consisting of 200 of the brigades of Guards, under Lieut. Colonel Cook; of 100 of the Light battalion, and 100 of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under Major Robertson; and 200 volunteers of the 4th division, under Major Rose, of the 20th foot.

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will observe with pleasure another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of His Majesty's officers and troops under the most trying difficulties.

of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions; and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

'In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the Royal Artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it; passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of Major General Bradford's Portuguese Brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open beach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieut. Colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked, and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieut. Colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of Brigadier General Wilson's brigade, under Lieut. Colonel Fearon; and that both Major General Bradford, and Brigadier General Wilson, had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack.

'Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the hornwork.

'It fell to the lot of the 2nd brigade of the 5th division, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3rd battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieut. Colonel Barns, supported by the 38th, under Lieut. Colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain, (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach, having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

'It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

'Though it must be evident to your Lordship, that the troops were all animated with the most enthusiastic and devoted gallantry, and that all are entitled to the highest commendation, yet, I am sure, your Lordship will wish to be informed more particularly concerning those, who, from their situations, had opportunities of gaining peculiar distinction; and, as the distance I was at

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'All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under Major Snodgrass, which crossed the river Urumea, and stormed the

myself, does not enable me to perform this act of justice from personal observation, I have taken every pains to collect information from the superior officers. Lieut. General Sir James Leith justified, in the fullest manner, the confidence reposed in his tried judgment and distinguished gallantry, conducting and directing the attack, till obliged to be reluctantly carried off, after receiving a most severe contusion on the breast, and having his left arm broken.

'Major General Hay succeeded to the command, and ably conducted the attack to the last. Lieut. General Sir J. Leith expresses his great obligations to Major Generals Hay and Robinson (the latter was obliged to leave the field from a severe wound in the face), and to Lieut. Colonels Berkeley and Gomm, Assistant Adjutant General, and Assistant Quarter Master General of the 5th division, for their zealous services, during this arduous contest. He warmly recommends to your Lordship's notice his aide de camp, Captain Belches, of the 59th foot; and, in conjunction with Major General Hay, he bears testimony to the highly meritorious conduct of Captain James Stewart, of the 3rd battalion Royal Scots, aide de camp to Major General Hay; and he recommends to your Lordship's notice Major General Robinson's aide de camp, Captain Wood, 4th foot, as also Captains Williamson and Jones of that regiment: the former was severely wounded in the command of the 4th, following the forlorn hope in the best style, and remaining long after his wound. Captain Jones succeeded to the command of the brigade, and conducted it with great ability.

'Sir James Leith likewise particularizes Captain Taylor, 48th regiment, Brigade Major to the 1st brigade, and Lieut. Le Blanc, of the 4th foot, who led the light infantry company of the regiment, immediately after the forlorn hope, and is the only surviving officer of the advance.

'Major General Robinson unites his testimony of praise of Captains Williamson and Jones, and Lieut. Le Blanc, above mentioned. He likewise commends highly Captain Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot, on Major Kelly being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieut. Power, who ably performed the duty, as also Captain Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th on Captain Scott being killed, and retained it till wounded, when the command of that battalion fell to Captain Halford, who led it with great credit, and also Brevet Major Anwyll, Brigade Major of the 2nd brigade.

'Major General Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major General Spry, commanding the Portuguese brigade, and the very distinguished gallantry of Colonel de Regoa, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under his command, and of Colonel M'Crae, with the 3rd Portuguese regiment; and Major General Spry mentions in terms of high praise, Lieut. Colonel Hill, commanding the 8th caçadores, and Major Charles Stuart Campbell, commanding the 3rd Portuguese regiment in Colonel M'Crae's absence on general duty; and he expresses his great obligations to Captain Brackenbury, of the 61st regiment, his aide de camp, and to Brigade Major Fitzgerald. Major General Hay speaks most highly of the services of Colonel, the Hon. C. Greville, of the 38th, in command of the 2nd brigade, and of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieut. Colonel Barns, in the successful assault of the curtain, with the brave battalion of the Royal Scots, and

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breach on the right under all the fire which could be directed upon them from the castle and town.

'The garrison retired to the castle, leaving about 270

also of the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Colonel Cameron, of the 9th foot, and Lieut. Colonels Miles and Dean, of the 38th, and all the officers and troops engaged; and he expresses himself as most particularly indebted to the zeal, intelligence, and intrepidity of Brigade Major Taylor, and Captain Stewart, of the Royal Scots, acting as his aide de camp, formerly mentioned.

'Major General Hay likewise expresses his great satisfaction with the gallant and judicious conduct of Lieut. Colonel Cooke, commanding the detachment of Guards; of Lieut. Colonel Hunt, commanding the detachment of the Light division, who was severely wounded; and of all the other officers and troops of the detachments.

'Major General Hay conducted the division along the ramparts himself, with the judgment and gallantry that has so often marked his conduct.

'I have now only to repeat the expressions of my highest satisfaction with the conduct of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, as formerly particularised in the report of the first attack. Every branch of the Artillery service has been conducted by Colonel Dickson with the greatest ability, as was that of the Engineer department by Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, until the moment of his much lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne succeeded to the command, and is anxious that I should convey to your Lordship Sir R. Fletcher's sense of the great merit and gallantry of Captain Henderson, in the attack of the Island, on the morning of the 27th ult.; and of the persevering exertions of Majors Ellicombe and Smith, in pushing forward the operations of the two attacks; the latter officer having had the merit of the first arrangements for the attack on the right.

'Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne was himself wounded, and only quitted the field from loss of blood; but I am happy to say he is able to carry on the duty of the department.

'The conduct of the Navy has been continued on the same principle of zealous co-operation by Sir George Collier; and the services of Lieut. O'Reilly, with the seamen employed in the batteries, have been equally conspicuous as before.

'Your Lordship will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer Major General Oswald, who has had the temporary command of the 5th division in Lieut. General Sir James Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command of the division on Sir James Leith's arrival on the 30th ult.

'Having carried on with indefatigable attention all the laborious duties of the left attack, no person was more able to give Sir James Leith the best information and assistance. This, Sir James Leith acknowledges he did with a liberality and zeal for the service in the highest degree praiseworthy, and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying Lieut. General Sir James Leith to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. I have infinite satisfaction in assuring your Lordship of my perfect approbation of Major General Oswald's conduct, ever since the 5th division formed a part of the left column of the army.

'I beg to assure your Lordship that Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Lieut. Colonel Bouverie, Assistant Adjutant General, attached to the left column, have continued to render me the most valuable assistance, and that the zeal of Captain Calvert, of the 29th regiment, my first aide de camp,

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prisoners in our hands; and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that we have possession of that post.

'Since the fire against San Sebastian had been recommenced, the enemy had drawn the greatest part of their force to the camp of Urogne; and there was every reason to believe that they would make an attempt to relieve the place. Three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, commanded by General Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial and the town of Irun, by which the approach to San Sebastian by the high road was covered and protected; and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry under General Howard, and Lord Ayl-

as well as that of the rest of the officers of my personal Staff, entitle them all to my warmest and perfect approbation.

'Your Lordship has, with an attention extremely grateful to me, permitted me to name an officer to be the bearer of your Lordship's dispatches home; and I beg to recommend for that commission Major Hare, of the 12th foot, a gallant soldier of fortune, who has on many former occasions served on my Staff, and is now attached to it as Assistant Adjutant General.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal*
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

'THOMAS GRAHAM.

'P.S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in, and I fear the returns of the severe losses of the troops may not be quite correct.

'I have omitted to mention the gallant conduct of Lieut. Gethin, 11th regiment, acting Engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the enemy's colors from the cavalier.'

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., at the Siege, Assault, and Capture of San Sebastian, from the 28th July to the 31st August, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Portuguese.	Horses.
Killed . .	45	40	676	761	572	189	—
Wounded .	105	93	1499	1697	1103	594	—
Missing .	1	—	44	45	41	4	—

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mer's brigade, on their left and in the rear of Irun; and by General Longa's division, encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still further, I moved two brigades of the 4th division, on the 30th, to the Convent of San Antonio, one of which (General Ross's), under Lieut. General Sir L. Cole, the same day, afterwards moved up to the Sierra de Aya, and the other on the morning of the 31st; leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights between the Convent of Vera and Lesaca. Major General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division was moved on the 30th to the bridge of Lesaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puertos of Echalar, Zugarramurdi, and Maya, to attack the enemy's weakened posts in front of these positions.

'The enemy crossed the Bidasoa by the fords between Andara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, before daylight on the morning of the 30th, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were beat back, some of them even across the river, in the most gallant style by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged, and the attack, having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which, in the afternoon, they marched again a considerable body, who, with those who had crossed the fords, again made a desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length, finding all their efforts on that side fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.

'Notwithstanding that, as I have above informed your Lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish army, I am happy to be able to report that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they

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were so capable of defending their post without assistance, in spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that, finding that the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions on the flanks of the enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.

'Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidasoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered General Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and as soon as I was informed of the course of the enemy's attack, I sent to Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidasoa with the 7th division; and to the Light division to support Major General Inglis by every means in their power. Major General Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lesaca and the Bidasoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the Convent of San Antonio, which he maintained. In the mean time Major General Kempt moved one brigade of the Light division to Lesaca; by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join General Inglis.

'The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial, and finding that Major General Inglis had taken a position, from which they could not drive him, at the same time that it covered and protected the right of the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidasoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

'The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidasoa that the rear of their column was obliged to cross the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of Major General Skerrett's brigade of the Light division, at about three in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera, and from the left of the Bidasoa.

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Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after daylight, it was made under the fire of a great part of Major General Skerrett's brigade, and the enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable.

'While this was going on upon the left of the army, Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron attacked the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Echalar on the 30th and 31st. Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie made General Lecor attack those in front of Zugarramurdi with the 6th Portuguese brigade on the 31st, and the Hon. Major General Colville made Colonel Douglas attack the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Maya on the same day, with the 7th Portuguese brigade. All these troops conducted themselves well.

'The attack made by the Earl of Dalhousie delayed his march till late in the afternoon of the 31st; but he was in the evening in a favorable situation for his further progress; and in the morning of the 1st in that allotted for him.

'In these operations, in which a second attempt by the enemy to prevent the establishment of the allies upon the frontier has been defeated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, at the very moment at which the fort of San Sebastian was taken by storm, I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of the officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the troops.

'The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship, from Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, will have shown the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprise intrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the officers employed under him.

'I fully concur in the Lieut. General's report of the cordial assistance which he has received from Captain Sir George Collier and the officers, seamen, and marines, under his command, who have done every thing in their power to facilitate and ensure our success. The seamen have served with the artillery in the batteries, and have, upon every occasion, manifested that spirit which is characteristic of the British navy.

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'I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don M. Freyre, the Commander in Chief of the 4th Spanish army, who, whilst he made every disposition which was proper for the troops under his command, set them an example of gallantry which, having been followed by the General Officers and Chiefs, and other officers of the regiments, ensured the success of the day. In his report, in which I concur, the General expresses the difficulty which he finds of selecting particular instances of gallantry, in a case in which all have conducted themselves so well; but he has particularly mentioned General Mendizabal, who volunteered his assistance, and commanded on the height of San Marcial; Mariscal de Campo Losada, who commanded in the centre, and was wounded; Mariscal de Campo Don José Garcia de Paredes, the commanding officer of the artillery; Brigadier General Don Juan Oraz Porlier; Don José Maria Espoleta; Don Stanislas Sanchez Salvador, the Chief of the Staff of the 4th army; and Don Antonio Roselly; and Colonels Fuentes Pita, the commanding engineer; Don Juan Loarte, of the regiment de la Constitucion, and Don Juan Ugarte Menda.

'Major General Inglis and the regiments in his brigade, of the 7th division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, and the 68th, under Lieut. Colonel Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between the Bidasoa and Lesaca, to those of San Antonio; and these corps were distinguished.

'Throughout these operations I have received every assistance from the Adjutant General, Major General Pakenham, and the Quarter Master General, Major General Murray, and all the officers of the Staff, and of my own family.

'I transmit this dispatch by Major Hare, acting Assistant Adjutant General with this army, attached to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the

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operations of the 31st ult. and 1st instant, and returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 28th of July to the 31st of August*.'

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in Action with the Enemy on the 31st August and 1st September, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Horses.
Killed .	29	20	351	400	51	261	88	2
Wounded	159	115	1823	2067	334	1347	386	4
Missing	5	3	148	156	32	71	53	—

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.
Half-past 5 P.M.

'My dear Sir,

'I have just received your notes of 6 A.M., and half-past 10 A.M., despatched at a quarter-past 12 from Hernani.

'I should think that General Hay would find no difficulty in cutting off the communication between the fire and the unburnt parts of the town, by pulling down a house or two; or, at all events, he might communicate by the post to which the fire has not reached for some time, and then by a part on which it may be hoped that the fire, having nothing more to feed upon, will have been extinguished.

'It is probable that Rey wishes to treat; as if he did not the object of his letter would be equally gained by hoisting a black flag at the place inhabited by our wounded. The demand of the *Etat Nominatif* is nonsense.

'I recommend to you to tell him, that it was observed (as I understand it was) that our prisoners were employed at work on the fortifications of the place, under the fire of the besiegers, which is contrary to all the rules of war; that we always take care of our prisoners, particularly of

* See p. 66.

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the wounded, and that we hope it will be found that he has done the same. You might then point out to him, that all the efforts which have been made for his relief have failed, and offer him a capitulation for the last time.

'In these moonlight nights, particularly, there is nothing to prevent horsemen from going at all hours of the night; and any man on horseback can come from Oyarzun here in three hours, without fatiguing his horse. Footmen could not do it in twice the time. But the truth is, that our officers do not take care to make the dragoon understand clearly where he is going, and the importance that he should arrive to his time, before he sets out; and I have never yet seen communications by letter parties, upon which any reliance whatever could be placed, for that reason only. If the dragoon, instead of having a letter simply given into his hand, received detailed directions where to go, from the Staff Officer, and was told the time it was expected he should be on the road, and the arrival was noted, and any irregularity in the time was strictly inquired into, this duty would be done like every other.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 3 Sept., 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre de Bilbao du 24 Août, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé.

'Je vous conseille de ne pas aller par Madrid si vous le pouvez. Il pourrait y avoir quelqu'expression populaire qui vous ferait du mal dans ces temps-ci.

'Vous aurez appris avec plaisir la conduite et les succès de votre ancienne armée de la Galice. Je l'ai fait battre Soult toute seule. Les Anglais n'ont pas tiré un seul coup de ce côté-là. La prise de San Sébastian est une bonne affaire.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'In consequence of the report which I forward this day, of the gallant action fought by a part of the 4th army on the heights of San Marcial, on the 31st of August, I beg to submit to the Regency the expediency of promoting the officers whose names are in the margin*.

'A sense of justice to the claims of others would have induced me to propose them likewise for a step of promotion, on an occasion so honorable to the Spanish arms, but your Excellency having already objected to those whom I should have recommended, I do not wish to bring their names forward again.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'It gives me the utmost concern to forward along with the report of the gallant action fought by a part of the 4th army the enclosed note from their Commander in Chief, General Freyre, giving an account of their wants and sufferings, even on the day on which their conduct had been so conspicuously honorable to themselves, and advantageous to their country.

'I should not trouble your Excellency so repeatedly upon this subject, if I was not quite certain that Spain possesses resources amply sufficient for the maintenance of the armies in her service, if proper arrangements were adopted to realise them; but I entreat your Excellency to request the Regency to consider in what a situation they place me, who am obliged to urge these brave soldiers to exertion, and to make them meet the enemy in the field, at the very moment that I know they are starving; and that, for the want of

* 'Mariscal de Campo Don Manuel Freyre; Don J. O. Porlier; Brigadier Don J. M. Espoleta; Brigadier Don S. Sanchez Salvador; Brigadier Don Antonio Roselly; Brigadier Don Fred. Castaños; Colonel Don J. Fuentes Pita; Colonel Don Juan Loarte; Colonel Don J. U. Menda.'

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proper arrangements, there are no means of taking care of them when they are wounded.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'I received last week your letters of the 16th and 20th, and the dispatches that will go to Cadiz by this occasion will show you what we have been doing since. I should think that the Spaniards will be better pleased with the battle of San Marcial than with any event of the campaign. Their troops certainly behaved remarkably well. They were a little desirous of being relieved towards the end of the day; but I saw that the enemy were done, and I would not relieve them.

'I think you have managed your note about the engagement to me admirably. Nobody can, with justice, complain of it, and an ally has a right to interfere in the way you have interfered for the British Government. What I dreaded was the communication of the order to me not to allow the order of the Spanish Government for the removal of Castaños to be put in execution. That would have been foreign interference with a vengeance, in a concern purely domestic.

'I enclose you the letter which the Minister of War wrote to me, and my answer, in which you will see that I have brought matters to a crisis, and they now must decide to take me upon the terms stated, or to leave me, and to have this letter circulated, together with all the correspondence, throughout Europe. They appear to me to be going on terribly; and the whole of Spain is disgusted with them.

'I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Admiral T. B. Martin at Plymouth, from which you will see that the armistice is broken off, and that Austria takes part with the allies in the war. I do not know the particulars, as the main facts, viz., the renewal of hostilities, and the part taken by Austria, were communicated to Plymouth by telegraph. By late accounts, however, from the

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Continent, it appeared that the negotiations at Prague were a mere farce. Caulincourt never proceeded upon his full powers; and Metternich declared, that if preliminaries of peace were not signed on the 10th, Austria would declare war on the 11th. You may state these facts to the Spanish Government as authentic.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'Your boy Gerald has been ill, but he is better; but I suppose Lady W. writes to you about him. I will settle the business for Mrs. Strange as she wishes.

'Pray return the enclosed papers, as I have no copy of them.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a requisition for additional heavy ordnance and stores for this army.

'The heavy ordnance requested by my dispatch of the 10th February was in three proportions, of which the first arrived in the Peninsula, and the stores were consumed, and the ordnance absolutely worn out by fire in the commencement of the siege of San Sebastian. The stores of the two other proportions, as well as those intended for Cuxhaven, are nearly consumed; and this requisition goes to supply the ordnance of the first proportion worn out, and the stores of all three which will have been consumed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'Adverting to that part of your letter marked E, of the 25th, in which you mention the treaty between the allies in favor of Murat, I beg your Lordship to look over my letter to Lord William Bentinck, of the 1st July, enclosed in

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one to your Lordship, of the 2nd July, in which you will see that I have authorised him to take his army from Spain, in case he should conclude the treaty with Murat, which had been under discussion. As it is probable that Murat will now conclude that treaty, or something of the same kind, I beg to know whether your Lordship approves of Lord William's quitting Spain with his army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'I enclose a very interesting letter from a very intelligent officer, who was taken prisoner about a year and a half ago, and has been during that time in France, from whence he has recently made his escape. I shall be obliged to you if you will return it to me.

'I will send you a selection of Joseph's papers; but as the Secretary of State's Office is a sink of papers, and these are really curious, and will hereafter tend to illustrate many things that have occurred here, particularly in the last year, I shall be glad to have them again, and that they should remain among my papers.

'In your official letters to me, regarding the battle of Sorauren, you omitted to mention the name of Sir William Beresford, which, I acknowledge, did not occur to me at the time, or I should not have published in the General Orders of the army that part relating to Sir Rowland Hill and the troops, which I did publish according to the usual practice.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 3rd Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 20th, regarding General Sir John Murray's Court Martial, which shall, as you desire, be formed of officers of this army; but as it will only take sixteen or eighteen, you are mistaken if you suppose that you will prevent them by any thing but a positive

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order from flocking to England in the winter; and even a positive order will not prevent Members of Parliament from going.

'I have likewise received your letter of the 19th, regarding the augmentation of the fleet on the coast, upon which subject I have again sent for the opinion of Sir Thomas Graham; and I have inquired from Sir George Collier whether he can undertake all that he has to do without the aid of the two ships of the line. I will let you know what they say by the first occasion. I shall be glad to know when the depôts will be formed at Plymouth.

'When the plan for the receipt and transmission of parcels for officers shall be matured, I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know its details, that I may publish them in the General Orders of the army.

'We have not got on very well, lately, in our money concerns at Lisbon, Cadiz, or Gibraltar. We have got little or no money at Lisbon since the money jobbers have had it in their power to purchase Commissariat bills in the market. These persons, who I am sorry to find are listened to by gentlemen in office in England, are *sharks*, who can never be satisfied with moderate profits; and they will not deal with us upon the profits of the exchange only. They wish to make, besides, all that they can get out of the pocket of our unfortunate creditors. Then the little that is got at Cadiz goes to pay the Spanish subsidy; and Mr. Bissett, who managed our concerns at Gibraltar, having been removed from thence, we now get nothing there. I am afraid, therefore, that we shall be in want; more particularly as we must assist these *fighting* Spaniards.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'It would be very desirable to adopt some measure respecting the 51st and 68th regiments, that is to say, either to order them home, or to allow me to form them into a provisional battalion. They are fully officered with very few men, and it is quite shocking to see the list of killed and wounded officers when they go into action. The other day the 51st lost 12 officers killed and wounded, and I believe not quite 100 men. As to sending them home, I must tell

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you that, in this country in particular, one old soldier is worth at least five new ones. This place is about eighteen miles from Pasages, where the drafts recently arrived have been landed, and they came that distance in two marches. But they had two mountains to pass, and they are so knocked up by marching over them, that I have not seen one detachment go through entire.

'Lord Aylmer's brigade cannot, I am convinced, march five miles in corps.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th Sept., 1813.

'Sir William Beresford is anxious to go to Lisbon on the public service, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know what prospect you have of the arrival of the *Freya* on the coast; to what port she is coming, and if she does not come, whether you could, or it would suit your convenience, to send with him a vessel to Lisbon.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To F. S. Larpent, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate General.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th Sept., 1813.

'I was very much concerned to hear of your misfortune, which, however, I do not doubt, will have been alleviated by the Comte Gazan as far as may have been in his power, as soon as he shall have known that to your humanity, in the first instance, he owed the safety of his wife.

'In former wars, a person in your situation would have been considered a non-combatant, and would have been immediately released; but, in this war, which, on account of the violence of enmity with which it is conducted, it is to be hoped will be the last, for some time at least, every body taken is considered a prisoner of war, and none are released without exchange. There are several persons now in my power in the same situation with yourself in that respect; that is to say, non-combatants, according to the known and

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anciently practised rules of war; among others, there is the Secretary of the Governor of San Sebastian; and I authorise you to tell the Duke of Dalmatia or the Comte Gazan, that I will send back any person in exchange for you that they shall point out.

'I send you with this letter the sum of 200 dollars, of which I request you to acknowledge the receipt, and that you will let me know whether I can do any thing else for you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*F. S. Larpent, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th Sept., 1813.

'I write just to correct an error in my dispatch of the 2nd instant. The number of prisoners taken at San Sebastian is 670, and not 270, as I supposed.

'The Governor has had a communication with Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, the object of which certainly was to commence a negotiation for the surrender of the place. Advantage was taken of this communication to send him a summons; but he demanded a suspension of hostilities for a fortnight; then to surrender unless relieved, but to march his garrison into France with arms and baggage, without being prisoners of war. These conditions were rejected, and the fire, which had ceased for some time, yesterday was recommenced in the evening.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813. ½ past 9 A.M.

'I did not receive your letter of the 3rd, 6 P.M., as you know, till I saw you yesterday, and did not peruse the enclosures till I returned here last night.

'I observe that Lieut. Jones's letter to the Governor mentions that the prisoners are kept in the yard of the magazine "*sans blindages*," and many have been killed and wounded by the fire directed against that building.

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'I do not know that I have ever heard of such conduct, and the pretension founded upon it, viz., that we should not direct our fire against the place, is too ridiculous.

'I request you to send in to General Rey a protest against his keeping his prisoners in the yard of this magazine, "*sans blindages*," and likewise against his making them work under fire.

'As to an exchange, it might be very well to think of it, if we had no chance of taking the place, as we should then get our men in exchange for an equal number of others; but as we shall probably get them without such sacrifice, I do not think that I ought to make it, even though they should continue exposed to the ill treatment and misery which they now endure, and the danger from our own fire, for a few days longer. More particularly, in my opinion, ought we not to exchange them for soldiers to be sent into the garrison.

'I have turned over in my mind General Hay's position in the town. I think he ought to keep his first line light; supported by a second in the Plaza; and his greatest force on the rampart, or in the street of the rampart of the south face. I think that the enemy have the power of turning his left; if they have, they would not be stopped till they should come to the ramparts of the south face at all events, and he would lose many men in the contest in the town. If he should be light in front, and should be turned, his loss will be trifling in the town, and he would be certain of regaining, not only his posts, but something more by the advance of his reserve to drive the enemy out.

'This need not prevent, indeed, it will render necessary, his making his barricades in front excessively strong.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 3rd at 11 P.M. and 4th, and am much obliged to you for the paper.

'I enclose an official application for Colonel Stewart, Colonel King, and Captain Blanckley. The Government

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are very strict on the subject of passages to England, and have more than once positively ordered me not to apply for a passage for any officer who should not return home on account of the public service, or of wounds or of sickness acquired in the public service.

'When in Portugal, I agreed with Admiral Martin as follows: that application should always be made officially for those returning home as above described; and for others, if I apply at all, it will be a private application, with which you will comply or not, as you may think proper.

'I beg you to observe likewise, that these applications must be made directly from me.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose a letter for England.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 20th of August, in which you have sent me one of the 17th of August from the Minister of Hacienda, in regard, principally, to the formation of a magazine at Almagro, and secondly, to the formation and collocation of magazines in the country in general.

'I have read in the public papers accounts of some discussions in the Cortes upon this subject, which, as intimately connected with the operations of the army, and indeed, as the operations of the army depend in some measure upon the arrangements to be made, I have always considered with great interest.

'The magazines to be formed for the army ought to be established with a view to its operations. Now it must be obvious to your Excellency, and to the whole world, that there is little probability, it is to be hoped, of the removal of the seat of the war to the Tagus. The formation of a large magazine then at Almagro, or in the Sierra de Alcaraz, composed of the grain belonging to the nation in La Mancha, must be entirely useless to the army, and a burthen instead of an advantage to the public. If this magazine is

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to be rendered of any use to the army under existing circumstances, it ought to be removed from Almagro towards the frontiers of Navarre; but your Excellency must be aware of the total impracticability of the execution of this measure.

'The same reasoning applies to the formation of all the magazines to be formed at a distance from the armies, excepting those on the sea coast of Murcia and Valencia, and those on the sea coast of Galicia, the Asturias, and Biscay, which might be conveyed by sea; the former to the armies operating in Catalonia, the latter to the armies on the frontiers of Navarre.

'If, therefore, I had been consulted by the Government when these measures in regard to magazines had been first in contemplation, I should have recommended to them to take not in kind, but the value in money of those contributions intended to be applied to the formation of magazines for the armies; and that then the magazines should be formed by purchases in the neighbourhood of the seat of the war. This would be the best system to adopt at present, if it is still possible.

'As the Government have opened this subject to my consideration, and as it is possible that they may not have it in their power now to convert into money the large quantities of corn which belong to the nation in the several provinces of the Kingdom, I take the liberty to recommend, first, that for the present this corn should not be collected in one magazine in each province; because such a measure, at the same time that it would be expensive, would render the removal more difficult in case it should be practicable to move the magazine forward, or the occurrence of disaster should render it expedient to move the magazine back, or out of the enemy's way.

'That, therefore, which the Intendants of the inland provinces should now be directed to do, should be to obtain an accurate knowledge of the species and quantities of grain belonging to the public in the possession of any town, village, or individual, within the province; and the readiest means of getting at each quantity in case it should be practicable or necessary.

'The magazines in the maritime provinces should be col-

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lected in the stations on the sea coast at which it would be most convenient to embark them; the Intendants of the provinces making the Intendants of the army acquainted at what stations they are placed.

'Although it is not expedient to collect large magazines at stated places in the inland provinces of the Kingdom, it does not follow that, even if the grain belonging to the nation cannot be converted into money, it will be quite useless to the public service.

'It will, in my opinion, be expedient to fix upon certain roads throughout the Kingdom by which all detachments of troops, or single officers and soldiers, shall invariably march, always by route or order. On these roads it would be proper to fix magazines at certain stages, at which alone these officers, soldiers, or detachments, should receive their provisions on their march. The marches of these persons would be then much more regular; their arrival at their destination would be certain, because they could receive provisions only at the places and for the time named in their routes; and the country would be relieved from the intolerable burthen of providing for these people in the irregular and oppressive manner in which they are now provided for.

'I beg to hear from your Excellency if the Regency should approve of these suggestions, particularly of the last; in order, that if they should, I may have the routes regularly made out, and the places fixed upon for the establishment of the magazines on the several roads.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you, that having some time ago thought it probable that the successes of the allies in this quarter would induce the enemy to weaken his force in Catalonia in order to strengthen that in my front, I directed that, in case the enemy's force in Catalonia should be considerably weakened, the 3rd army, with the exception of their cavalry and artillery, should be put in march along the Ebro to join this army by Zaragoza and Tudela, leaving

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their artillery with the 1st army, and their cavalry with the 2nd. The event expected having occurred, I have learnt that the 3rd army are in march in this direction, and that they will arrive at Tudela on the 9th and 10th instant.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Copons.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 14th, and I am concerned that you should have considered yourself under the necessity of transmitting to me your correspondence with General Lord William Bentinck.

'It gives me great pleasure to observe in that correspondence your desire to forward the views of that General, and obedience to the instructions from me of the 14th of April, 1813; and I am quite convinced that any difficulties which arose in your communications with his Excellency are to be attributed to his desire to forward the service in the shortest and most expeditious mode.

'I have requested, however, his Excellency's particular attention to the article of my instructions of the 14th April; and your Excellency may rest assured, from what I know of him, that he is in every way disposed to carry on the service in a way which shall be agreeable to you.

'I have likewise had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23rd August from Manresa, for which I am much obliged to you.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El General Copons.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 27th August, and I am very much obliged to you for detaching the 3rd army to join that under my command upon hearing of the movement from Catalonia of that under Marshal Suchet. I have not heard of this movement yet from any other quarter.

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'I am concerned to learn the wants of the Spanish armies on the Eastern coast. I cannot say, however, that I am surprised at them, as the same wants exist here, and in all parts of the country where there are Spanish troops.

'It will not be in my power to attack Mequinenza, at least at present. I have more on my hands than I wish, and as much as I can manage; and I cannot venture to extend the operations of this army.

'We took the town of San Sebastian by storm on the 31st. The enemy retired to the castle, of which I hope that we shall soon have possession. On the same day the enemy made an attempt to relieve San Sebastian by attacking our posts on the Bidasoa, but were completely defeated, with considerable loss, by three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, under the command of General Freyre. The 1st British division were on one flank of the Spanish troops, and the 4th British division on another; but the Spaniards defended their post so well, that I did not find it necessary to engage either.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 27th. My letter of the 9th would have explained to your Lordship, I hoped, the reason for which I thought it expedient not to ask that the system established for the government of the provinces, and for obtaining supplies for the several armies, should be altered in the manner appearing to you to be best. I can only assure you, that I have no prejudice in favor of this or any other system, and that I have acted according to the best of my judgment.

'You may depend upon it, also, that all the Spanish armies are equally *hors de combat* in point of supplies, pay, &c. &c., and that they always have been so. Just to show you how these things are here, I enclose an extract

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and copy of two letters I recently wrote to the Minister at war, and the copy of one to General Freyre, who commands the 4th Spanish army. But you will say, if things are so bad, why not alter them? I answer, because I know they would be worse.

'There is no man better aware than I am of the state of every officer's reputation who has to command troops with such miserable means of support as these have, particularly in these days in which such extravagant expectations are excited by that excessively wise and useful class of people, the editors of newspapers. If I had been at any time capable of doing what these gentlemen expected, I should now, I believe, have been in the moon.

'They have long ago expected me at Bordeaux; nay, I understand that there are many of their wise readers (amateurs of the military art) who are waiting to join the army till head quarters shall arrive in that city; and when they shall hear of the late Spanish battle, I conclude that they will defer their voyage till I shall arrive at Paris. But you may depend upon this, first, that I shall neither myself form, nor encourage in others, extravagant expectations; secondly, that you shall have my full support in any measure that you think proper to adopt under your instructions; and thirdly, that if you do your own duty (as I am sure you will) according to the best of your judgment, and satisfy yourself, you will satisfy your employers, and eventually the British public.

'I earnestly recommend to you, however, to be most scrupulous in the observance of the article of my instructions of the 14th April, in regard to the commands of the several officers. The Spaniards are excessively jealous upon this subject, more particularly so with us; as in every instance in which I have detached British troops to be under the command of Spanish officers, such as to Cadiz, and Carthagena, and Tarifa, and with Ballesteros, I have insisted upon the same condition. I can only tell you, that for many years before I commanded the Spanish army, I have acted in co-operation with the Spanish Generals, and I have always found them ready to act in every respect as I wished, as much so as I have since I have commanded their army;

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but I have invariably attended to and respected the order and subordination of their army.

'I mention this subject again, because General Copons has sent me his correspondence with you, which renders it quite clear to me, that the difficulties you have met with in your transactions with him are to be attributed to his jealousy of your communications with Baron d'Eroles and Manso; and you may depend upon it, that you will derive equal advantage from the service of both by directing them in the regular manner through their chief.

'You will have heard probably before you will receive this, that the armistice was *denounced* on the 10th of August; and hostilities were consequently to recommence the 16th; the Austrians taking part with the other allies.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'WELLINGTON.

'I have heard so many debates, that I never read one; more especially as I know, that unless a gentleman takes the trouble of writing his speech, the report of it in the newspapers is not very accurate. Since Lord Wellesley quitted Spain in 1809, I have never written to, or received from him, one letter upon any public subject whatever; and I do not know what he said or thought on the Alicante army. I should think, however, that he could have had no accurate information to enable him to form an opinion at all.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have nothing new to tell you. We shall open our fire on the castle of San Sebastian on the 8th, and I should think it will not hold above a day or two.

'It is reported that Suchet has retired from Catalonia, and in consequence thereof, the 3rd Spanish army is in march this way, and will arrive at Tudela on the 9th and 10th.

'It is reported on the frontier that the French had

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gained a victory within two leagues of Dresden, on the 25th August.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving the unanimous resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, of the 12th of July, in which the Court have been pleased to express their approbation of my conduct, and of that of the General Officers, Officers, and troops under my command in the recent battle fought near Vitoria, on the 21st of June.

'This mark of the approbation of your Lordship, and of the Common Council of the City of London, is most gratifying to those upon whom it has been conferred, and has been received with corresponding sentiments of gratitude and respect; and I beg leave to return my thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the resolutions of the Court.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
the Lord Mayor of London.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th Sept., 1813.

'I did not answer your Lordship's letter of the 25th, marked D, by Major Hare, although the subject was not new to me; and I had already written to my brother upon it.

'Before we decide whether our influence shall or shall not be exerted for or against the claims of the Princess of Brazils to be the Regent of Spain, it is worth while to consider whether we have really any influence which we can exert. It may be rather mortifying to our vanity, but I am afraid that a review of our transactions with the Spanish Government, since the year 1808, will prove that we possess in fact none, and have never possessed any influence over their councils.

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'Review all the transactions with the Spanish Government in relation to the operations of the war; the negotiations respecting a British garrison at Cadiz, and the mode in which that measure was at last accomplished; look at your negotiations about America; at all that passed about my having the command, and the mode in which that object was accomplished; at the change of Government accomplished last year by my brother, and its consequences; at the attempt made by me in the spring to obtain the consent of the Government to introduce Russian troops into the Peninsula, and the mode in which what I recommended was refused; and the fate of the recent recommendation of the British Government to transfer the Spanish Government to Madrid; and it will be admitted that, as a Government, we have no influence over the Spanish councils.

'I think that our opinion for or against the Princess of Brazils will neither add to nor diminish her chance of success; and if by our influence is meant the number of votes we should give her, or against her, in Cortes, I believe I may say positively, that we should not give her or deprive her of one.

'But the degree of assistance which our opinion could give to or withhold from the Princess of Brazils is not the only view which we should take of this question; and your Lordship has adverted to the effects upon the mind of the Princess, in case she should succeed in obtaining the Regency, of our neutrality, or of our opposing her claims.

'If the Princess is to be a Regent according to the constitution, the British Government need not feel much anxiety respecting her feelings or her conduct. She will be the slave of the Cortes, as all the other Regents have been, and must be, so long as matters continue as they are; and the Cortes will continue to be the slaves of the mob of the place of their residence, and of their leaders the writers of the newspapers, as all such assemblies, particularly of Spaniards, must be.

'You will lose nothing, therefore, by remaining neutral, or opposing her claims; and you will gain nothing by supporting them, excepting indeed the discredit of having countenanced the placing the Government in the hands of the woman of the worst character that exists.

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'I recommend to the British Government then, as I recently recommended to my brother, to take no part either for or against the Princess of Brazils; to discountenance by every means in their power the democratical principles and measures of the Cortes; and if their opinion be asked regarding the formation of a Regency, to recommend, first, the establishment of a system which is to give some authority to the executive Government, whether in the hands of a Regent or of a King, by the alteration of those parts of the constitution which have lodged all power in the Cortes; and next, the selection of that person of the Royal family to fill the office of Regent, who should unite the strongest claim from birth with the best capacity; and if one cannot be found with sufficient capacity, then that Spaniard who should be deemed most deserving the situation.

'Our character is involved in a greater degree than we are aware of in the democratical transactions of the Cortes, in the opinion of all moderate, well thinking Spaniards, and, I am afraid, with the rest of Europe; and if the mob of Cadiz begin to remove heads from shoulders, as the newspapers have threatened Castaños, and the Assembly seize upon landed property to supply their necessities, I am afraid we must do something more than discountenance them.

'The question is, how we shall discountenance them. It is not easy, possibly, for the persons composing the King's Government to do so in public; and you may depend upon it that no public remonstrance uncalled for, upon that or any other subject, will ever have the smallest effect upon the Spanish Government. But something may be done to save our character at least by the British Embassy at Cadiz, and by the British subjects in Spain in general, to bring democracy into discredit; and by taking every opportunity to point out to the Spanish nation the inconvenience and danger of the principle on which the Government are acting; and by encouragement and countenance to the opposite party.

'You have seen lately how the *Liberales* defeated the measure of removing the Government from Cadiz. They defeated the Princess in the same way in the winter; and although she had a majority in the Assembly, not a soul dared to mention her name. They destroyed the Duque del

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Infantado's Government (supposed, by the bye, to have been established by our influence) in the same way, and the Duque has assured me that they had a majority in the assembly at the time; and they recently defeated, in the same way, Castaños' friends, likewise the majority, who, if they had had any spirit, would have saved him, and would have turned out the Government. But Solano's ghost was staring them in the face, and they were afraid of the mob of Cadiz.

'It is quite impossible that such a system can last. What I regret is, that I am the person that maintains it. If I was out of the way, there are plenty of Generals who would overturn it. Ballesteros positively intended it; and I am much mistaken if O'Donnell, and even Castaños, and probably others, are not equally ready. If the King should return, he also will overturn the whole fabric, if he has any spirit; but things have gone so far, and the gentlemen at Cadiz are so completely masters of their trade of managing that assembly, that I am afraid there must be another convulsion: and I earnestly recommend to the British Government to keep themselves clear of the democracy, and to interfere in nothing while the government is in their hands, excepting in carrying on the war, and keeping out the foreign enemy.

'I wish you would let me know whether, if I should find a fair opportunity of striking at the democracy, the Government would approve of my doing it.

'I sent you some time ago a letter which I had received from La Vega. I now send you the copy of that which I wrote to him, which contains my opinion of the state of the Spanish Government, and what it ought to be; and I recommend to the British Government, if they interfere at all, to recommend something of the same kind.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 7th Sept., 1813.

'I enclose a letter for yourself, and one for Lord Castlereagh, from Lord William Bentinck, together with the copy of one which he has written to myself, from which you will see that his Lordship is going to Sicily. This departure

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will make the seventh change of hands in the command of the Anglo Sicilian corps in the course of about twice the number of months; and the enclosed extract of Lord William Bentinck's private letter shows that there must be an eighth change, and probably, when his Lordship shall come back, a ninth.

'Your Lordship may depend upon it that the management of concerns, such as these officers have in hand, cannot be taken up and laid down at pleasure, without great public inconvenience; and I am quite certain that I could not have quitted my situation for any day for nearly five years without incurring the greatest. It is most desirable, therefore, that some permanent commanding officer should be appointed for this corps.

'It is impossible for me to send any officer from hence to relieve General W. Clinton.

'The state of the command of the Anglo Sicilian corps is important in view, not only to that corps, but to the Spaniards.

'Your Lordship will have observed that I have placed all the Spaniards on that side of the Peninsula under the command of the officer commanding that corps, but things have not been carried on at least very successfully; and although perhaps nobody can object to the principle on which I made that arrangement, I believe there is no Spanish General Officer who does not think that he would have been more successful, and there are some who are positively looking to obtain this very command.

'When O'Donnell left his army the other day on account of his old wounds, he proposed himself to me to command in Catalonia. I do not know that the Spanish Government would consent to his taking this command; and I do not suppose that the British Government would like to place the Anglo Sicilian corps under the command of any Spanish General Officer who has appeared for the last 150 years.

'But I hope your Lordship will perceive the additional difficulties in which I am involved by the perpetual changes of the person commanding the Anglo Sicilian corps; that some person will be fixed upon who is capable of managing such a concern; and that he will go to his post with a determination to remain at it till the last.



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'I hope the fire will open against the castle of San Sebastian to-morrow.

'Suchet has detached a large body of troops from Catalonia; and Lord William Bentinck has ordered the 3rd Spanish army to march in this direction, in consequence of orders which I had given him in expectation of this movement.

'Notwithstanding the beating which Soult has received, it is generally reported, and there is some appearance of preparation for another operation to relieve Pamplona, most probably connected with the movement from Catalonia. However, I may hope, by the 10th or 11th, to have the castle of San Sebastian; and at the same time the 3rd army will be at Tudela, so that I shall be too strong for them. But the perseverance to endeavor to relieve these places, after the enormous loss sustained already, shows what command of men the French have, and the manner in which they sacrifice their lives for the credit of relieving a place which they must know that, under existing circumstances, they cannot hold.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 8th Sept., 1813.

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton being under the necessity of returning to England for the recovery of his health, I have the honor to request that you will provide him with a passage in a man of war, when an opportunity offers.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Picton, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 8th Sept., 1813.

'General Pakenham delivered me your message. I am very much concerned that the state of your health should have deprived the public of your services, and me of your assistance, at this interesting moment; but, however I may regret your departure, I cannot but approve and recommend it to you.

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'I beg leave again to return you my thanks for the assistance which I have received from you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Picton, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 8 Sept., 1813.

'J'ai été hier à vos postes, et j'ai vu la redoute que vous faites sur la hauteur en arrière du Puerto d'Echalar. Elle me parait trés bien placée, et une défense sur ce mammelon est importante. Mais il faut observer que l'armée étant à présent en position pour couvrir deux opérations, et que les circonstances pouvant exiger comme elles l'ont fait déjà deux fois que nous quittions une partie de nos positions, il est important de ne pas faire des ouvrages qui puissent être utiles à l'ennemi en ce cas-là.

'Si vous finissez la redoute sur le plan que vous avez commencé, il faudrait faire une opération majeure pour regagner le Puerto d'Echalar, en cas que nous fussions jamais dans le cas de l'abandonner pour le moment, pour manœuvrer sur la droite ou sur la gauche; parceque le flanc droit de la redoute et son derrière regarde exactement les deux points d'où il faut venir pour attaquer le Puerto, en cas que l'ennemi l'eut en sa possession. Ce que je vous conseille donc est de faire les deux flancs et le derrière de votre ouvrage ou d'abattis ou de palisades, et d'étendre la ligne qui regarde vers le Puerto, prenant garde toujours qu'elle ne soit de nulle manière une défense contre ceux qui pourraient avancer du coté d'Echalar.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Général Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 9th Sept., 1813. 7 A.M.

'I have just received the Articles of Capitulation of the castle of San Sebastian, and I consent to the stipulation of the 10th article. I request you therefore to take the parole of honor of the officer who shall be named by General Rey to return to my head quarters in seven days, if a British officer of the same rank with himself should not be sent back to my head quarters in exchange for him.

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'In regard to the person named in the 5th article, I will do every thing in my power to exchange him; and he will remain at Pasages till the Commander in Chief shall decide whether he will send back a person of the same description in exchange for him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 9th Sept., 1813. 7 A.M.

'I have received the capitulation, and sincerely congratulate you upon your success. I write you a few lines officially upon the capitulation. I believe Sir George ought to have been a party to the capitulation, as, if I recollect right, the operations on the island were lately carried on exclusively by the navy.

'It is unlucky that we did not think of it sooner; but he may be invited to concur in it and to sign it. I have no objection to his sending Captain Bloye home, and I will recommend both Sir George and Captain Bloye.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will have particular attention paid to the examination of the *non combattants* and *vieillards* referred to in the 4th article. I conclude that the examination means whether they are or not "*non combattants.*" The non combatants to be sent to France do not mean, I conclude, the "29 *officiers*" and "5 *troupes*" returned *non combattants* in the return. I send back the capitulation and other papers, lest you should not have kept a copy of them, but I shall be glad to have them again.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 9th Sept., 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR, ½ past 9, A.M.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give the following orders to the officer in charge of the Engineer Department.

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'The pontoon train must be got together, with the exception of those boats absolutely necessary for the communication with San Sebastian, and the train should be assembled somewhere near Oyarzun.

'He must immediately take measures for securing the place against a *coup de main*, by clearing the rubbish from and blockading the breaches; and he must let me have, without loss of time, a plan and estimate for the repair of the place, with such improvements as he may wish to suggest. He should also take measures to rebuild the bridge; and in doing so, it probably might be expedient to alter the site, and convert the sand hills into a *tête de pont*. I throw this out for consideration; but in the mean time it will be necessary to construct a bridge of the country boats, or to have a good flying bridge of the same, for the common communication on foot. I have ordered a Spanish garrison to be prepared for the place, which will go into it as soon as you shall state that all our troops, &c., can be withdrawn with convenience; and our departments are prepared to give over to the Spanish departments the stores and other articles it contains.

'In the mean time, the 5th division had better be brought across the Urumea, and encamped in any convenient ground near Oyarzun.

'All the artillerymen should return to their several brigades; and the 18 pounder brigade, with its ammunition, should be brought out to the high road. Colonel Dickson should order the ordnance and stores to be embarked. That still fit for service should be so arranged in the vessels, as that we may easily get at it. That unfit for service should be embarked and sent to England.

'Colonel Dickson should continue to give rewards for our shot, till the engineers shall begin to work upon the breach, and then collect it without reward. He will take care to pile any that may be found.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.'

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 9th Sept., 1813.

'The public service requiring the presence of Marshal Beresford at Lisbon, I have the honor to request that you will appropriate a ship for the conveyance of His Excellency and his suite.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 10th Sept., 1813.
½ past 10, A.M.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'I have received your letter of yesterday. I have no objection to leave for the present the damaged guns and our carriages in San Sebastian.

'I will speak to the Commissary General about victualling the transports. I should think 14 days' provisions in each fully sufficient. The horse transports must surely be provided with casks to supply horses with water, which must be amply sufficient for all the men they can hold.

'The Surgeon Major of the place, and the officers who went down the breach, shall be sent back to France on their parole.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. The Commissary General will have no difficulty in giving 14 days' provisions for the transports to carry the prisoners home; that is to say, biscuit and salt meat.'

To —— ——.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 10th Sept., 1813.

'I received last night your letters of the 22nd July and 9th September, and I acknowledge that I wish you had followed the advice of —— ——, and had omitted to send me either; and I will detain both till I shall have received your answer upon what I am now about to state to you.

'I have never interfered directly to procure for any officer serving under my command those marks of His Majesty's

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favor by which many have been honored; nor do I believe that any have ever applied for them, or have hinted through any other quarter, their desire to obtain them. They have been conferred, as far as I have any knowledge, spontaneously, in the only mode, in my opinion, in which favors can be acceptable, or honors and distinction can be received with satisfaction. The only share which I have had in these transactions has been by bringing the merits and services of the several officers of the army distinctly under the view of the Sovereign and the public, in my reports to the Secretary of State; and I am happy to state, that no General in this army has more frequently than yourself deserved and obtained this favorable report of your services and conduct.

'It is impossible for me even to guess what are the shades of distinction by which those are guided who advise the Prince Regent in the bestowing those honorable marks of distinction, and you will not expect that I should enter upon such a discussion. What I would recommend to you is, to express neither disappointment nor wishes upon the subject, even to an intimate friend, much less to the Government.

'Continue, as you have done hitherto, to deserve the honorable distinction to which you aspire, and you may be certain that if the Government is wise, you will obtain it. If you should not obtain it, you may depend upon it that there is no person of whose good opinion you would be solicitous, who will think the worse of you on that account.

'The comparison between myself, who have been the most favored of His Majesty's subjects, and you, will not be deemed quite correct; and I advert to my own situation only to tell you, that I recommend to you conduct which I have always followed.

'Notwithstanding the numerous favors that I have received from the Crown, I have never solicited one; and I have never hinted, nor would any one of my friends or relations venture to hint for me, a desire to receive even one; and much as I have been favored, the consciousness that it has been spontaneously by the King and Regent, gives me more satisfaction than anything else.

'I recommend to you the same conduct, and patience; and, above all, resignation, if, after all, you should not succeed in acquiring what you wish; and I beg you to recall

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your letters, which you may be certain will be of no use to you.

'Believe me, &c.

'——— ———.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 10th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing the copy of the orders of the 18th of August, which you had received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and in answer thereto, I communicate to you the copy of a letter which I have this day written to Captain Otway of His Majesty's Ship *Ajax*.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Otway, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 10th Sept., 1813. 9, A.M.

'I received last night your letter of the 9th instant, dated off San Sebastian. You will have heard that the town was taken by storm on the 31st of August, and that the garrison in the Castle capitulated on the 8th instant.

'The only naval aid that is required by the army at present, is to remove about 2000 prisoners in our hands, of whom 97 are officers, and whom Captain Sir George Collier appears to be of opinion it would be improper to allow to accompany their men in the small transports. If you could take some of them, and even of the soldiers, on board the *Ajax* and *Bellona*, you would relieve us from a great inconvenience.

'I mention this because I conclude that under the orders which you say you have received, you would not think it proper to remain on this coast for the other objects in which we require naval assistance, viz., to secure for us the navigation of the north coast of Spain, and the coast of Portugal, and to interrupt the enemy's communication between the Garonne and the Adour rivers.

'If you can take any of the officers or soldiers above referred to, I request you to communicate on the subject with Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Otway, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 10th Sept., 1813.

'In addition to the demand for stores which I have transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch, No. 81, I have now the honor to enclose a further requisition for ordnance ammunition stores, which I beg may be sent to this country as soon as possible.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 10th Sept., 1813.

'A battery was constructed in the horn work with great difficulty against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham's report *, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon

* *Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My Lord, 'Hernani, 8th September, 1813.

'I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honor to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust your Lordship will think I did right to grant to a garrison, which certainly made a very gallant defence.

'Ever since the assault of the 31st ult., the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack was occasionally kept up against the castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen 24 pounders in the hornwork, another of three 18 pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 54 pieces, including two 24 pounders, and 1 howitzer on the island, opened at 10 A.M., against the castle, and with such effect that before 1 P.M. a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador Battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus, giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition to the allied armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

'Captain Stewart, of the Royals, aide de camp to Major General Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

'I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of Captain Smith of the Royal Navy, who undertook and executed the difficult

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with the garrison, returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c., in the place.

'The loss of the garrison during the siege is stated to

task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service. Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

'Besides the officers of artillery formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Captain Cameron, of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal*
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.' 'THOMAS GRAHAM.

CONVENTION *proposed for the Capitulation of the Fort of La Motte of San Sebastian, by the Adjutant Commandant, Chevalier de Songeon, Chief of the Staff to the troops stationed in the Fort, charged with full Powers by General Rey, commanding the said Troops, on the one side; and by Colonel de Lancey, Deputy Quarter Master General, Lieut. Colonel Dickson, commanding the Artillery, and Lieut. Colonel Bouverie, charged with full Powers by Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, on the other side.*

The above-named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows:—

'Article I. The French troops forming the garrison of Fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to His Majesty's troops and their Allies.—Agreed.

'Art. II. They shall be embarked in His Britannic Majesty's ships and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Pasages.—Agreed.

'Art. III. The General and other superior officers, and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.—Agreed.

'Art. IV. The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.—Granted, for the women and children. The old men and non-combatants must be examined.

'Art. V. The Commissaire des Guerres, Bourbier de Guilly, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pamplona, requests Sir Thomas Graham to authorise his return to France, with the three above-named ladies, as he is their chief support. He is not a military man.—This article shall be submitted to the Marquis of Wellington by Sir Thomas Graham.

'Art. VI. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.—Agreed.

'Art. VII. The French troops shall file out to-morrow morning, by the gate of Mirador, with all the honors of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all

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have amounted to two thirds of their number at its commencement.

ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in the third article.—Agreed.

'Art. VIII. A detachment of the allied army, consisting of 100 men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of Mirador; a like detachment shall occupy the gate of the Governor's Battery. These two posts shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops, as soon as the present capitulation shall be accepted and ratified by the Commanding Generals.—Agreed.

'Art. IX. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications shall be given over to an English officer; and officers shall be named equally on each side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineer, and commissariat departments.—Agreed.

'Art. X. The General commanding the French troops shall be authorised to send to His Excellency Marshal Soult an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honor, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of the present capitulation.—Submitted for the decision of Lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to Marshal Soult shall be chosen by the Commanding Officer of the French troops.

'Art. XI. If any difficulties or misunderstanding shall arise in the execution of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be always decided in favor of the French garrison.—Agreed.

'Made and concluded this 8th day of September, 1813.

'Le Chevalier de Songeon, Adjutant Commandant.
'Wm. de Lancey, Colonel.
'Alexander Dickson, Lieut. Col. com. Art.
'H. Bouverie, Lieut. Colonel.

'Approved, { 'Le Général Rey, Gouverneur. 'Thomas Graham, Lieut. Gen.

'Approved on the part of the Royal Navy, { 'George Collier, Commanding the Squadron of His Majesty's ships off San Sebastian.'

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the Siege of the Castle of San Sebastian, from the 1st to the 8th September, 1813.

	Officer.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	1	—	1	—	2
Wounded . .	1	—	9	—	10
Missing . . .	—	—	—	—	—

*** Portuguese loss not included.

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'I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command in the arduous undertaking of which I am now reporting the successful close.

'Under the Ordonnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased; and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionally increased; and if that time is subtracted from the duration of the operations against San Sebastian, during which the besiegers waited for ammunition, viz., from the 25th of July to the 26th of August, it will be found that the operations did not last longer than has been usually required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of San Bartholomeo.

'During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Sta Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle.

'Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham mentions particularly Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*, and Captain Smith; and Lieut. Colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieut. O'Reilly, of the *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries. It appears that throughout the siege of the town, the enemy had a constant communication with Bayonne, from whence they received supplies of all kinds, including ordnance and ammunition, and reinforcements of all descriptions of officers and troops; and they sent away all their wounded officers and several of their men; but this was owing to circumstances not in the power of Captain Sir George Collier, and the squadron under his command, to remedy.

'Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left; but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

'Having thought it probable, after the defeat of the enemy near Pamplona, that Marshal Soult would call Marshal Suchet to his assistance, I desired that if the latter should

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march himself, or any large detachment should be made from his troops, the 3rd Spanish army should be sent to join me.

'General Lord William Bentinck has since informed me that General Decaen had marched into France with a force, reported by some to be 10,000, and by others 15,000 men; and the Duque del Parque had consequently marched with the 3rd army, and was likely to be at Tudela on the 9th and 10th instant.

'Nothing extraordinary has occurred on that side of the Peninsula. It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, of which I transmit a copy by this opportunity, that when the 3rd Spanish Army were recently crossing the Ebro at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie on the 19th ultimo, along the left bank of the Ebro, from Tortosa, with about 4000 men, and attacked the 3rd division of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of the acting Chief of the Staff of the Army, Don Francisco Ferraz, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that on this occasion the conduct of the troops was remarkably good; and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the Staff.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst*,' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 11th Sept., 1813. 9 A.M.

'I received in the night yours of 4 P.M., yesterday, and I enclose a letter which I have written to Captain Otway, which I beg you will peruse, to forward to him. You did not enclose the paper of Sir George Collier's arrangements, nor the return of the transports. I write to Alava and General Freyre, respecting the civil engineer, Spanish masons and carpenters, and laborers.

'I should be very happy to give relief in such a case as that of Colonel Santwarry, but it is necessary to look a little to the case of our own countrymen in France. I beg that Colonel Santwarry may be told, that to my certain knowledge, hundreds of French officers have been allowed to go from England on parole,

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either to return in a limited time, or to send officers of the same rank in exchange, and not one has returned, nor has one English officer been sent in exchange for the many French officers sent in this manner to France. I do not say it is their fault; the French Government, probably, prevented their return, would not comply with the other condition of their engagements, and has forced them, most probably, to serve against Austrians, Prussians, Russians, &c.; but that is nothing to me. Knowing the fact, I must act accordingly, and I will allow no officer to go away upon his parole, unless, as in the case of the Surgeon Major and Captain about whom you before wrote, they should have established a claim by services. In allowing them to go, I know that I am giving them to the enemy; Soult will send nobody in return.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'I have received from Lord FitzRoy Somerset Sir George Collier's arrangements respecting prisoners; that which he proposes for British sick and wounded need not be considered at present.'

To General Freyre.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 11th Sept., 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send the civil engineer of the province of Biscay, to communicate with Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne, the engineer in the service of His Britannic Majesty, in regard to the repairs of the place of San Sebastian. General Mendizabal will probably be able to let you know where he is.

'I likewise request you to order a principal mason and principal carpenter of the province to attend the same officer; and that directions may be given to the civil magistrates to collect masons, carpenters, and common laborers, in order to perform the works necessary to be done there without loss of time.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El General Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 11th Sept., 1813.

'I received your Lordship's letter of the 19th August; and before I sent for the two sail of the line from Basque Roads, adverted to in the letter from the Admiralty, I thought it proper to call for the opinion of Captain Sir George Collier, whether he considered himself able, with the vessels already under his command, to perform the various services required from the squadron on this station in co-operation with the army; and I enclose the copy of his answer received last night.

'In the mean time the town of San Sebastian was taken by storm, on the 31st of August; and the garrison capitulated in the castle on the 8th; and on the 9th, Captain Otway appeared off San Sebastian with the *Ajax* and *Bellona*, having come from Basque Roads; and I enclose the copy of the letter which I have this day addressed to Captain Otway.

'Your Lordship will observe what Sir George Collier states regarding the security of the navigation of the coast for our victuallers, and store and hospital ships.

'I beg to refer your Lordship to the Admiralty upon this point, in order that some arrangement may be adopted and ordered to be carried into execution by Admiral Martin and Sir George Collier, one of them commanding as far north as Cape Finisterre, the other from Cape Finisterre, as he says, to the Adour.

'I had before proposed that the whole coast of Spain and Portugal should be put under the command of one officer; but that arrangement, it appears, would have interfered with the ancient rule for the extent of the command of the officer in command of the Channel fleet. But as that arrangement cannot be adopted, it will be necessary for some superior authority to arrange for the relief of the vessels of war going with convoys, at a particular place; or that vessels going with convoys from here, or from the coast of Portugal respectively, should go the whole distance which the vessels convoyed are required to go.

'While writing upon this subject I beg to mention, that as the *Freya* is going to England with prisoners, it is very

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desirable that she should be sent back here without loss of time.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Blas de Ostoloza.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 12th Sept., 1813.

'I had the honor, yesterday, of receiving your letter of the 26th of August, which is the only one that I have received from you.

'Many events which have occurred lately, and some decisions, have given me the greatest concern; but you must be aware that in the situation which I fill, and in my quality of stranger, my duties are confined to the war against the common enemy; and I can interfere in no manner whatever in the internal concerns of the country.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don B. Ostoloza.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 13th Sept., 1813.

'I have read, with the attention which they deserve, your letter of the 11th, and that from —— —— of the 8th; and I acknowledge that I feel very unwilling to draw the attention of the Secretary of State, again, to the loss of the guns in the Puerto de Maya, in order to show that they were lost going to a position to which you had ordered them by the very same road, and under the very same circumstances, under which I had stated they were lost, retiring to Elizondo. I was very sorry to have lost those guns, as they are the only guns that have ever been lost by troops acting under my command; but I attributed their loss then, as I do now, to unfortunate accident to which the best arrangements must be liable, and above all, to that most unfortunate accident of your being absent when the attack was made, and —— ——, who commanded, having been with the division only two days. But there is nothing in my report which conveys any blame to any individual; and I

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must say, that the correction proposed to be made of the statement, instead of proving that you and —— —— did not differ in opinion respecting the disposal of the guns would prove in the clearest manner that you did: I therefore must beg leave to decline to write any more to the Secretary of State upon this subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 14th Sept., 1813.

'I think it proper to enclose you a representation which has been made to me by Colonel Hervey, a staff officer attached to the Portuguese army, of the conduct of a person employed in the Hacienda at Hernani, towards Marshal Beresford, the Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army, in regard to quarters.

'I believe that, according to the laws of Spain, no person employed in the Hacienda is entitled to military quarters; but at all events, if he is so, he cannot be entitled on the same rank with a Field Marshal and Captain General Commanding an Army in Chief; and to say the least of it, the conduct of this gentleman has not been civil or conciliating towards a person of the Marshal's rank.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 14th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 30th of August, in which you have explained the wishes of the Regency, and have desired to have my opinion upon a new scheme for the organization of the Spanish armies; and you have enclosed a list of General officers, from among whom the Regency have permitted me to recommend those to be appointed to command these armies, according to

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their new organization. I would beg the Regency to observe, that this alteration cannot be made without a repeal of the decree of the Cortes of the 6th of January, 1813.

'I am not unaware that certain inconveniences attend the existing organization of the army, which, however, are more apparent than real, and are not of a nature to be insurmountable; and I would beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that, whatever may be the nature of the advantages to be derived from the organization of the army now proposed, a saving of expense would not be one of them.

'Upon this point, I beg to refer your Excellency to the letters which I addressed to your predecessor on the 4th and the 11th of December last*, in which you will find a statement of the expense of the consumption of provisions, and of the confusion from the clashing of authorities, by the appointment of a Captain General in Castille and in Estremadura, independent of the Captain General of the army.

'It is, I am afraid, but too true, that great waste and confusion are the attendants on the consumption of all large armies, and that these evils augment in proportion to their size. There is no doubt of the existence of these evils to a very great degree in the Spanish armies, which is to be attributed much to the fact, that the resources of the country are not fairly applied to the support of the troops, and much to the inexperience and consequent want of ability of the persons in the employment of the Hacienda attached to the armies.

'These evils will, of course, increase in proportion as the services to be performed by these persons will be increased. It is obvious, that a man who is not capable of superintending the provision for the consumption of 10,000 men, will not be capable of the superintendence of the provision for the consumption of 30,000; and the additional assistance which he will receive, attended as it is by the necessity for superior intelligence and arrangement of all the parts of the service, will only increase the confusion.

'I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Excellency, that, although the Spanish army is not without General officers capable of commanding large armies, and that the

* See Vol. 9, pages 604 and 623.

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officers of the Etat Major in particular are excellent; and although the officers and soldiers of the infantry in particular have had opportunities of showing, and have shown their discipline and spirit, it still wants many essentials to constitute an army; and that much time must elapse, and the Government must make itself master of large pecuniary resources, before it can hope to possess such a body.

'I confess that I should not think I did my duty, either by the Government or by the army, if I were to place a corps of 30,000 Spanish troops to act alone upon any particular point. There is no tract of country which could be the seat of their operations, which would be sufficient to supply the various demands with which they must necessarily come upon it under existing circumstances; and the only mode in which they can be supplied and rendered useful is, as at present, mixed in a line occupied by a larger number of men.

'Thus they enjoy the resources of a country three times the extent of that which they would occupy by their own numbers. It is not impossible to assist all parts by the greater and better arranged resources of their allies in proportion as assistance may be required; and all parts of the extent of the line which it is necessary, or circumstances may render it expedient, to occupy, will be equally strong. This could not be the case under the scheme proposed by your Excellency.

'I would besides beg leave to suggest to your Excellency, that the proposed scheme cannot divest those officers, who will be employed to command the armies respectively in chief, of the command appertaining to the Captain General of the province, in the neighbourhood of which they would act, without recalling the —— title of the Ordenanza. Indeed it would be highly inconvenient, and, under existing circumstances, absolutely impossible, to carry on the service if they were deprived of this authority.

'If, however, the Government think proper to make the alteration after this letter shall have been laid before them, I will proceed to make it with due diligence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 15th Sept., 1813. 6 P.M.

'I received this day your letter of yesterday. I am very unwilling to allow any persons to return to France without exchange, whatever may be their state, as there is no instance of a similar indulgence to our people on the part of the French, excepting one by General Maucune to a Lieutenant of the 61st, for which he afterwards claimed and obtained the release of a *Commissaire des Guerres*, who had been his Secretary.

'What do you think of their making Colonel Fenwick, and his Surgeon, sign their parole, when they passed Almandoz in July; the former being at the time delirious, and supposed to be on his death bed? and they now claim him! There can be no generous dealing with such persons.

'Besides, I understand from M'Grigor, that these *estropiés*, both officers and men, have been very insolent to Mr. Gunning and the gentlemen assisting him; and I desired M'Grigor to tell Gunning to let them know, that I would not allow of such conduct, and that they would receive the reverse of indulgence if it should continue.

'I intended to go over to San Marcial to see the ground again, with one of the engineers, before I should fix upon what should be done there. I believe we should have a good redoubt on the left, somewhere near where the Spanish camp is, and one possibly on the right of the same height.

'I saw the work on the Peña de Aya this morning, which certainly requires something in addition.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know when the pontoon train is likely to be on the road with its equipments.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'Monsieur le Général, ce 15 Sept., 1813.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 13, et je vous remercie de la lettre de M. Larpent.

'M. Payan, Inspecteur des Postes de l'armée Française,

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pris à Vitoria, a déjà passé en Angleterre, mais j'écris pour qu'on le renvoie tout de suite en France en échange pour M. Jesse. M. Robert, Commissaire, est toujours ici, et vous sera envoyé en échange pour M. Larpent.

'Pour ce qui regarde le Chef d'Escadron Anthoine, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir, qu'ayant été pris par les troupes Espagnoles de la division du Général Mina, ce Général est en correspondance avec le Maréchal Duc D'Albufera pour un échange, que je crois être arrangé.

'Le Lieut. Général Sir Rowland Hill a déjà envoyé à M. le Général Comte D'Erlon la liste des officiers Français qui étaient dans ce temps-là toujours ici; et j'aurai l'honneur d'en envoyer la liste de même à votre Excellence. Je vous prie aussi de me faire passer la liste des officiers des armées alliées prisonniers de guerre, qui sont toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée.

'Si votre Excellence désirait faire l'échange de ces officiers pour des officiers de l'armée Française, prisonniers en Angleterre, plutôt que pour ceux qui sont toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée, je peux répondre que ceux que vous nommerez seront renvoyés en France.

'Le Capitaine Le Clerc et le Sous-Lieut. La Lamre Louis sont passés en Angleterre; mais je leur envoie les lettres à leur adresse, et l'argent qui a été transmis pour eux.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral T. B. Martin.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th Sept., 1813.

'I enclose you a letter for Lord Melville, and two or three others, which I request you to have put into the post office.

'When the great fleet of transports, which had been attached to this army in 1810, was sent back to England in 1811, a certain number of troop ships of war were attached to it, and were generally on the Lisbon station.

'I requested the Admiral on the Lisbon station (at that time Admiral Berkeley) to send these ships round to the eastern coast at the commencement of the last campaign, in order that they might co-operate with the army then expected there from Sicily, whose operations, it was then

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believed, would be very closely connected with, and would depend upon those of the fleet.

Circumstances have since altered, and the army on the Eastern coast is a good deal independent of the fleet, while this army has become more dependent on its maritime communications. I therefore requested, some time ago, the General, Lord William Bentinck, to urge the Admiral, Sir Edward Pellew, to send all the troop ships of war round again to Lisbon. I shall be much obliged to you if you will draw the attention of the Admiralty to this subject.

'It is very desirable that we should have the services of them to bring round reinforcements, both for the British and Portuguese army, which are waiting at Gibraltar and Lisbon for want of vessels to transport, and others to convoy them; and they would be very useful here in conveying the wounded to England, or to ports on the coast; and for the general purposes of the service.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral T. B. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Fred. Moretti.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 16 Sept., 1813.

'Je reçois votre lettre du 1er, et je vous ferai dire si j'ai l'occasion d'employer l'officier dont vous me parlez.

'Je suis bien fâché que votre procès ne finisse pas. J'ai fait tout ce qui etait en mon pouvoir; mais mon pouvoir dans ces sujets là est nul, et je ne peux plus rien. Je vous prie de m'indiquer ce que je pourrais faire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don Fred. Moretti.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th Sept., 1813.

'Having referred your letter of the 31st of August, on the subject of Mr. A'Court's arrangements to the Commissary General, I beg to enclose, for your information, a copy of his opinion upon it, by which it appears that he considers it too late in the season to adopt the proposed measure during the present year; but thinks it would be

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advisable to endeavor to procure the Emperor of Morocco's leave for the exportation of cattle and mules early in the next spring.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th Sept., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing one of the 31st of August, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the clothing supplied by Great Britain in the year 1813, for the use of the Spanish army.

'I beg you will inform the Minister that a part of that clothing has already arrived, and a small proportion of it has been issued to the troops. The remainder is daily expected.

'I beg, however, that you will inform the Minister, that all the troops with this army, with very trifling exceptions, and I believe those on the Eastern coast are very sufficiently clothed. That is not what is wanting for their comfort and preservation during the winter in this inclement climate; but food, and some assistance in money, in addition to the British subsidy, in order to provide for their payment.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 16th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 8th, and I am glad to find that the *serviles* have had a little success.

'I will not allow Sir James Fellowes to be moved from Cadiz. I will see what stores there are there, preparatory to removing our troops and establishments from thence.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will send 100,000 dollars to each of the following armies, on or before the 1st of November, viz.: The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and army of reserve of Andalusia. That for the 1st and 2nd should be sent to the Eastern coast; that for the 3rd and 4th, and

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army of reserve of Andalusia, should be sent here. If you cannot send the whole at that period, send such proportion as you can, each having the same.

'I recommend to you not to stay in your office one moment, if it is likely to distress you.

'There is nothing new. We are waiting for the equipments of the pontoon train, without which we can do nothing.

'The French have certainly been very roughly handled in the actions in Germany. In the extracts from the *Moniteur* of the 7th, which I have seen, it appears that Vandamme, having entered Bohemia, was cut off with the 1st corps, was himself killed, lost 6000 men, 30 pieces of cannon, and 300 carriages, according to the bulletin which I enclose.

'It must be observed of these bulletins, however, that they are printed at Bayonne, and are improvements upon the lies even of the *Moniteur*.

'I will answer by the next post respecting the clothing for the Duque del Infantado.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Viscount Melville.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 16th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd. Admiral Martin* has been here, and I have explained to him our wants in such a manner, as that I hope there will be no difficulties whatever in future. I am not desirous of getting into discussions on any subject, and certainly not of continuing them after the occasion for them is over; but I assure you, that last year I began to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to this subject, and that I had done so again very early in this year; and, indeed, your letter of the 28th of July adverts to the communications from Sir Charles Stuart and me upon it.

'There is one point, however, in your letter of the 3rd of September, on which I am very anxious that you should not believe that I intended to act, or acted, so improperly as to communicate to the officers of the navy censures on their

* Admiral Sir Byam Martin, G.C.B., then belonging to the Board of Admiralty.

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superiors, the Board of Admiralty. Since I have received yours, I have read again with attention my note of the 20th to Sir Thomas Graham, which he communicated to Captain Otway. The object was to let Captain Otway know for what objects naval assistance was required, that he might judge whether he could, and decide whether he would, stay and give it to us. The last paragraph alone can be construed into any censure of the Admiralty; and the paragraph itself explains why it was inserted, which was certainly for any other object besides that of censure. Indeed, the other part of the note would have been deemed a trap for Captain Otway, if the last paragraph had not been inserted.

'Neither can I deem the communication of the extract of my letter to the Secretary of State, of the 19th of August, to Sir George Collier, the conveyance of a censure on a superior to an inferior. Sir George wrote to me regarding certain instructions which he had received from Lord Keith, regarding the disposal of the *President*, *Révolutionnaire*, &c., in answer to which communication I referred him to this extract for my opinion on all the points adverted to by Lord Keith. It might have been as well, perhaps, to have written the same to Sir George Collier, instead of sending him the extract of my letter to the Secretary of State; but, excepting that irregularity, which is, after all, of trifling importance, there is nothing that I see to find fault with.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Melville.*' 'WELLINGTON*.

To Lieut. General Sir. T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 17th Sept., 1813. Half-past 9 A.M.

'I received, about 2 this morning, your note of 6 P.M. yesterday evening. If the French hospital want any supplies

* *To Colonel Bunbury.*

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th Sept., 1813.

'Mr. Peltier having informed me that Lord Bathurst had authorised the transmission to Lord Wellington of one hundred copies of each number of his pamphlet *L'Ambigu*, I am desired by his Lordship to mention to you, that he does not think it will be in his power to make a distribution of that number at present, and therefore begs that only fifty copies may be sent to him, till he is in a situation to circulate a larger quantity.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Bunbury.*' 'FITZROY SOMERSET.

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of any kind, I should think the Purveyor had better give them in the usual manner. If the Purveyor wants them from the Commissary General's stores, he will apply for them. This is the usual course of the service, and had better not be departed from. If we have not medical officers in sufficient numbers to attend the French wounded, their own surgeons may be employed to attend them. Dr. M'Grigor will settle that.

'I wish the pontoon bullocks not to be taken from the service of the pontoons at present, as I am most anxious to get our left across the river, which cannot be done till we have all the pontoons up, and in readiness to move.

'—— —— is really too bad: this is the eighth day since he received the orders to collect the pontoon trains on the high road; and he is not now certain that the orders he sent have reached the officers in charge of them, and he has taken no measures to repeat them. He put his letter into the Spanish post office, I conclude, directed in English, and without knowing whether the officer in charge of the pontoons is in communication with that post office; and there he left the matter. This is the way in which all our arrangements fail. The officers charged to send an order will not attend to that essential part of their duty, the mode of transmitting it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 13 Sept., 1813.

'J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre du 8, et j'envoie celle-ci à Alava, croyant possible que vous la trouviez à Vitoria.

'Vous faites bien de continuer votre route vers Cadiz, sans donner motif à la jalousie, s'il est possible. Et pour cela, il faudrait éviter toutes les occasions qui pourraient se présenter, dans lesquelles les sentimens du peuple pourraient éclater. En arrivant en Andalousie dans les premiers jours du mois d'Octobre, vous serez dans le cas de juger de quelle manière les affaires vont tourner.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Vice Admiral T. Byam Martin.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 17th Sept., 1813. ½ past 9 A.M.

'I have received your letters from Oyarzun and off Pasages of yesterday.

'In answer to the first, I have to observe that I know that Admiral George Martin will send round the troop ships of war, or any other infantry transports he can get, with the 37th regiment from Gibraltar, the 77th from Lisbon, and about 1200 Portuguese drafts, and a considerable number of recovered English soldiers who are waiting in Portugal for means of conveyance. The object of my letter of yesterday was to urge you to request the Admiralty to order these troop ships round from the eastern to the western coast of the Peninsula.

'From the conversation I had with you here, I understood that four vessels of those under Sir George Collier were to be constantly employed in taking convoys from Pasages to Coruña, and from Coruña to Pasages; and the same number under Admiral George Martin, from the coast of Portugal to Coruña, and from Coruña to Lisbon.

'From your letter, written on board the *Creole*, of yesterday, I observe that two of the vessels of those under Sir George Collier are already on the coast of Portugal, and are to bring convoys from thence.

'I certainly have nothing to say to this subject; and as long as the convoys come safely, and with the regularity which is permitted by the state of the weather, it is a matter of indifference to me how they are disposed; and I can only form a private opinion on the subject, which private opinion may not deserve much attention. If, however, I have misunderstood you, and four vessels only are to be employed in convoys between this and Lisbon, I cannot but be of opinion that they will not be sufficient.

'If Sir George Collier will send me the plan of the lighthouse, and will let me know where it is to be constructed, I will have it constructed. It will also be necessary that he should land for us the guns to be placed at Point Higuera.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral T. B. Martin.*' 'Wellington.

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To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 17 Sept., 1813. 11 A.M.

'Je vous envoie trois ordres pour 40,000 livres de riz à Vitoria, 40,000 livres à Tolosa, et 20,000 à Pasages. N'envoyez pas le dernier pour deux jours.

'Les Français n'ont pas voulu laisser passer vos parentes sans être accompagnées d'autres; pour le passage desquelles le Général Freyre n'avait pas reçu d'ordre quand il m'écrivait.

'Mais je lui ai fait dire hier matin qu'il devait juger et décider à qui des Espagnols il donnerait permission de passer.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 18th Sept., 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Louisa for her poor brother, which I beg you to return to her, as she will pass Cadiz, or to enclose to her if she should have gone home. I understand that she had learned his misfortune from the Sicilian newspapers.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will tell —— —— that I have had frequent complaints of the incapacity of * * * for his employment, which indeed is very obvious; and at last General Freyre has sent me an official one to be forwarded to the Government. I must send it in; but I propose to keep it by me for two or three posts, in order to give —— —— time to endeavor to get for him another office. The truth is, he is not fit for that which he fills; and considering that it is the duty of the person filling this office to provide for a very large army, with very small means, or rather no means at all, it will not be easy to find one who can perform that duty.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Rt. Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 18th Sept., 1813.

'The Duke of Richmond has transmitted the address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, unanimously agreed to be presented to me at a general assembly, held on Friday the 16th of July, in which my fellow citizens have been pleased to express their approbation of my conduct, and of that of the troops serving under my command in the late battle of Vitoria.

'I beg that your Lordship and the Citizens of Dublin will accept my best thanks for this mark of their favor; and that you will be assured that nothing can be more gratifying to the brave officers and troops under my command, and myself, than to know that our conduct has been approved of by such high authority.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 18th Sept., 1813.

'In reference to your Lordship's letter of the 29th of March, and to my answer of the 25th of April last, I have now the honor to transmit to you a letter which has been received from Major General Baron Bock, stating that the Paymasters of the regiments composing his brigade have taken to themselves the profit arising from the exchange in the remittance to England of the credits of deceased officers. I believe this has been generally the case throughout the army; but, as I observed in my letter of the 25th of April, the remedy of the evil lies with your Lordship, and not with me.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 18th Sept., 1813.

'I beg to transmit a memorial which I have received from Monsieur ——, a deserter from the French army, in which

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he held the rank of Lieutenant. I perfectly recollect the arrival of this officer at my head quarters in September last; and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you should think proper to give him some further provision till he is employed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major Goldfinch, R.E.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th Sept., 1813.

'From a letter received last night from the Principe de Anglona, commanding the division of the 3rd army proceeding to the blockade of Pamplona, I have reason to apprehend that his troops have been sent there either entirely unsupplied, or very ill supplied with provisions, notwithstanding that I had placed 100,000 rations at the disposal of the Duque del Parque at Tudela. The Duque del Parque has been written to upon this subject.

'But, as the want of provisions by the Principe de Anglona's troops may materially influence the blockade, and they may be obliged to quit it in order to go in search of provisions, I herewith enclose an order upon a moveable magazine, belonging to the 2nd division of the army, which magazine is at Berrio-plano, for such supply as you may require for them.

'I beg you will understand, however, first, that you are not to use this order unless you shall be certain that the Principe de Anglona's troops are in the state of extreme distress supposed, and that they must either get the provisions or die, or raise the blockade to go in search of them. Secondly; that you are to take only one day's provisions, that is bread, at a time. Thirdly; that you are to keep secret the existence of this order, as I know that if it were known it were in your possession, all exertion, excepting to prevail upon you to use it, would cease.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major Goldfinch, R.E.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Bunbury, Under Secretary of State.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th Sept., 1813.

'I am very much obliged to you for the map of France, which, however, is of a shape that I cannot conveniently

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carry, as we have no wheel carriages with the army, excepting the artillery. I have therefore had cut out the sheets, of which I enclose the numbers, containing the maps of the country immediately in my front, which I have had pasted upon linen by the Staff corps, and made to fold up according to the size enclosed. I shall be obliged to you if you will have the others done according to the same size, and if you will send me out, first, the numbers containing the maps of the country bordering on the Upper and Eastern Pyrenees, and on the Upper Garonne; and next those to the northward of the Lower Garonne, &c. I wish I may not require them; but it is as well to have them at all events.

'I beg pardon for giving you so much trouble; and I do it only because I am apprehensive that Mr. Smith may not be in town; and it is desirable that no time should be lost.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Bunbury.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th Sept., 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occ rred, since I addressed your Lordship on the 10th instant, in the positions of the army.

'The garrison of Pamplona having made several sorties during the blockade, in all of which they were repulsed with loss, made one in considerable force on the 10th, possibly with a view to reconnaitre the force by which the blockade was maintained; but they were immediately driven in. Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España, who commands the blockade, was unfortunately wounded, but is still able to exercise his command; and he has reported most favorably of the officers and troops employed under his command on this occasion.

'I have every reason to hope that the place will be under the necessity of surrendering early in October.

'The 3rd Spanish army arrived at Tudela on the 15th; and one division of it, under the Principe de Anglona, arrived at the blockade on the 17th, in order to relieve the troops

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of the army of reserve of Andalusia, now employed on that service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th Sept., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a memorandum by the Quarter Master General, on the tin camp kettles which were brought out by the 76th and 84th regiments, and a statement of the weight of that in use in this army.

'In addition to these observations, I beg leave to remark that there ought to be a canvass bag with each kettle.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th Sept., 1813.

'It is very desirable that some arrangement should be fixed and made public soon, under which officers will be able to get from England those equipments which they want. We can get nothing in these countries; and those who have been here as long as I have, feel very uncomfortable for want of a variety of articles of their equipment, which they can get only from England. I cannot understand why the rule regarding the packets should have been made more strict lately; and I know that I, among others, am suffering from it, not having even a second saddle.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th Sept., 1813.

'I had intended to move the left of the army across the Bidasoa immediately after the fall of San Sebastian, and I still intend to make that movement, which has been delayed by a mistake made by the officer of engineers in transmitting the orders for the collection of the pontoon train. But

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I acknowledge that I feel a great disinclination to enter the French territory under existing circumstances.

'The superiority of numbers which I can take into France will consist in about 25,000 Spaniards, neither paid nor fed, and who must plunder, and will set the whole country against us. Then we have the forts of St. Jean Pied de Port and Bayonne, that we must take or blockade; and matters on our right in Catalonia are not at all in the state in which they ought to be. If Suchet still has, or should acquire a superiority in the field, he may tumble Lord William Bentinck back even to the Jucar; and all his posts, excepting Tarragona, which is destroyed, will fall into his hands again. I say, if he still has, as I confess I doubt his having detached Decaen into France, notwithstanding that Lord William sent away the 3rd army after he had received an injunction from me not to do so, if he was not quite certain that the detachment supposed had been made, at least equal in strength to the 3rd army. To all this, I add the reports which we have here, that the Allies were defeated between the 26th and the end of August; to which, though I do not give entire credit, (and indeed, it appears clearly that the 1st corps was cut off and destroyed,) yet it appears certain that the Allies were repulsed in their attack upon Dresden.

'However, I shall put myself in a situation to menace a serious attack, and to make one immediately, if I should see a fair opportunity, or if I should hear that the Allies have been really successful, or when Pamplona shall be in our possession.

'I see that, as usual, the newspapers on all sides are raising the public expectation, and that the Allies are very anxious that we should enter France, and that our Government have promised that we should, *as soon as the enemy should be finally expelled from Spain;* and I think I ought, and will bend a little to the views of the Allies, if it can be done with safety to the army, notwithstanding that I acknowledge I should prefer to turn my attention to Catalonia, as soon as I shall have secured this frontier.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Major General the Hon. E. Stopford.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th September, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. de ———, of the —— bat. —— regiment, and the recommendation of the Court, to which I feel every inclination to attend; but I return both with the wish that the Court should revise their sentence.

'I cannot but consider the transaction which has been the subject of this Court Martial to be simply a private quarrel, which has as little connexion with the public service, and with the discipline and subordination of the army, as any that has ever come under my notice.

'It is certainly true, that private quarrels between officers are proper subjects for the investigation of a Court Martial; but the complainant, in order to obtain a decision in his favor, must come with a fair case; he must not himself have been guilty of a breach of the General Orders of the army, and of discipline, and his authority as a superior officer must not have been exerted against his inferior, against whom he complains, in order to enjoy the advantage of this improper conduct; and above all, he must have refrained from the use of abusive and improper language and gestures.

'It appears that Lieut. * * * seized a stable in the neighbourhood of the lines of the camp of his company on which he had no billet, and in which he had kept his horses; but that having been absent, Lieut. de ——— followed his example, and equally seized it, and put his animals in it. The right of each to the use of the stable was equally devoid of foundation.

'Lieut. * * *, however, orders Lieut. de ——— to quit the stable, and employs a guard to turn his horses out, not on account of the impropriety of occupying it without a billet, but in order to put his own in; and here I cannot but think him the aggressor. Had these gentlemen no commanding officer? Were there no means of obtaining redress for an injury, supposing one to have been committed by Lieut. de ———, excepting by an armed force under Lieut. * * *'s own direction? Was that armed force used with propriety in this case, and is not Lieut. * * * liable to trial and punishment for such an abuse of his authority?

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'Here it is proved, that in the course of the dispute on this subject, Lieut. * * * made use of very improper and provoking expressions and gestures towards Lieut. de ———; and upon the whole, however improper the conduct of the latter may have been, it was not unprovoked; and I recommend to the Court to pass a more lenient sentence upon him, stating in the body of the sentence that the conduct of Lieut. * * *, the senior officer and complainant, was the original cause of the misconduct complained of.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General* 'WELLINGTON.
the Hon. E. Stopford.'

To Major General ——.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 6th August, by the Chief of the Staff of the division of troops under your command, who now returns with this answer.

'I feel the utmost concern that you should think it necessary to retire from the Spanish service in consequence of the use of an expression in the correspondence between two ministers, which would never have reached you if the arrangements made with me by the Spanish Government had been adhered to; that all reports and applications from the army to the Government, and their answers, should pass through my hands.

'I must also observe, that you have mistaken my intentions in my letter of the —— ——. I stated that the funds placed in your hands by His Majesty's Ambassador, were not to be employed in provisions, hospitals, or means of transport; but in the pay of the General and other officers and soldiers present with the division.

'What I meant by ordering that the money should not be employed in provisions, was that it should not be employed in the purchase of bread, to which every Spanish soldier has a right, besides his full daily pay, which article was to be found by the Spanish Government; but I understood then, as I now understand, that when a Spanish soldier receives his full pay, he is not entitled to what is called *étape*, or any other support from Government, excepting bread; and I could, not therefore, mean that the money

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should not be laid out to supply the soldier with food necessary for him besides bread, according to the Ordenanzas of the Spanish Government.

'I think this is sufficiently clear in my letter of the —— ——; but if that letter should leave any doubt on the subject, the enclosed extract of a letter to General Sir John Murray, which I have reason to believe was communicated to you, and to General Roche, will have shown in positive words what my opinions were.

'The practice upon this subject has, I believe, differed from the regulation, and this may have fallen into disuse; and at all events, it may be difficult to subsist the soldier upon his pay. But that is a matter for representation, and farther regulation; but not for your resignation.

'Under these circumstances, I have thought it best to withhold your papers till I shall hear farther from you in answer to this letter.

'I am afraid that it is not in my power to prevail on the Government to promote Colonel Serrano. In regard to the other objects referred to in your letter of the 22nd August, as it is possible that you may alter your determination of retiring from the Spanish service in consequence of this letter, it is not necessary that I should consider them at present.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General ——.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 21st Sept., 1813. 1 P.M.

'I have desired that orders may be sent to General Freyre to send the Governor and garrison to San Sebastian; and it may be as well to move the 5th division and Wilson's brigade to their place in the line as soon as the weather holds up, as I intend to make the movement across the Bidasoa as soon afterwards as the state of the fords will allow.

'The artillery and engineer officers employed at San Sebastian, will remain till they shall have finished their work.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To General Count Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 21 Sept., 1813.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'Monsieur le Lieut. Woolcombe m'a donné la lettre de votre Excellence du 17 Septembre, et j'espère que ma lettre du 15 lui sera arrivée.

'Pour ce qui regarde les familles Espagnoles et Françaises attachées à l'armée Française, restées en Espagne en conséquence de la retraite, j'avoue que, malgré que j'aie consenti que toutes passent en France, je l'ai fait avec répugnance, parcequ'on détient toujours en France les familles du Général Mina et du Général Longa, et d'autres. Votre Excellence, voyant la manière dont on agit ici sur ce point là, devrait s'intéresser à que ces malheureuses familles soient rendues à leur patrie. Leur détention nuit seulement aux sentimens des individus, et ne peut influer nullement sur les opérations de la guerre.

'Si votre Excellence trouve à propos de refuser le passage aux personnes attachées à l'armée Française qui désirent passer en France, vous en êtes sûrement le maître ; mais je vous dirai franchement qu'en les laissant passer j'ai toujours cru faire ce qui serait agréable aux officiers de l'armée Française, et que je l'ai fait, malgré les considerations graves ci-dessus énoncées sur ce sujet.

'Pour ce qui regarde les familles Espagnoles déjà en France qui veulent retourner en Espagne, la considération est, et doit être, bien différente. Votre Excellence, ayant expérience de ce que s'est passé dans le monde, et principalement dans votre propre pays, dans les vingt dernières années, doit bien croire que le Gouvernement et la nation Espagnole ne verront pas ces personnes avec satisfaction. Plusieurs, même toutes, peuvent être entièrement innocentes, mais toutes auront à se justifier.

'Il est de mon devoir du reste de faire des perquisitions sur ces personnes avant que je les permette de rentrer ; et les ayant faites, j'envoie la liste de celles à présent à Andaye, pour lesquelles les ordres sont donnés, qu'on les laisse passer les postes près d'Irun quand elles se présenteront.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 21st September.

'I am much concerned that the harbour of Pasages is so crowded; but I am afraid that it would not answer to consent to the vessels being sent away till their cargoes are discharged, and the Portuguese as well as the other vessels are in the service of the British Commissariat.

'The Commissary General has, however, given directions that no time may be lost in discharging the cargoes; and notice will be given to you as fast as they are discharged. The Commissary General has likewise directions to let you know whenever he sends directions to his deputy at Santander to dispatch any vessels from thence.

'I have given directions that a large quantity of provision stores of all descriptions, particularly meal and salt meat, may be lodged in store at San Sebastian. The vessels containing these articles, which will be made known to you by the Commissary General, being ordered round to San Sebastian, will relieve the port.

'The smaller sized vessels, having meal on board, should also be ordered round to Bilbao, by which the port will again be relieved. The Commissary General will send you a list of these.

'I am afraid that I cannot allow the guns to be taken out of San Sebastian for the gun boats; as the place will be but very insufficiently supplied with artillery, notwithstanding what I have placed in it. You do not tell me how many guns are required for the proposed gun boats. There has been some mistake respecting the invalids at Bilbao, which I will take care shall not occur again.

'There are no transports whatever, or ships of war, on the Lisbon station, even to move two regiments and about 1200 Portuguese drafts, waiting for conveyance to join the army, much less to take home the 800 deserters. But the transports required to move the hospitals must not be sent away from the coast on any account. I have nothing to send by the *Vesta*.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Commissioners of the Transport Office.

'GENTLEMEN, 'Lesaca, 22nd Sept., 1813.

'I enclose letters which have been received from Lieut. Thomas of the 50th and Lieut. Griffith of the Royal dragoons, stating their having been captured in the *Isabella Maria* transport by a French privateer, and their having been allowed by the commander to proceed to Coruña, under the condition that they should repair to France at the end of two months, if they cannot procure their exchange for the French naval officers mentioned in the cartel. As Lieuts. Thomas and Griffith are not of the same rank as Messieurs Ducanet and Langlade, the former being apparently a Captain, and the latter a Lieutenant, in the French navy, I do not suppose that you will think proper to consent to this exchange, and therefore request that you will favor me with your decision on the subject as soon as possible. Directions will be given to Lieuts. Thomas and Griffith to remain at Santander till your answer is communicated to them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of the Transport Office.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd Sept., 1813.

'Having referred, for the consideration of the Regency, a letter from General Giron of the 5th of July last, in regard to the detention at Fuenterrabia of the brig called the *Brothers*, under American colors, I have received the enclosed answer from the Minister at War, to which I beg you to pay obedience.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd Sept., 1813.

'I beg to draw your attention to the conduct of the *Alcalde Constitucional* of Renteria, who it appears has given certificates of the same description with the enclosed to

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seven Frenchmen, who are missing, of those taken in San Sebastian.

'I believe it is not known to the authorities of the Spanish Government that the inferior magistrates allow Frenchmen to exercise their trade in their districts. At all events this certificate is a falsehood. The Frenchman therein named could not have been exercising his trade in Renteria on the 8th of September, as only on that evening was the capitulation signed; and the garrison did not march out till the following morning.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 23rd Sept., 1813. 9 A.M.

'I send herewith a letter from the Secretary of State, and I have to inform you that I have received for you the insignia of the Order of the Bath, with which I have been directed to invest you in a manner suitable to the occasion.

'If the 27th should suit you, and you will come over and dine here on that day, I shall be happy to invest you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. William Stewart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 23rd Sept., 1813. 9 A.M.

'I enclose a letter for you from the Secretary of State; in which I have been authorised and directed to invest you with the Order of the Bath, in a manner suitable to the occasion. I wish I was a little nearer to the 2nd division, but as there is no prospect of my being so soon, I wish that you would make it convenient to yourself to come over here on the 27th, when I shall have great pleasure in investing you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
the Hon. W. Stewart, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'I beg that you will bring with you such of the officers of the 2nd division as you may wish should be present on the occasion.'

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To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'My Lord, 'Lesaca, 23rd Sept., 1813.

'I received last night your Lordship's dispatches of the 15th and 17th, and your private letter of the 15th, and I regret exceedingly the unfortunate occurrence at the Pass of Ordal, on the night of the 12th.

'It is very desirable that you should send me an accurate return of the loss sustained upon this occasion, as soon as it can be made out; as it may be depended upon that the enemy will circulate, by every means in their power, exaggerated reports of their success, the effects of which can only be counteracted by the truth.

'Your Lordship will have observed, from my private letters of the 14th August, that I was not certain of the truth of the report of Suchet's intended march, for which the instructions which that letter contained were intended to provide a remedy; and I have always entertained doubts of his having made the large detachment reported to your Lordship.

'It is my opinion now, that he will neither march himself, nor detach largely, till he shall hear that I shall have passed the Spanish frontier on this side. The 3rd army are still at Tudela, with the exception of the Principe de Anglona's division at the blockade of Pamplona; and I should send it back forthwith, only that reports are in circulation, both in this part of the country, and in your Lordship's front, of this intended march; and I wait till I shall receive the next accounts from your Lordship, by which time, also, I hope that other circumstances will have occurred which will enable me to form a more correct opinion than I can at present of the enemy's force, and their designs on that side of the Peninsula.

'I am most anxious that your Lordship should give your attention to the state of affairs on the Ebro, and in the province of Valencia.

'Whatever may be our success in this quarter, if the enemy should be so reinforced as to be able to hold us in check, and that Suchet should thus find himself enabled to make a serious movement upon the force under your Lordship's command, and to push it as far as he could carry it,

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I am apprehensive that, with the exception of Tarragona, he would regain every thing in Valencia in the state he left it.

'The questions arising upon this subject are, are the blockades of the different ports in Valencia real and effectual blockades, completely precluding the enemy from all communication with the country, and confining them to the resources within the several places? If they are not, by what measures can they be made so? Have the blockading troops fortified themselves? To what periods respectively is it understood that these several places are supplied with provisions?

'In regard to Tortosa, your Lordship may depend upon it that the possession of that post is too important to the accomplishment of the views which Suchet has obviously of eventually returning to Valencia; and the garrison left in it, consisting of 5000 men, is too large for him to allow you to get possession of it, whether by siege or blockade, without making a vigorous effort to relieve it.

'I recommend to you, therefore, to turn your attention to the measures to be adopted to enable you with your disposable force to cover the siege or blockade of Tortosa; to dispose of your troops in such manner as that they can carry these measures into effect with facility; and, above all, that they may be able to join each other. Your line of retreat, and that of the several corps composing the army under your command, should be positively fixed, in case circumstances should induce your Lordship to be of my opinion that you ought to give up the siege or blockade of Tortosa, and to leave the communication open to the enemy; and if it should be across the Ebro, you should have at least two bridges on that river, each held by a *tête de pont* on each side.

'In considering and deciding upon the position to be taken up to cover the operations against Tortosa, and the retreat from it, I beg you to advert particularly to the situation of the 1st army, and the necessity that they should not quit Catalonia. Indeed, adverting to the situation of your own army, to your possession of Tarragona, &c., it might be best to decide at once upon the retreat of the whole to the coast, in case it should be deemed expedient to leave Tortosa open, and that none but the corps actually engaged in the operations against Tortosa should cross the Ebro.

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These are points, however, upon which it is impossible for me to give an opinion at this distance from the scene of operations, and unacquainted as I am with details.

'In regard to the nature of the operations to be carried on against Tortosa, I entertain no doubt that you possess a sufficient quantity of ordnance and stores to attack the place; but I do entertain doubts of your having a sufficient body of good troops to enable you to make the attack, and at the same time to cover it effectually; as you may depend upon it, that a serious effort will be made to relieve the place if Suchet should continue in force in Catalonia.

'The first point to be ascertained is the length of time from any given date for which the garrison have provisions, according to the accounts most to be depended upon, it being understood that they are effectually blockaded. Next, the length of time which it would take to collect the ordnance and stores upon the spot, supposing the attack to be determined upon. Thirdly, the length of time which the Engineer is of opinion that the attack would take, making due allowances for the disappointments which the season will occasion, and for those which must be expected in consequence of the employment in the siege of an inferior description of troops.

'With this information before you, you will be able to decide whether to lay siege to the place or not, supposing Suchet should give you the opportunity by detaching or by moving himself from Catalonia, taking always into your calculation the loss you will necessarily sustain in the attack.

'You will be obliged to attack every point by storm in which the enemy can defend themselves, and the loss in obtaining the place will not be much less than the number of the garrison at the time it shall be invested.

'As, if my reasoning be correct in regard to your sufficiency in numbers to attack the place, you will not attack it at present, I earnestly recommend to you to secure the blockading troops by works: it will give them confidence, will save great numbers in the different sorties which the enemy must be expected to make, and eventually, when the blockade shall draw to a close, it must be expected that they will attempt to escape, which these works will enable our troops effectually to prevent.

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'If the calculations which I have above suggested should be made in regard to the time which an attack or a blockade would take, should show clearly that, under no circumstances, and at no time, ought the attack to be made, I would then request your Lordship to consider whether some of the means which you possess in ordnance and stores might not be used with advantage against some of the small posts now blockaded in Valencia, so as to accelerate their reduction, if not against the whole; and otherwise the overplus of what is required might as well be sent away to Mahon.

'In the consideration which I have given to this subject, I have not adverted to provisions for the Spanish troops. I am anxious that no provisions should be given to them, because I know well that, if we give them provisions, they will take no pains to supply themselves; and either the burthen of the expense must fall upon the British Government, or the expense must be charged against the subsidy, and there will be so much less to be distributed in pay, which it is much more essential to their discipline and efficiency that they should receive. But although I am anxious, and I have instructed your Lordship and your predecessor, to give them no provisions, I have at different times authorised and have approved of magazines of provisions being delivered over to them, making me acquainted with their expense, in order that it may be charged against the subsidy, when it has appeared to be necessary in order to enable them to carry on any operations directed under my instructions of the 14th April.

'I object, decidedly, to your undertaking detailed deliveries of provisions, as entailing not only upon the public a large expense, but upon your departments a burthen which they will be unequal to bear.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 23rd Sept., 1813.

'I have but little to add to my official dispatch of this day, which will, I hope, bring your situation clearly under

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your view, and make you acquainted with my wishes and opinions. In the consideration which I have given to the subject, I have not adverted to your opinion of ——— ———'s talents, because if he is bad we must give you a good one, if you should decide to attack the place.

'There is no occasion for my troubling you further on the subject of General Copons, as I understand, from other quarters, that he is perfectly satisfied. The fact is, however, that I am not astonished at his jealousy of your communications with d'Eroles and Manso. He knows that d'Eroles looked to the command, that he has a large party in his favor, and is probably the most fit for it; and as usual, *we*, who might be supposed to have little to say to such a question, have made ourselves parties to it, and have acted as we do in all questions of party. Copons knows this as well as I do, and who are the people who have espoused the cause of d'Eroles; and he does not know the difference between such people and yourself, and cannot be readily brought to believe that they have no influence over your opinions or conduct, or your justice towards him.

'I did not answer your letter about your going, because I thought you were gone, and I had nothing to do but lament your departure. I can send, however, nobody from hence to relieve you, and as you have stayed so long, I hope that you will wait the answer of Government to your letter, which was sent off the moment it was received.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord W. Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 23rd Sept., 1813.

'I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 7th, and I now enclose one from Mr. Croker. In my last upon this subject, I begged you to confine your packets to your own dispatches and private letters; but I should think that Lord William's messenger would find no difficulty in bringing a moderate number for Sir Sidney and the Captains of the fleet.

'I have nothing new to tell you from hence. We have news from England to the 14th, but they throw no new light

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on the French accounts of transactions in Germany to the beginning of this month, which you will of course have seen.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 23rd Sept., 1813.

'I enclose a list of articles (No. 1) for 2000 men, which I wish should be sent as soon as may be practicable to Catalonia, for the use of the 1st army, of those now in store at Cadiz; and I likewise enclose a list (No. 2) of articles which I have directed may be sent from Lisbon to Cadiz; and when these shall arrive I beg you to deliver to the Duque del Infantado, for his battalion of guards, the articles required according to the enclosed return (No. 3).

'We have accounts from England to the 14th, but nothing on which we can rely regarding operations in Germany.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, ce 23 Sept., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 30 Août, et j'envoie au Colonel Anthoine celle à son adresse.

'Je n'ai aucun neveu prisonnier de guerre, et je ne conçois pas ce qui a fait croire au Général Mina que j'en avais un. Je lui écris pour le prévenir que je n'ai nulle objection à faire à l'égard de l'échange du Colonel Anthoine, qu'il pourrait arranger avec votre Excellence.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maréchal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 24th Sept., 1813.

'I enclose letters from the Secretary of State and Commander in Chief, which, I trust, will be satisfactory to you.

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Sir John Hope is to come out, as you will see, to succeed you.

'I have received directions to invest Lord Dalhousie, &c., with the Order of the Bath, and have fixed on the 27th for the ceremony, if you could make it convenient to come over here. The pontoons will not be ready till that day; and I doubt the river being low enough in these parts for our operation before that time.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de Fernan Nuñez.

SIR, 'Lesaca, 24th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 9th instant, and you may depend upon my paying every attention to your recommendation of General Contreras when he shall arrive in Spain.

'I shall likewise have the greatest satisfaction in attending to the well deserving regiment of Fernando VII., of which I hear the best accounts from all quarters; and your recommendation will be an additional inducement to me to do for it every thing in my power.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Conde de Fernan Nuñez.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 24 Sept., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 21, et je renvoie à présent la liste que vous m'avez envoyée, avec les changemens que je propose.

'D'abord je ne peux pas consentir à l'échange du Colonel D'Arno, du 34me régiment d'infanterie de la ligne, et du Colonel Songeon, pour les Lieut. Colonels FitzGerald et Fenwick, ces Messieurs ne tenant pas le même grade dans leurs services respectifs; ni que Monsieur Larpent, qui n'est nullement militaire, et qui fait dans cette armée des fonctions civiles, généralement faites par un officier du rang de Capitaine, soit censé avoir le rang de Colonel, et qu'il

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soit échangé pour le Chef de Bataillon Fabvier; ni que les Capitaines Morand, du 34me, et D'hautefort, du 59me, soient échangés pour les Lieutenans Soyen, du 61me, et Jean Robert, du 71me.

'J'ai l'honneur donc de vous proposer que le Chef de Bataillon Fabvier soit échangé pour le Lieut. Colonel Fitz-Gerald; le Lieut. Colonel Santwarry, toujours à Pasages, pour le Lieut. Colonel Fenwick; et Monsieur Larpent pour Monsieur Robert, comme votre Excellence l'avait déjà proposé.

'Le Capitaine Morand pourra alors être échangé pour le Capitaine Tarleton; et votre Excellence aura la bonté de nommer deux Lieutenans de l'armée Française qui seront échangés pour les Lieutenans Soyen et Jean Robert.

'Pour ce qui regarde les non-combattans, c'est à dire, domestiques, femmes, &c., je les ai toujours renvoyés; et je conviens de renvoyer tous les blessés qui ne sont plus en état de servir.

'J'aurai grand plaisir aussi à arranger avec votre Excellence une convention pour le renvoi de tout prisonnier non-combattant pris dorénavant y compris les employés civils de l'armée, comme commissaires des guerres, officiers de santé, juges, &c. &c. Je crois cependant que je ne dois pas relâcher ceux de cette classe à présent en ma possession jusqu'à ce que les nombreux individus, Anglais, Espagnols, et Portugais, à present en France, et nullement attachés à l'armée, soient relâchés.

'Pour ce qui regarde les personnes qui désirent retourner en Espagne, j'ai l'honneur de renvoyer votre Excellence à ma lettre du 21. Quand je saurai les noms et les désignations de ceux qui désirent rentrer, je ferai toujours les démarches pour qu'elles en ayent la permission; mais je ne peux pas d'avance en promettre plus.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 24th Sept., 1813.

'The two enclosed letters are just now received; and I judge, from what Lord Bathurst says to me, that their con-

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tents will induce you to go to Sicily. I do not yet know who is to take your command; and it is most desirable for the public service that you should remain till you shall be relieved.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 24th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 4th, regarding the provisional battalions. What you propose goes to a draft of men from one regiment to another, which I should think is not meant; and at all events I must have more authority for it than your private letters. You see the inconvenience, and indeed I might add the hardship, upon the officers of keeping the 51st and 68th regiments as they are, and at the same time the public inconvenience of taking from the army so many good and experienced officers and soldiers as remain in those regiments; and I beg the authorities at home to settle the difficulty, and give me their orders.

'I am not very capable of giving you an opinion on the subject of your letter of the 11th, having never had under my command more than one regiment of English militia. I found that, however, to be so entirely divested of interior economy, and real discipline and subordination, that, however well the soldiers may be disciplined, as far as regards their exercise and movements, I should very much doubt that a large militia army would be very useful in the field for more than a momentary exertion. My notion of them is, that the officers have all the faults of those of the line to an aggravated degree, and some peculiarly their own.

'If you are likely to get nearly as many men by a draft from the militia for the old regiments, which will reinforce the army in the spring, I would prefer that measure. Eventually the army will be much more efficient. It will be a great saving of expense here, as the increase of the number of regiments renders necessary a great increase of expense in establishments, whereas that of men is only of their pay and rations, which every man is worth. To this add, that we

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should find great difficulty, particularly at this season of the year, and as the Spaniards are beginning to be convinced that they want something more than men and arms to form an army, to form the establishments, and to equip all these new regiments of militia; and that, even if they were to be sent about Christmas, they would not be ready to move till March or April.

'I entirely concur with you in thinking that the best measure you can adopt to aid the recruiting of the army is to give an allowance to the wives and children, particularly of the Irish and Scotch soldiers. When I was in office in Ireland, I had an opportunity of knowing that the women took the utmost pains to prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line, and from enlisting; naturally enough, because from that moment they went not upon the parish, but upon the dung hill to starve. Indeed it is astonishing that any Irish militia soldier was ever found to volunteer; and they must be certainly the very worst members of society; and I have often been induced to attribute the frequency and enormity of the crimes committed by the soldiers to our having so many men who must have left their families to starve for the inducement of a few guineas to get drunk. A provision, however, for the wives and children of the soldiers will probably revive the spirit of volunteering, and we shall get better men than we have at present. I know that the Duke of York has a plan upon this subject, which he showed to me.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 25th Sept., 1813.

'I write you a few lines to tell you that I have received a letter from Lord Bathurst, in which he states, as I suspected, that the omission of your name in the letter to me on the subject of the battles in the Pyrenees was solely an oversight of his. It really appears to me, from what he says, that there is no disinclination towards you on the part of the King's Ministers, at least not on his part.

'Harvey writes to you; and I have nothing new to tell

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you. No new light has been thrown upon the battles on the Elbe; but I think that Buonaparte has been beat in Silesia, and on his left by Bernadotte.

'I intend to cross the Bidasoa as soon as a few dry days shall render the river fordable about Vera, &c.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 25th Sept., 1813. 2 P.M.

'I think it proper to inform you that I have received intelligence from more than one quarter that the enemy are making preparations in St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne to send supplies to Santoña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 25th Sept., 1813. 3 P.M.

'Colonel Harvey has just delivered me your letter of the 24th September. I will speak to Colonel Dickson regarding the guns you wish to have from San Sebastian, and they shall be given, if not absolutely necessary for the defence of the place.

'I beg that you will apply to the Admiralty if you wish to have the gun boats at Gibraltar, or any other addition to the force under your command, as I have nothing to say to the naval service.

'I am very much obliged to you for acquainting me with the departure of the *Dwarf*. I propose that the mail should go home on Monday, and shall not write till that occasion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 25th Sept., 1813.

'I think it proper to send you the copy of a letter which I have received from Sir Charles Stuart, giving the account of the consequences of the capture of a Mediterranean packet by an American privateer some time ago.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 25th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 9th, regarding Sir John Hope's appointment, in which I most fully concur. I am quite certain that he is the ablest man in the army.

'The question about Sir William Beresford occurs again. You mean that Sir John Hope shall command the allied army in case any accident happens to me. Who is next to me in the allied British and Portuguese army till that accident happens? Have you settled any thing on that subject with the Portuguese Government? What becomes of Sir William Beresford's rank of Marshal?

'It is most desirable that something should be settled, because, although Sir William Beresford is gone to Lisbon he will probably return soon; and as, if circumstances should render it expedient that we should not move forward on this side, I shall be desirous of going into Catalonia, I must leave some person in command here.

'I have really nobody to send into Catalonia; Sir Rowland Hill could not be spared, particularly as Sir William Beresford is absent; nor would he like to go. Probably, also, the people he would find there being all new to him, he would undertake it under great disadvantages.

'You will see that Lord William still remained on the 17th, and that he had met with a check on the 12th. I know no more of this transaction than I send you; but Mina tells me, that our post was surprised, and I have the same report from another quarter.

'I do not know whom to recommend to succeed to him. The situation is a very difficult one; and I must either relieve that point entirely, by marching this army into France, or go there myself. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 26th Sept., 1813.

'It is my duty to bring under the view of the Government a source of discontent in the army, which, as I am informed, has already produced considerable effect, and may be attended by further evil consequences. It is, likewise, a subject which, in itself, requires early attention and decision.

'On the 8th of May, 1812, the late Regency issued a *Reglamento*, providing for a new formation of the infantry of the army, each corps to form only one battalion. Under the second article, it was provided, that for each battalion of infantry, a *Xefe* should be selected, who was to be chosen from among the Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, and Commandantes, without distinction; a First *Sargento Mayor;* and a Second *Sargento Mayor*, who was to be chosen among the Captains of another regiment.

'By the letter from the Minister at War, of the same date, the Commanders in Chief of the several armies were intrusted with the execution of this Reglamento; and the officers were to be selected for the situation of *Xefe*, &c., by them at the recommendation of the Sub-Inspector.

'There can be no doubt that the infantry of the army required a reform of the description directed by this *Reglamento;* but I believe there is, likewise, no doubt that this *Reglamento* went too far, that it applied a general rule of a very harsh description to an evil which existed only partially; and that, its execution having been intrusted to the Commanders in Chief of the several armies and the different Inspectors, and having been but little, if at all, superintended by the Government, great injustice was done to several meritorious individuals, who were displaced from their situations, under the operations of this *Reglamento*.

'But not only was this injustice done by the *Reglamento* itself, but a still farther injustice was done by the powers assumed by the Generals in Chief under the *Reglamento*. This states that the *Xefe* was to be chosen from among the officers without distinction, holding the rank of Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, or *Commandante;* but the Generals in Chief chose them in some instances from among the *Sargentos Mayores*, in others even from among the Captains; and, in fact, but

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little attention was paid to the terms of the *Reglamento* in its execution.

'In about eight months, however, after the issue of this *Reglamento*, on the 21st December, 1812, the late Minister at War wrote another letter on the subject of the *Reglamento* of the 8th of May, in which, after reciting that it had been carried into execution, he orders that the battalions of infantry, formed as ordered by the *Reglamento*, shall be called regiments; that each regiment shall have a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major; and that the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major shall be those who hold the situation of *Xefe, Primero Sargento Mayor de Instruccion, Segundo Sargento Mayor*, under the *Reglamento* of the 8th of May.

'At this time the mode in which the *Reglamento* had been carried into execution must have been known to the Government; yet the letter from the Minister at War does not advert to officers selected for commands in a manner different from that pointed out in the *Reglamento;* and it makes no exception of them in the general operation of the arrangement; but only provides that certain classes shall not receive an increase of pay, till the period at which they would have arrived at the rank assigned to them, under the operation of the *Reglamento* and subsequent orders.

'In this manner the service has continued for nine months since the letter of the 21st of December, 1812, and eight months previous to it; although but few, if any, of these Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, and Majors, have received their commissions; and they have lately expressed the greatest anxiety on this subject, founded, I believe, on the reports which have reached them, that it is not the intention of the existing Government to confirm them, by the grant of royal commissions, in the situations which they now fill, by the appointment of the Commanders in Chief; and I earnestly recommend to the Government to come to an early and final decision on this subject.

'They have the choice, either of confirming these officers in their situations without exception, or of cancelling the appointments of those who were originally appointed contrary to the letter of the regulation, and replacing them by others.

'I acknowledge that I feel inclined to recommend the first mentioned measure. It will leave in command of the

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several regiments those who have commanded them for nearly a year and a half, and to whose care they owe their present state of discipline; and it will satisfy all of the stability of the arrangements of Government.

'There can be no doubt that the Generals commanding in Chief were authorised by the *Reglamento* and letter of the 8th of May, to select officers to fill the situations of *Xefe, Primero* and *Segundo Sargentos* of the battalions then formed; and it cannot be believed that the Government, and those acting under the orders of the Government, did not know, on the 21st of December, in what mode the *Reglamento* of the 8th of May had been carried into execution.

'By their letter of the 21st of December, they have certainly confirmed that mode; and it would be unjust to individuals to punish them for the acts of their superiors, the Commanders in Chief of the armies, and the omissions of the Inspector General and officers of the *Estado Mayor* and of the Government.

'This punishment, I would likewise observe, would be one of no trifling description. These officers must be deprived of their situation and rank, which they have acquired by merit, after having enjoyed these advantages and performed their duty with credit to themselves, and advantage to the public, for nearly a year and a half; and they are to return to an inferior rank, from which it is probable that they would long ago have been removed in the ordinary course of the service, even if the *Reglamento* of the 8th of May had never existed.

'In regard to those to whom the injustice was done under that *Reglamento* of removing them from their situations of Colonel, &c., I recommend to the Government to employ them, as occasion may offer, in the command of brigades, when they are fit for such a situation, and when they are not in the command of those places in the interior, in which it is necessary to have a military Commandant.

'I acknowledge that what I have above recommended is not exactly what I could wish; but it is the best remedy that I can devise for an evil which existed before I took the command of the army, which is one of those which grew out of the state of affairs in Spain during the last five years, and for which it is necessary to be satisfied with remedies which,

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under other circumstances, would, with truth, be considered very inadequate.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 26th Sept., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a dispatch* of the 15th and 17th instant, which I have received from Lieut.

* *Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Tarragona, 15th September, 1813.

'According to the intention expressed in my letter of the 27th of August, the army moved forward, and arrived at Villa Franca on the 5th September. All the intelligence continued to corroborate the departure of a considerable part of Suchet's force to France. It was only on the 27th that doubts began to be entertained of the truth of this fact. It appears that great detachments had been made with convoys going to France, who returned with others of salt meat and ammunition; and as far as I can learn, not above 3000 men have left Catalonia. The public had been deceived by the removal of the officers, of all the Spanish *employés*, and by the preparations made for the defence and supply of Barcelona.

'The French force had been hitherto dispersed on the Llobregat, at Sabadell and about Barcelona.

'On the 11th the enemy united about 12,000 men at Molino de Rey, all his disposable forces from the Ampurdan, and the garrisons had arrived at Barcelona, and every thing appeared to indicate a general movement.

'The British army were posted at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front as far as the mountains on the Llobregat. The pass of Ordal, over which passes the great road, was occupied by the advance of the army, under Colonel Adam, and three battalions of General Sarsfield's division. The pass was very strong, and I had no apprehension of its being forced. The probable line of attack, as being a certain one, was by turning our left by Martorell and San Sadurni where was posted the first army.

'I had not numbers equal to those which the French could bring against me; I had been obliged to leave the division of General Whittingham at Reus and Vals, from the want of provisions and means of transport. The division of General Sarsfield was also without subsistence, but in order not to retire entirely to the rear, or to be unprepared to take advantage of any favorable circumstances, I took upon myself to anticipate the supplies which I knew were coming from General Elio, and which I could command, from being embarked in British transports. I doubted the intention of the enemy to advance, but if he did, the strong post in my front, or the detour by Martorell, if coming by that road, would give me ample time to retreat in security.

'On the 12th, however, at midnight, the enemy attacked the pass of Ordal, and carried it, after an obstinate resistance, by great superiority in numbers. The corps were obliged to save themselves in the mountains, and two 6 pounders with two mountain guns unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. The only

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General Lord William Bentinck; from which it appears that his advanced guard, under Colonel Adam, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, on the night of the 12th instant, in the pass of Ordal; and that they were obliged to

consolation I have to offer, is the bravery of both British and Spaniards; of the steadiness and gallantry of the latter, every British officer present speaks in terms of the highest admiration. I am sorry to say that Colonel Adam has been severely wounded, as well as Lieut. Colonel Reeves, and several other valuable officers of the 2nd battalion of the 27th regiment. The Calabrese did not suffer materially. I can give no exact return of our loss, but I hope it will eventually not be considerable. I have heard of 2000 men having joined Colonel Manzo, near San Sadurni, among whom are 200 of our own troops, and great numbers have already joined from different parts of the coast, and are hourly coming in. I immediately put the army in retreat: the enemy's dragoons and cuirassiers pressed closely upon us, but they were so gallantly charged, though in very superior numbers, by our own cavalry, that about midday they gave up the pursuit.

'I am much indebted to Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, for the judgment and spirit with which he directed the operations of his brigade. The 20th dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Hawker; the Brunswick hussars, by Lieut. Colonel Schraeder, and the Sicilian cavalry, by Captain Stagapede, very much distinguished themselves. The army made their retreat without any loss to Vendrell, from whence it marched again the same night to Altafulla, and yesterday evening took up its ground in front of this town.

'*September 17th.*—I enclose the reports of the different officers commanding corps and artillery of the affair of Ordal, for your Lordship's information.

'*September 17th*, 9 P.M.—I have just received intelligence that the enemy left Villa Franca this morning, and have returned to Molino de Rey on the Llobregat. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'W. BENTINCK.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the British Force Commanded by Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B., in the Actions with the French Army under the Command of Marshal Suchet, on the 12th and 13th Sept. 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Mules.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed .	3	1	24	7	—	28
Wounded	18	7	53	3	—	78
Missing .	5	1	32	54	40	38

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retire with the loss of four pieces of artillery. I hope that the loss of men has not been considerable; but I have not received the returns of the loss sustained by the corps engaged on this occasion.

'It gives me great satisfaction to report that the Spanish troops engaged, viz., the regiments of Badajoz, *Tiradores de Cadiz*, and *Voluntarios de Aragon*, being a brigade of infantry belonging to General Sarsfield's division of the army, behaved remarkably well, as well as the 2nd batt. 27th regiment, the Calabrese light infantry, and the rifle companies of the 4th line battalion of the King's German Legion, and that of De Roll's regiment. In consequence of this event, General Lord William Bentinck retired to the neighbourhood of Tarragona; and the enemy, I understand, have again re-crossed the Llobregat.

'His Lordship appears now to be of opinion, that Marshal Suchet has not yet materially weakened his force in Catalonia, although he still thinks that he is about to march from that province; and the same report is prevalent on all parts of the frontier. However, I have already made preparations for the return of the 3rd army, which, excepting the Principe de Anglona's division at the blockade of Pamplona, is still at Tudela; and it is quite clear that the circumstances had not occurred, in expectation of which the conditional orders were given, that this army should march.

'Nothing extraordinary has occurred in front of the army under my immediate command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 27th Sept., 1813.

'I enclose a letter addressed to me by the late Sir Richard Fletcher, which was found among his papers, but which your Lordship will see by the date was written on the very day the head quarters broke up from Freneda.

'I have had such frequent occasions to bring Sir Richard Fletcher's merits and services under the view of Government, that I have only to recall your Lordship's recollection

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them, and earnestly to recommend his family to your favor and protection.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 28th Sept., 1813.

'When Admiral T. B. Martin was here, he informed me that it was your wish that I should take some measures to have the light above San Sebastian attended to, and that it should be lighted every night; and that a temporary light-house should be erected, and a light kept up on the hill at the southern entrance of the Bidasoa; and that you would write to me on these subjects. I beg to know whether I can be of any use to you regarding them.

'The Admiral likewise informed me, that he had directed that a survey should be made of the harbour of San Sebastian, of which you would let me know the result; and as it is very desirable that I should be informed on this subject, I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know what is the result of the survey and inquiries which you have made regarding this harbour, what number of vessels, and of what burthen, and draught of water, it will contain within the mole, what number can lie in safety without, and what are the difficulties of access to, or egress from, either.

'I am informed by Sir Thomas Graham that a British transport, captured, has been seen in Santoña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'Lesaca, ce 28 Sept., 1813.

'J'espère que vous ne croyez pas que j'ai négligé vos affaires sur lesquelles vous m'avez écrit l'autre jour; mais j'ai voulu prendre connaissance exacte de l'état des choses, et je vous enverrai réponse officielle. En attendant je vous réponds que vous aurez tout de suite quelques souliers, et qu'il y a quelque temps que j'ai écrit à mon frère de faire arriver avant le 1 Novembre à Pasages 100,000 *duros* pour l'armée de réserve d'Andalousie.

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'Pour ce qui regarde les officiers de l'escadron d'Utrera, je ne peux rien faire qu'obéir aux ordres du Gouvernement. Je viens de recevoir encore un ordre ce soir à ce sujet, qui vous parviendra par la voie du Général Wimpffen.

'Je viens de recevoir aussi votre lettre d'aujourd'hui, sur laquelle vous aurez réponse officielle; et j'ai ordonné qu'on écrivit au Duque del Parque et au Général Mina pour arrêter les abus dont vous vous plaignez. En attendant cependant il faut que je vous dise que, si ceux qui se plaignent ne désignent pas les personnes contre lesquelles ils se plaignent d'une manière plus précise que de dire qu'ils sont de telle nation ou de tel corps d'armée, il n'est pas possible de porter remède à la cause des plaintes. Si on ne peut pas dire le nom des personnes, et le régiment auquel elles appartiennent, on peut au moins dire le jour, l'heure, l'endroit où est arrivée, la cause de la plainte; et alors je pourrais découvrir et punir, ce qui, dans une armée si nombreuse composée de tant de nations, est la seule ressource.

'Je vous dis ceci avec plus de hardiesse parcequ'en deux occasions où vous m'avez fait des plaintes avec spécifications de régiment, des temps, et lieux, j'ai découvert les criminels, dont les coupables en une occasion ont été punis, et restitution faite de tout ce qu'on a trouvé; et dans l'autre cas ils sont en procès, et j'espère que restitution sera faite en entier. Ainsi vous voyez combien il est important de me donner toute espèce de renseignement quand vous m'enverrez plainte quelconque. Le fait est, que je commande les plus grand coquins sur la terre de toutes les nations du monde; et il faut une main de fer pour les tenir en ordre, et toute espèce d'informations pour les découvrir.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Doña Ana Teresa O'Farrill.

'MADAM, 'Head Quarters, 28th Sept., 1813.

'I send you a letter received here this day. If you have any letters to send in answer you had better give them to the Governor of Valladolid to be transmitted to me, and I will take care that they shall be forwarded.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Doña A. T. O'Farrill.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 29 Sept., 1813.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 27; et je conviens en tout de l'échange que vous me proposez, excepté ce qui regarde le Chef d'Escadron Anthoine.

'Cet officier a été pris par les troupes du Général Mina, qui je sais a été en correspondance avec le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera sur son échange. Il y a eu quelques délais, le Général Mina (à ce que me dit le Duc d'Albufera dans une lettre que j'ai reçu de sa part) ayant cru que je desirais le faire échanger pour un parent à moi prisonnier de guerre. Mais, comme je n'ai nul parent dans cet état, j'ai écrit au Général Mina qu'il n'avait qu'à arranger son échange avec le Duc d'Albufera, comme il l'avait proposé.

'M. Robert sera renvoyé aux postes Français demain; et j'envoie en Angleterre la liste des officiers qui doivent être renvoyés en France.

'Il y avait une méprise dans la manière d'écrire les noms des officiers que je vous ai dit que nous ne connaissions pas.

'Dans ma dernière lettre j'ai dit à votre Excellence ce que je faisais toujours pour les blessés qui ne sont plus en état de servir, femmes, enfans, domestiques, &c.

'Pour ce qui regarde les autres non-combattans, je suis prêt à m'engager pour l'avenir de la manière proposée par votre Excellence; mais, avant de le faire, je désire savoir, d'une manière formelle, de la part de qui vous agissez, si vous commandez vous-même l'armée Française, ou s'il est vrai, comme disent les rapports, qu'elle est commandée par un autre Général.

'J'ai tout lieu de me louer de la loyauté par laquelle les arrangemens que j'ai pris avec votre Excellence ont été menés à leur conclusion; mais ce sont de ces arrangemens qui se font d'eux-mêmes. Quand il s'agit de m'engager pour l'avenir sur les intérêts d'un grande nombre de personnes, il faut que je sache, d'une manière formelle, le caractère et l'autorité de celui avec qui je m'engage.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Lesaca, 29th Sept., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 19th. Your account of the conflict between the fear of the yellow fever and the fear of the mob of Cadiz, is excellent. It is, however, certain that the Government will soon remove to Madrid; and I recommend to you to act as if you considered the removal as certain, and to make your preparations for removal in the most open manner. I concur with you in thinking that you should remove all obstacles to removal which may be found in want of money.

'If the removal should take place, pray take care that Duff continues his financial operations at Cadiz.

'I shall remove the stores, and weaken the garrison, by degrees; indeed, you may state to the Government, that as I suppose they do not require His Majesty's troops there now, I propose to remove them as soon as I shall have been able to remove the stores which are there belonging to the army.

'I wish you would tell —— —— that, having received an order to remove * * * *, I do not propose to forward the complaint which General Freyre sent me against him, unless —— —— and * * * *' friends should wish it. I mention this, because the complaint states nothing against him, excepting that he has not talents for his office; and General Freyre speaks highly of his honesty and good intentions.

'You have forgotten to send me the letter of the Minister at War, to which mine of the 30th was an answer.

'It appears by reports on the frontier, confirmed, as I understand, by accounts this day from England, that Ney has been beat, I believe, by the Prince Royal of Sweden; and has retired across the Elbe, at Torgau. It is said also, both on the frontier and in England, that Buonaparte has removed to Erfurt.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'Wellington.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'Lesaca, 2nd October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 25th September, and I am glad to find that your prospects of recruiting are so good, and that you are not likely to be impeded by the Government. I cannot conceive, however, what reason *they*, or the *Portuguese nation*, can have to complain of the British Government; or if they had, what ground that would give for their neglect of their army.

'I am too well aware of the want both of transports and ships of war; but I have done every thing in my power to have the wants supplied.

'I have made the arrangement for sending you the guns, 48 in number; the difficulty is to remove them to the sea coast, which I am afraid I shall not be able to effect, as we are, as usual, very hard run for means of transport. Some of your brigades have now literally none, owing to the omission to pay the hire; and this falls so heavily upon the means attached to the divisions to carry up the provisions, that I am apprehensive we shall soon be in difficulties. It is so bad now, that if a Portuguese brigade happens to be detached a few miles from the head quarters of the division, which they generally are in these mountains, the division transport is used to carry their provisions to them. Colonel Harvey will, however, send you the details on this subject.

'I propose to move forward with our left in the course of three or four days. I shall not do more till Pamplona shall have fallen, which will, I hope, be in the course of the next ten days; although, as far as we can make out a ciphered letter, it would appear that it would hold till beyond the 20th.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'Sir, 'Lesaca, 3rd October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th Sept., half past 7 P.M.; of the 30th, 5 P.M.; and of the 2nd instant.

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'I do not understand from the first of these letters that any steps have yet been taken to construct the lights on Point Higuera, and I beg to know from you, whether you wish that I should give any, and what orders upon the subject.

'I have received no report yet what ships have arrived in Pasages, nor what troops they have brought. It was not my intention that horses should be landed at Pasages, and I had before expressed a wish that all horses should go to Bilbao. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know the name of the officer of whose conduct you complain on the landing of his horses.

'I was not aware of the arrival of the *Madagascar*, nor that she had any transport missing from her convoy.

'I feel no wish to detain the *Mullet*. I shall do every thing in my power to have the light at San Sebastian properly attended to by the Spanish authorities; but I am afraid that nothing will be done, unless I should order the British authorities to attend to it.

'I was not aware that it was your intention to send a *cartel* to St. Jean de Luz, nor that one had been there, till I was informed of it last night in a letter from General Gazan.

'It is very desirable that the officer who goes in command of a *cartel* should be very cautious in his communications with the enemy, and should confine himself strictly to the objects for which he is sent.

'I have the honor to enclose a report received from the officer commanding at the blockade at Santoña; from which, it appears that the enemy are in the habit of receiving constant supplies by sea.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 3rd October, 1813.

'Captain Sir G. Collier, the commanding officer of His Majesty's ships on the north coast of Spain, has expressed an anxious wish that the light on the hill to the westward of San Sebastian should be lighted up, and regularly attended

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to. This is an object of great importance to the navigation of the coast, and I beg you will take measures to have it attended to; and that you will be so kind as to let me know whether it will be attended to by the Spanish authorities.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 3 Octobre, 1813.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 1, et je suis fâché qu'il y ait eu un mal entendu sur l'échange d'officiers prisonniers qui s'était proposé.

'Pour plusieurs raisons il a été nécessaire d'envoyer en Angleterre à la première occasion les officiers et soldats Français pris à la guerre en Espagne et en Portugal; et les ordres que j'ai donnés portent qu'ils y soient toujours envoyés sans perte de temps. Le commencement d'une négociation pour un échange de prisonniers ne portait aucune raison pour agir autrement, parceque, malheureusement, malgré que j'aie eu plusieurs de ces négociations commencées, je n'en ai pas eu une portée à sa conclusion.

'Dans ma lettre du 15 Septembre j'ai prévenu votre Excellence que je vous enverrais la liste des officiers qui étaient dans l'arrondissement de l'armée de ceux qui y avaient été quand le Général Hill écrivit au Général Comte D'Erlon; et je n'avais pas l'intention de m'engager à ce que ces officiers y restassent jusqu'à ce qu'il convint au Commandant en Chef de l'armée Française de conclure une négociation pour leur échange; et en vous offrant le choix parmi tous les prisonniers qui étaient en Angleterre, je démontrai que dans mon opinion tous étaient également en mon pouvoir, et au moins on n'aurait pas du tirer de ma lettre l'engagement que ceux qui étaient toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée y resteraient à la convenance du Commandant en Chef de l'armée Française.

'Votre Excellence, avec laquelle j'ai déjà arrangé des échanges de particuliers, sait qu'il ne se trouve aucune difficulté à recevoir des officiers Français de l'Angleterre; et selon la condition que votre Excellence avait fixée, le Capi-

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taine Hay, que vous me renvoyâtes au mois de Juin, ne commença son service que lorsque j'ai appris que le Capitaine Cheville avait été renvoyé en France. Quand je renvoyai le Lieut. de Goblet avec les dépêches du Général Rey, on me renvoya le Lieut. Woolcombe en échange, de qui la blessure est en tel état qu'il ne peut servir pendant quatre mois, et il est déjà retourné en Angleterre; mais je ne m'en plains pas, étant convaincu que c'est presqu' impossible d'arranger un échange qui donnerait à chaque armée au même moment le service de ceux qui en seraient l'objet.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer à present une liste d'officiers de l'armée Française (No. 1) qui sont toujours en Espagne, de ceux dans la liste envoyée par votre Excellence dans la lettre du , et sur lesquels l'échange est convenu, ceux-là seront envoyés aux avant postes de l'armée, et seront échangés pour ceux de l'armée Anglaise desquels l'échange est convenu. Je vous envoie pareillement une liste (No. 2) d'officiers de l'armée Française convenus à être échangés, qui sont en Angleterre, et qui seront tout de suite renvoyés en France.

'Je ne peux pas m'engager à les faire retourner par mer à l'armée pour être échangés aux avant postes; et il est sûrement dans le pouvoir du Commandant en Chef de l'armée Française de faire marcher à Morlaix, s'il le trouve à propos, ou ailleurs, les officiers Anglais pour lesquels il est arrangé qu'ils soient échangés; et je consentirai à leur échange à Morlaix, s'il ne doit pas se faire ailleurs.

'Je prie cependant votre Excellence d'observer que dès que ces officiers quitteront l'arrondissement de l'armée Française il y a grand risque que l'échange ne se fera pas; que même s'il se fait, c'est après avoir fait souffrir à des individus, tous je crois blessés, les fatigues d'un voyage perilleux; et que l'objet de votre Excellence peut être également rempli en leur faisant donner la parole de ne pas servir en Espagne jusqu'à l' arrivée en France de ceux de l'armée Française pour lesquels ils seront échangés. Je vous prierai aussi d'observer que votre Excellence, ayant, en consequence de ce que je vous ai écrit dans ma lettre du 15 Septembre, fait choix d'officiers de l'armée Française en Angleterre, au lieu d'autres qui, je vous ai dit, étaient et sont toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée; comme par

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exemple le Colonel Santwarry, il me paraît un peu dur pour les individus qui sont l'objet de l'échange de leur faire faire le trajet de la France pour être échangés.

'Mais ils sont dans le pouvoir de votre Excellence, et si vous trouvez bon de les faire marcher à Morlaix, vous en êtes le maitre, et l'échange se fera là.

'Pour ce qui regarde les non-combattans, votre Excellence doit sentir qu'avant que je m'engage de la manière proposée, il faut que votre Excellence soit autorisé d'une manière formelle et usitée à engager pareillement M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie. Je vous dirai aussi que, malgré que je commande également les armées Espagnoles et Portugaises, je trouverais de la difficulté à arranger une convention de cette espèce pour ces nations, vû les circonstances de la guerre en Espagne et le grand nombre d'individus de la nation Espagnole de toutes professions qui sont détenus en France.

'J'ai l'honneur d'accuser la reception de la lettre de votre Excellence du 20, et je fais des perquisitions sur les personnes nommées, et je vous enverrai la réponse sans perte de temps.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th October, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving, last night, your letter of the 1st instant, regarding a Spanish privateer, heretofore commanded by Ignacio de Agoine, whose paper I return.

'I have no more to say to the Spanish than I have to the British naval concerns, and I am equally desirous of avoiding to interfere in them in any manner. I must decline, therefore, to make any application respecting the vessel in question.

'If it is your opinion that another vessel could be of use in the blockade of Santoña, or in any other manner in the service under your command, you had better make the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with that opinion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 13th September, in answer to which I have to inform you, that I consider the presence of the Inspectors General of the cavalry and of the infantry to be so important at the head quarters of the army, that I do not propose to send them to Cadiz until I shall receive the further orders of the Government, as it appears that sending them or not is left to my discretion.

'The Inspector General of the infantry fell from his horse on the 30th of July, and was for some time necessarily absent; and the Inspector General of the cavalry only arrived lately. I have, however, done a good deal of business with the latter since his arrival; and he is gone into La Rioja in order to superintend the execution of various arrangements for the organization of the cavalry in that province. I transact business daily with the Inspector General of the infantry.

'I believe that the difficulties about the appointments of officers are to be attributed to the consequences of the *Reglamento* of the 8th May, 1812, and the subsequent orders of the late Minister at War, which the propositions contained in my address to your Excellency of the 26th September, are calculated to remove.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th October, 1813.

'In reference to my dispatch, No. 90, of the 24th September, I have to report to your Lordship that the Portuguese vessel which I mentioned to have been driven on shore between Pasages and Fuenterrabia by a French privateer, ran on shore, in consequence of taking an English ship of war for a privateer. This appeared clearly from the inquiry which I had made into the subject by the officers of the Portuguese Staff who had first reported what I reported to your Lordship on the 24th September.

'I have now the honor to enclose a report received from

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the officer in command of the land blockade of Santoña, stating that the enemy have a communication with that place by sea.

'I have communicated this report to Sir George Collier.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th October, 1813.

'In reference to my dispatches, Nos. 81 and 85, containing requisitions of ordnance, &c., for the use of this army, I have the honor to transmit a return of engineers' stores required to complete the siege equipment, which I trust your Lordship will be so kind as to have provided as soon as possible.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th October, 1813.

'I have received no farther report from General Lord William Bentinck, since I addressed your Lordship last; and no movement of importance has been made in this quarter.

'From an intercepted letter in cipher, from the Governor of Pamplona to Marshal Soult, I have reason to believe that the garrison have the means of holding out till about the 25th instant, upon a very reduced allowance. It is impossible, however, to be quite certain on this subject, as the decipher of the dates in the letter must be liable to error.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813. 5 P.M.

'As the tide serves us on the 7th, and the weather is fair and settled, I propose that we should establish ourselves on that day on the right of the Bidasoa. Murray will send you the arrangements this day.

'From what we can make out of an intercepted letter in cipher, from the Governor of Pamplona, I judge that he

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can hold out till the 20th or the 25th; and till that time we certainly cannot move our right. But the heights on the right of the Bidasoa command such a view of us that we must have them, and the sooner we get them the better.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.

'——— ——— arrived at Pasages some days ago, and has since come here on his way to join his division. Before he had arrived, I had heard that he was still very unwell, and when he came I found him to be worse even than I had heard he was. M'Grigor is positively of opinion that he is quite unfit for his duty; and I must confess that he appears to me to be equally so in body and mind.

'Under these circumstances, I have told him that, till your orders came to give him the command of the division, I could not allow him to take it; as I had not known an instance of an officer appointed to command a Portuguese brigade, or division, excepting by your orders; and I have taken that opportunity of telling him my own, and M'Grigor's opinion of his health, and that if not well he ought to refrain from attempting to exercise a command to which he is not equal. I, however, could not prevail upon him to stay away; and it will now remain with you whether to appoint him or otherwise.

'I acknowledge that, adverting to the position in which the army is now, and is likely to be for some time, I shall feel most anxious, if such a portion of it as his division is placed, as it must be, at his disposal in a detached quarter. Hill feels the same anxiety; and it would be most desirable if he could be prevailed upon to go home, at least till his health shall be entirely re-established.

'I think it not improbable that this letter may not reach you till after you shall have appointed him to the division; but if it should, I hope you will delay the appointment till you have had an opportunity of seeing him yourself.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.

'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.

'SIR,

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th September, and I am much obliged to you for your attention, in communicating to me your instructions to Lord William Stuart, and your offer of the co-operation of the ships under his command. Admiral T. B. Martin has lately been here, and has made arrangements for the performance of the service on this coast; and he has, I understand, made his report to the Admiralty.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Admiral*
Sir Harry Neale, Bart.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.
Half-past 11 A.M.

'SIR,

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter dated 4th of September (ought to be 4th October).

'You have not sent me the enclosures in the letter from Captain Campbell, of the *Lyra*; and I do not know from that letter, what officers there were on board the *Margaret*; nor whether the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of whom the list is enclosed, are still in confinement there. I recommend that you should desire Admiral Martin to give notice at Lisbon, and that you should have notice given at Coruña, Santander, Bilbao, and Pasages, and at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Cork, that Santoña is an enemy's port. It does, however, appear to me extraordinary, that any master of a transport should think of running to any port not his rendezvous.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.

'SIR,

'I enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary General regarding the occupation as a barrack, by the Spanish troops, of a building used as a store at Vitoria, for the British army.

'It appears to me quite impossible that the building can

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answer both purposes; and, therefore, if it cannot be given up wholly as a store, I have directed that it may not be so used at all.

'I venture to suggest to you that the outhouses belonging to the palace at Vitoria might be used as stores for the British army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.

'I have this day received your Excellency's letter of the 22nd of September, in which you have informed me that you have received the directions of the Regency to forward, to be laid before the Cortes, my resignation of the command of the Spanish armies, and you announce to me the dispatch of farther instructions on the subject upon the meeting of the new Cortes.

'Although I am anxious to avoid entering again upon the discussion of what I had the honor to propose to the Government, justice to myself requires that I should observe, that I never denied, on the contrary, I always asserted, that the command of the army was vested and lay in the Regency, both by the constitution of the country, and by the common practice of all countries. All that I requested was, that, the Cortes and Regency having appointed me to command the army, of course under the superior direction of the Regency, the Regency would, according to the principle of the *Ordenanza*, and the common practice of all armies, convey their orders to the army through me its Commander in Chief, and receive the reports through me. I likewise requested that, the country having been in a state of anarchy and confusion, and the army in a state of disorganization and indiscipline, at the time I took the command, and the power of punishment under the *Ordenanza* being nearly null, the Regency would not make promotions or appointments not recommended by me.

'There was no limitation proposed of their power of removal, nor any of their power of refusing to attend to what I recommended; but only that they should confine their favors to those whom, by ther services, I, who was to direct

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those services, should deem worthy of receiving those favors.

'I have thought it proper to write thus much in my own justification, which I hope the Regency will do me the justice of laying before the Cortes.

'I concur entirely with your Excellency in thinking that the union of the command of the armies of the allied nations in one hand is the only mode by which great successes can be acquired; but I do not despair of being able still to acquire such as will be satisfactory to the Regency.

'I propose to continue to exercise the command as usual, and I shall omit to announce to the army my resignation till I shall receive those farther orders which your Excellency announces to me; which orders will, I hope, contain instructions in what manner to dispose of the officers *del Estado Mayor* who are at head quarters.

'If they should not contain such directions, I beg your Excellency to dispatch them as soon as may be convenient to you.

'As His Majesty's Government may, however, feel interested on this subject, I have thought it proper to give them notice that the Regency have accepted my resignation of the command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.

'In consequence of the existing Regency of Spain having departed from all the engagements entered into with me by the late Regency after repeated personal discussions, and notwithstanding that I had received what I conceived was a confirmation of the engagements and a declaration to adhere to them by the existing Regency, I thought it proper, on the 30th of August last, to resign the command of the Spanish armies, which resignation I have been informed, by a dispatch from the Minister at War, of the 22nd of September, received this day, has been accepted by the Regency, and I continue to exercise the command only till the new Cortes shall have been assembled.

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'I propose hereafter to transmit to your Lordship copies of all the correspondence on this subject; but I lose no time in apprising you of the result, as it may be interesting to His Majesty's Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th October, 1813.

'I take the liberty of making your Lordship acquainted with my opinion, that under existing circumstances it is expedient that an agent of transports should be fixed at Santander, and one at Bilbao; both to be under the directions of Lieut. Delafons, the agent at Pasages.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 6th October, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I received this morning your note of yesterday. We certainly shall not be able to do more than establish ourselves on the right of the Bidasoa, before the fall of Pamplona, which cannot be expected till the 20th. I have, therefore, written to Sir George Collier, to be prepared to give you a passage in the *President*.

'I shall be on the heights near Irun to-morrow morning at 7, and shall see you; in the mean time, I beg you will accept my best thanks for all the assistance I have received from you, and my sincere regret that your health does not permit you to stay longer.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'I am very glad that Todd has completed the light-house, which I was afraid had been neglected, as I had not heard from Sir George Collier.'

To Major General Barnes.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 6th October, 1813.

'Notwithstanding the strong objections which I felt to the sentence of the General Court Martial of which you are

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President, on the trial of Serjeant Roach, I had, as you will see, confirmed it, and had ordered it for execution; when, upon receiving a representation from the Adjutant General of the frequency of the crime of striking, and even firing at officers in the execution of their duty, by the soldiers of this army, and of the danger of publishing to the army such a sentence as that passed upon Serjeant Roach, I have thought it best to adopt this mode of referring the sentence again for the reconsideration of the Court.

'In a late instance, the Adjutant of the 15th Portuguese regiment was killed by some British soldiers for attempting to restrain them from plundering San Sebastian; and in another recent instance, some of the soldiers of the infantry fired upon an officer and party of the 14th dragoons, endeavoring to get them out of a wine house, when the troops were retiring from Roncesvalles. They succeeded in beating off the dragoons, and were afterwards taken by the enemy. If this is to go on, if a soldier is to be allowed any excuse for raising his hand against his officer, or non-commissioned officer, in the execution of his duty, that duty becomes impracticable; there is an end to all subordination, and indeed to the military profession, among us who allow of such conduct.

I wish the Court would consider this; and would observe that they are not punishing the individual, but in him the crime of which he has been guilty, which is one absolutely fatal to the military profession, and but too common in this army; and moreover, that it can be got the better of only by the certainty and terror of the punishment.

'What is most extraordinary in this case is, that the serjeant does not deny that he struck the officer, for which no provocation can be deemed a justification.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Barnes.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain the Right Hon. Lord W. Stuart.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 6th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 29th September, and I am much flattered by your

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offer of co-operation. I enclose a letter from Admiral Sir Harry Neale, open, for your perusal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain the Right Hon. Lord W. Stuart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'Lesaca, 6th October, 1813.

'SIR, ½ before 11 A.M.

'I have the honor to inform you, that Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham will be desirous of returning home in the course of a few days, and I request you to be so kind as to order that he may be accommodated with a passage in one of His Majesty's ships.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 6th October, 1813.

'You will have heard that the Regency have accepted my resignation, which is to be laid before the new Cortes, and I continue to hold the command only till I shall receive directions in consequence of this communication. I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will take care (if we have any party in the Cortes) that the whole case comes before them, and that they see the whole of my letter of the 30th of August, of that to which it was an answer, and the answer to it; and my letter of this day, or rather last night.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 6th October, 1813.

'I beg that when the persons, being subjects of Spain, whose names are in the enclosed list, present themselves at the outposts in front of Irun, they may be allowed to pass into Spain; and that you will direct them each to proceed to report themselves to the *Xefe Politico* of the district to which they belong.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Lesaca, 8th October, 1813.

'My dear Sir, ½ past 4 A.M.

'The head quarters are still here; and, as there is a good number of wounded in Vera, they will remain here to-day. We carried every thing on this side excepting the top of the rock of La Rhune, which the Spaniards had not got at dark last night.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 8th October, 1813.

'I am just now going to Vera, and thence to General Giron, who was not able to carry the summit of the rock of La Rhune last night. I saw Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne last night, who communicated to him what you desired him.

'I do not think you could push your posts farther forward along the ridge on the high road, without advancing your line, or a part of it, which would be found disadvantageous in case the enemy should attack your position. Indeed your posts are now fully as forward as they ought to be; and, considering that two great roads pass on the two flanks of the ground on which I stood yesterday, a post there ought probably to be supported by another at the end of the ridge immediately behind it; for you will observe that that ground is separated from the tongue which connects it with the ground on which your line stands.

'I entirely concur with Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne in his choice of the spot he proposed for a work in rear of the fort on the left. It would be very desirable if cover was thrown up for the guns at any places fixed on farther along the line. This precaution will save many men in case you should be attacked; and this cover may be hereafter turned to any thing you please.

'I have sad accounts of the plunder of the soldiers yesterday, and I propose again to call the attention of the officers to the subject *. I saw yesterday many men coming in from

* 'G. O. 'Lesaca, 8th October, 1813.

'I. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of pub-

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Olague, drunk and loaded with plunder; and it cannot be prevented unless the General and other officers exert themselves. If we were five times stronger than we are, we could

lishing over again his orders of the 9th of July last, as they have been unattended to by the Officers and troops which entered France yesterday.

'2. According to all the information which the Commander of the Forces has received, outrages of all descriptions were committed by the troops in presence even of their Officers, who took no pains whatever to prevent them.

'3. The Commander of the Forces has already determined that some Officers, so grossly negligent of their duty, shall be sent to England, that their names may be brought under the attention of the Prince Regent, and that His Royal Highness may give such directions respecting them as he may think proper; as the Commander of the Forces is determined not to command Officers who will not obey his orders.'

'G. O. '*Irurita, 9th July,* 1813.

'1. The Commander of the Forces is anxious to draw the attention of the Officers of the army to the difference of the situation in which they have been hitherto among the people of Portugal and Spain, and that in which they may hereafter find themselves among those of the frontiers of France.

'2. Every military precaution must henceforward be used to obtain intelligence, and to prevent surprise. General and superior Officers, at the head of detached corps, will take care to keep up a constant and regular communication with the corps upon their right and left, and with their rear; and the soldiers and their followers must be prevented from wandering to a distance from their camps and cantonments on any accounts whatever.

'3. Notwithstanding that these precautions are absolutely necessary, as the country in front of the army is the enemy's, the Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous that the inhabitants should be well treated; and that private property must be respected as it has been hitherto.

'4. The Officers and soldiers of the army must recollect that their nations are at war with France solely because the Ruler of the French nation will not allow them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke: and they must not forget that the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy, in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal, have been occasioned by the irregularities of the soldiers, and their cruelties, authorised and encouraged by their chiefs, towards the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country.

'5. To revenge this conduct on the peaceable inhabitants of France would be unmanly and unworthy of the nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself; and, at all events, would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the army at large than those which the enemy's army have suffered in the Peninsula; and would eventually prove highly injurious to the public interests.

'6. The rules, therefore, which have been observed hitherto, in requiring, and taking, and giving receipts for supplies from the country, are to be continued in the villages on the French frontier; and the Commissaries, attached to each of the armies of the several nations, will receive the orders from the Commander in Chief of the army of their nations, respecting the mode and period of paying for such supplies.'

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not venture to enter France, if we cannot prevent our soldiers from plundering.

'I believe you have a good number of the Cavalry Staff corps at your head quarters; and I shall be obliged to you if you will order them out, in order to bring in all soldiers, of all nations, found straggling from their corps.

'After seeing General Giron, I propose to go to the Light division, and from thence, if possible, along the front of General Freyre's posts to yours.

'Believe me, &c.

Lieut. General 'WELLINGTON.
Sir John Hope, K.B.

'Head quarters will remain here this day, Vera being full of wounded of the Light division, and Giron's Spaniards.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 9th October, 1813. 5 A.M.

'The mountain of La Rhune is so strong and inaccessible on all sides, excepting from Ascain, that I was not able to do any thing with it yesterday. The Spaniards, however, obliged the enemy to retire from all their works in front of their entrenched camp at Sarre; and, as their right is in rear of the camp, I imagine that it either has been evacuated last night, or will be evacuated this morning. It will probably enable us to get round the mountain.

'I am going to the army of Andalusia now. I can see all that passes in your front from the mountain; but if you wish to send to me, let it be through Vera, and thence by the camp of the 20th regiment.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir John Hope, K.B.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 9th October, 1813

'I have received your letter of the 28th September, enclosing one from the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, containing a complaint of the conduct of the allied British and Portuguese army under my command, in the assault of San Sebastian; and, as this is a subject upon which I am directed to corre-

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spond exclusively with His Majesty's Minister, I have written my answer to the Ambassador at Cadiz, to whom I beg leave to refer you.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 9th October, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from the Minister at War, of the 28th September, in which he has enclosed the copy of one of the 5th September from the Conde de Villa Fuentes, the *Xefe Politico* of the province of Guipuzcoa, complaining of the conduct of the allied British and Portuguese army in the storm of the town of San Sebastian; and, as I received at the same time the enclosed newspaper*, which contains the same charges against that army in a more amplified style, and both appear to proceed from the same authority, I shall proceed to reply to both complaints; and I trouble your Excellency on this subject, as it is one upon which your Excellency will recollect that I have orders to correspond with His Majesty's Minister alone.

'I should have wished to adopt another mode of justifying the officers concerned on this occasion; but as there is no redress by the law for a libel, I must be satisfied with that which is in my hands.

'I shall begin with that charge which the enclosed newspaper contains, and which is not made in direct terms in the letter from the *Xefe Politico*, though it is directly charged against Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham that he intended to burn the town; viz., that the town of San Sebastian was thus ill treated, because its former trade had been exclusively with the French nation, and to the disadvantage of Great Britain.

'This charge cannot be intended to apply to the common soldiers, who cannot be supposed to know or to reflect much upon what passed before they attacked the place. This infamous charge applies exclusively to the principal officers,

* The *Duende*. Published also in the 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution d'Espagne, par Nellerto' (*Llorente*), which is referred to by the Abbé de Montgaillard in his 'Histoire de France,' as authority on this subject.

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who, from motives, not of commercial policy, but of commercial revenge, are supposed so far to have forgotten their duty as to have ordered or suffered the sack of this unfortunate town, and thus to have risked the loss of all they had acquired by their labors and their gallantry; and you will more readily conceive, than I can venture to describe, the feelings of indignation with which I proceed to justify the General and other officers of this army from a charge officially made by a person in a high office, that they designed to plunder and burn the town of San Sebastian.

'I need not assure you that this charge is most positively untrue. Every thing was done that was in my power to suggest to save the town. Several persons urged me, in the strongest manner, to allow it to be bombarded, as the most certain mode of forcing the enemy to give it up. This I positively would not allow, for the same reasons as I did not allow Ciudad Rodrigo or Badajoz to be bombarded; and yet if I had harbored so infamous a wish as to destroy this town from motives of commercial revenge, or any other, I could not have adopted a more certain method than to allow it to be bombarded.

'Neither is it true that the town was set on fire by the English and Portuguese troops. To set fire to the town was part of the enemy's defence. It was set on fire by the enemy on the 22nd of July, before the final attempt was made to take it by storm; and it is a fact that the fire was so violent on the 24th of July, that the storm, which was to have taken place on that day, was necessarily deferred till the 25th, and, as it is well known, failed.

'I was at the siege of San Sebastian on the 30th of August, and I aver that the town was then on fire. It must have been set on fire by the enemy, as I repeat that our batteries, by positive order, threw no shells into the town; and I saw the town on fire on the morning of the 31st of August, before the storm took place.

'It is well known that the enemy had prepared for a serious resistance, not only on the ramparts, but in the streets of the town; that traverses were established in the streets, formed of combustibles, with the intention of setting fire to and exploding them during the contest with the assailants. It is equally known that there was a most severe

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contest in the streets of the town between the assailants and the garrison; that many of these traverses were exploded, by which many lives on both sides were lost; and it is a fact that these explosions set fire to many of the houses.

'The *Xefe Politico*, the author of these complaints, must have been as well aware of these facts as I am, and he ought not to have concealed them. In truth, the fire in the town was the greatest evil that could befall the assailants, who did every thing in their power to get the better of it; and it is a fact that, owing to the difficulty and danger of communicating through the fire with the advanced posts in the town, it had very nearly become necessary at one time to withdraw those posts entirely.

'In regard to the plunder of the town by the soldiers, I am the last man who will deny it, because I know that it is true. It has fallen to my lot to take many towns by storm; and I am concerned to add that I never saw or heard of one so taken, by any troops, that it was not plundered. It is one of the evil consequences attending the necessity of storming a town, which every officer laments, not only on account of the evil thereby inflicted on the unfortunate inhabitants, but on account of the injury it does to discipline, and the risk which is incurred of the loss of all the advantages of victory, at the very moment they are gained.

'It is hard that I and my General Officers are to be so treated as we have been by the *Xefe Politico*, and unrestrained libellers, because an unavoidable evil has occurred in the accomplishment of a great service, and in the acquirement of a great advantage. The fault does not lie with us; it is with those who lost the fort, and obliged us at great risk and loss to regain it for the Spanish nation by storm.

'Notwithstanding that I am convinced it is impossible to prevent a town in such a situation from being plundered, I can prove that upon this occasion particular pains were taken to prevent it. I gave most positive orders upon the subject, and desired that the officers might be warned of the peculiar situation of the place, the garrison having the castle to retire to, and of the danger that they would attempt to retake the town if they found the assailants were engaged in plunder.

'If it had not been for the fire, which certainly augmented

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the confusion, and afforded greater facilities for irregularity; and if by far the greatest proportion of the officers and non-commissioned officers, particularly of the principal officers who stormed the breach, had not been killed or wounded in the performance of their duty in the service of Spain, to the number of 170 out of about 250, I believe that the plunder would have been in a great measure, though not entirely, prevented.

'Indeed, one of the subjects of complaint, that sentries were placed on every house, shows the desire at least of the officers to preserve order. These sentries must have been placed by order; and unless it is supposed, as charged, that the officers intended that the town should be plundered and burned, and placed the sentries to secure that object, it must be admitted that their intention in placing these sentries was good.

'It likewise most unfortunately happened that it was impossible to relieve the troops which stormed the town till the 2nd instant, instead of immediately after the town was in our possession. Those who make these complaints forget that on the 31st of August, the day this town was stormed, the whole of the left of the army was attacked by the enemy.

'I do not believe that I should have been congratulated and thanked for having successfully done my duty on that occasion, if I had either risked the blockade of Pamplona, or the loss of the battle fought on the 31st of August, by keeping at San Sebastian troops to relieve those which had stormed, in order that the inhabitants of San Sebastian might suffer rather less by their irregularities. In fact, it it was not possible to allot troops to relieve them till the 2nd; at which time I assert that all irregularity had ceased, as I was at San Sebastian on that day.

'In regard to the injuries done to the inhabitants by the soldiers with their fire arms and bayonets, in return for their applause and congratulations, it appears to me extraordinary that it did not occur to the complainants that these injuries, if they were really done, were done by accident, during the contest in the streets with the enemy, and not by design.

'In regard to the charge of kindness to the enemy, I am afraid it is but too well founded; and that till it is positively ordered by authority, in return for the *Ordonnance* of the

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French Government, adverted to in my dispatch of the 10th September*, that all enemy's troops in a place taken by storm shall be put to death, it will be difficult to prevail upon British officers and soldiers to treat an enemy, when their prisoners, otherwise than well.

'I wish that the *Xefe Politico* had not made the charge against so respectable a character as Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, that he omitted to apply for his assistance to extinguish the fire in the town till it was entirely destroyed, leaving the inference to be drawn that he therefore wished that the town should be destroyed, as it would have saved me the pain of observing, that the total neglect of the Spanish authorities to furnish any assistance whatever that was required from them to carry on the operations against San Sebastian did not encourage Sir Thomas to apply for the assistance of the *Xefe Politico* in any shape. In fact, every thing was done that could be done to extinguish the fire by our own soldiers; and I believe that the truth is, that the assistance was asked by me, not only to endeavor to extinguish the fire, but to bury the dead bodies lying about the town and ramparts; and it was not made sooner, because the want of it was not felt at an earlier period.

'I certainly lament as much as any man can the evils sustained by this unfortunate town, and those who have reason to complain of their fate, and deserve the relief of Government; but a person in the situation of a *Xefe Politico* should take care, in forwarding these complaints, not to attack the characters of honorable and brave men, who are as incapable of entertaining a design to injure the peaceable inhabitants of any town, as they are of allowing their conduct to be influenced by the infamous motives attributed to them in the enclosed libel.

'I hear frequently of the union of the two nations; but I am quite certain that nothing is so little likely to promote that union as the encouragement given to such unfounded charges, and the allowing such infamous libels to pass unpunished.

'I have only to add, to what I have already stated in this letter, in answer to the Minister at War's inquiries regarding the punishment of the offenders on this occasion, that

* See page 103.

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several soldiers were punished. How many, it is not in my power at present to state.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 9th October, 1813.

'Having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidasoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that that object was effected on the 7th instant.

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade under Brigadier General Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below, and in one above, the site of the bridge, under the command of Major General Hay, Colonel the Hon. C. Greville, Major General the Hon. Edward Stopford, and Major General Howard; and Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre directed that part of the 4th Spanish army, under his immediate command, to cross in three columns at fords above those at which the allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaye; while the latter should carry those on the Montagne Verte, and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

'The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point; the British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those carried by them.

'I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regiment were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps, our loss has not been severe. The Spanish troops, under Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's entrenchments in the hills with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieut. General, and to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, and to the General

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and Staff Officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, having thus established within the French territory the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to Lieut. General Sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland on the preceding day.

'While this was going on upon the left, Major General Charles Baron Alten attacked, with the Light division, the enemy's entrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under Brigadier General Longa; and the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron attacked the enemy's entrenchments and posts on the mountain called Le Rhune, immediately on the right of the Light division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia.

'Colonel Colborne, of the 52nd regiment, who commanded Major General Skerrett's brigade in the absence of the Major General on account of his health, attacked the enemy's right, in a camp which they had strongly entrenched. The 52nd regiment, under the command of Major Mayne, charged, in a most gallant style, and carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. The 1st and 3rd caçadores, and the 2nd batt. 95th regiment, as well as the 52nd regiment, distinguished themselves in this attack. Major General Kempt's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major General Charles Alten has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the Major General and by Colonel Colborne in these attacks.

'The Light division took 22 officers, and 400 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon; and I am particularly indebted to Major General Charles Baron Alten, for the manner in which he executed this service.

'On the right, the troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of Don P. A. Giron, attacked the enemy's posts and entrenchments on the mountain of La Rhune in two columns, under the command of Spaniards only.

'These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the hermitage stands; and they made repeated attempts

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to take even that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up; and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the hermitage, and on a rock on the same range of the mountain with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnaitre the mountain, which I found to be least inaccessible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Sarre. I accordingly ordered the army of reserve to concentrate to their right, and as soon as the concentration commenced, Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron ordered the battalion *de Las Ordenes* to attack the enemy's post on the rock, on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. These troops followed up their success, and carried an entrenchment on a hill, which protected the right of the camp of Sarre; and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken possession of by detachments from the 7th division, sent by Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie through the Puerto de Echalar for this purpose.

'Don P. A. Giron then established the battalion of *Las Ordenes* on the enemy's left, on the rock of the hermitage. It was too late to proceed farther last night; and the enemy withdrew from their post at the hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre, during the night.

'It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th instant, as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of *Las Ordenes*, under the command of Colonel Hore, yesterday, was made in as good order and with as much spirit as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much satisfied with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.

'I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for these attacks, by the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, and the General and Staff Officers under his directions.

'I omitted to report to your Lordship, in my dispatch

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of the 4th instant, that when on my way to Roncesvalles, on the 1st instant, I directed Brigadier General Campbell to endeavor to carry off the enemy's piquets in his front, which he attacked on that night; and completely succeeded, with the Portuguese troops under his command, in carrying the whole of one piquet, consisting of 70 men. A fortified post, on the mountain of Airola, was likewise stormed, and the whole garrison put to the sword.

'Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received dispatches from Lieut. General Clinton in Catalonia, to the 3rd instant. The General was still at Tarragona, and the enemy were in their old position on the Llobregat. Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck had embarked for Sicily, on the 23rd of September.

'I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Captain the Earl of March, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in Action with the Enemy on the 7th and 8th October, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	British.	Portuguese.	Horses.
Killed . .	4	5	70	127	79	48	—
Wounded .	40	33	422	674	495	179	—
Missing .	—	—	5	13	5	8	—

'P. S. I enclose a return of the loss incurred in the late operations; and a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, in the affairs at Ordal, on the 12th and 13th of September*.'

* See Return at page 148.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 9th October, 1813.'

'In reference to what I wrote to your Lordship on the 11th of August, in regard to the measures for the augmentation of this army, I would strongly recommend to you to try to prevail upon the Duke of York to order that, whenever a battalion in this army, which should have no second or first battalion in England or Ireland, should fall below 350 rank and file, fit for duty, these men should be formed into four companies; and the officers and non-commissioned officers of six companies should be sent home, in order to receive and form drafts. These will answer all the purposes of a second or third battalion.

'I would add, that two battalions, so reduced, might, with advantage, be formed into one on service, till the six companies of each, sent to England to be filled up, should return.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'Wellington.

'I enclose the last morning state.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 10th October, 1813. ½ past 7.

'The dispatch was written yesterday, but we have not yet got the returns from the left. After we left the ground yesterday, the troops of the 7th division got into Sarre very imprudently. The French attacked them, and drove them back; but the Spaniards arrived at that moment, and the camp was maintained. I am now going there, and shall return to head quarters at Vera, in order to send off the letters.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'Lesaca, 10th October, 1813.

'My dear Sir, ½ past 7 A.M.

'Some of the troops of the 7th division got too far forward yesterday, after I returned towards home, and the French attacked them in Sarre and drove them back; but the Spaniards having come up at that moment, the camp

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and entrenchments were maintained. I am now going there, and I shall return to head quarters at Vera.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Hope, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Vera, 10th October, 1813. 3 P.M.

'I have read your report of the 8th to General Murray, and I shall be obliged to you if you will tell ——— ——— that I am concerned again to be obliged to disapprove of his conduct. He has just lost 150 men for nothing, and in disobedience of your orders. I would also observe, that if the enemy's troops were ten times worse and more disheartened than they are, the conduct of ——— ———, in getting his brigade into unnecessary scrapes, would make them soldiers again; and if the Portuguese troops were better soldiers than even they are, they would become worse from the same conduct.

'I am sorry to be obliged to express my disapprobation of the conduct of an officer of whom I have always entertained a good opinion; but I must say, that it is unworthy of one of his reputation to get his brigade into scrapes, for the sake of the little *gloriole* of driving in a few piquets, knowing, as he must do, that it is not intended he should engage in a serious affair; and that, wherever he becomes engaged with a body of any strength, to retreat with honor is difficult, and without loss is impossible.

'I hope that ——— ——— will reflect upon what has passed, and observe in future that what he can do that is best, is to obey the orders, and execute strictly the designs, of his commander.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. C. Colville.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 10th October, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.

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'I shall be much obliged to you if you will have the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, taken in the *Margaret*, brought away from Santoña, under a promise that the same number, of the same ranks, shall be sent to France in exchange for them.

'I shall be obliged to you also if you will have inquiry made of the Governor what ransom he will take for all the clothing, &c., taken in the *Margaret*, which can be of no use to him, and puts those to whom it belongs to the inconvenience of waiting for the arrival of more from England.

'The money shall be paid to him at Santoña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de Villa Fuentes, Xefe Politico.

'SIR, 'Vera, 10th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving a letter from you, dated the 27th of September, in regard to the *péage* for the repair of the roads.

'I beg your Excellency to address yourself upon all subjects relating to the British and Portuguese army to Don Miguel Alava, through whom I communicate with any Spanish authority on any subject relating to that army; and if your Excellency has occasion to write to me on any subject relating to the Spanish army, I beg you to address yourself to the Captain General of the province.

'These are the channels through which I am directed to communicate with the civil authorities of the country, and I am anxious to obey the directions which I have received.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Conde de Villa Fuentes.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 10th October, 1813.

'I wish to draw your attention to the situation of Sir Rowland Hill and Sir John Hope. They, each of them, command very large corps, and great expenses must be incurred by them; and I know that the former, and I believe the latter, has not the means of defraying those expenses.

'The General Officers of the British army are altogether

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very badly paid; and, adverting to the deductions from their pay, they receive less than they did fifty years ago, while their expenses are more than doubled; and their allowances of all kinds are smaller than those of corresponding ranks in other services, while, from the custom of the British army, they are all obliged to keep tables for their Staff; and their expenses are greater.

'It would not probably be possible to increase the pay of General Officers generally; but I earnestly recommend that Sir John Hope and Sir Rowland Hill should have an allowance each, equal to that of the second in command in Sicily, or to the commanding officer at Cadiz.

'I would beg your Lordship to observe likewise, that the expenses of an officer, who must spend more than he receives here, are vastly increased by the disadvantageous rate at which he is obliged to draw his money; and I believe that, in this way, even Sir Thomas Graham, who has a large private fortune, has been frequently in distress here.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Vera, 11th October, 1813.

'I had given directions that the bridge over the Bidasoa, which had been destroyed by the enemy, when they retired from Spain, should be repaired, when it was stated to me that the existence of this bridge had always been exceedingly disagreeable to the Spanish Government. I beg to know, as soon as it may be convenient to you, whether this is the case, as, if it is, the bridge shall not be repaired; and the foundations, which still remain, had better be entirely destroyed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 11th October, 1813.

'I have just received your letter of the 2nd; and as Marshal Sir William Beresford had before apprised me of

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the dissatisfaction of the Portuguese Government with the British Government, I am glad to see on what ground this dissatisfaction rests.

'Our newspapers do us plenty of harm by that which they insert; but I never suspected that they could do us the injury of alienating from us a Government and nation, with which, on every account, we ought to be on the best of terms, by that which they omit. I, who have been in public life in England, know well that there is nothing more different from a debate in Parliament than the representation of that debate in the newspapers. The fault which I find with our newspapers is, that they so seldom state an event or transaction as it really occurred (unless when they absolutely copy what is written for them), and their observations wander so far from the text, even when they have a dispatch or other writing before them, that they appear to be absolutely incapable of understanding, much less of stating the truth on any subject.

'The Portuguese Government and nation, therefore, should be very cautious how they allow themselves to judge of the estimation in which they are held by the Prince Regent and his Ministers, and by the British nation, by the newspaper statements. They may depend upon it that here the Portuguese army and nation are rising in estimation every day, and I recommend to them to despise every insinuation to the contrary.

'Dom Miguel Forjaz is the ablest statesman and man of business that I have seen in the Peninsula; but I hope that he will not be induced, by such folly as the contents and omissions of our newspapers, to venture upon the alteration of a system which, up to the present day, has answered admirably, has contributed in a principal degree to our great and astonishing success, and has enabled the Portuguese Government and nation to render such services to the cause, and has raised their reputation to the point at which it now stands.

'I have not leisure, nor inclination, now to enter upon all that I have to say upon this subject. I believe, however, that I may claim the credit of understanding something about the organization of an army, at least of that part of it which goes to the subsistence of the troops. If Dom Miguel

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Forjaz will give me that credit, you may tell him from me, that, if the Portuguese troops were separated from the British divisions, nay, more, if the British departments did not assist the Portuguese troops, and they were not considered, as they are considered to all intents and purposes, part of ourselves, they could not keep the field in a respectable state, even though the Portuguese Government were to incur ten times the expense they now incur.

'Let Dom Miguel Forjaz bear this in mind; let him understand that if he has not his troops in the best order, in the best state of equipment, fully found in every thing they want, and managed with intelligence, not only they can acquire no honor in, but cannot come out of the contest without dishonor; and he will see the necessity of keeping matters as they are.

'At all events, let us keep clear of the disputes in which I see that, notwithstanding the temper with which things have been managed in Spain, we are getting more deep daily with the democratic party.

'All that I can say is, that if we are to begin to disagree about such nonsense as the contents or the omissions of the newspapers, I quit the Peninsula for ever.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Vera, 11th October, 1813.

'I enclose my dispatch of the last affairs here. I have thought it better to write to you than to the Minister at War, regarding the plunder of San Sebastian, as it is one which regards exclusively the British and Portuguese troops, on which Ministers have no business to correspond with me.

'I never saw such a libel as in the *Duende*. If it is published in England, I shall prosecute the printer. I conclude that by this time I am no longer in command of the army.

'I think it would do no harm, if you were to hint occasionally to some of our friends at Cadiz that all this will tend to put people in England very much out of humor with the Spanish alliance; and that if the people should once become disgusted with it, they will not find the Government, or any of the leading men, very warm.

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'I do not know how long my temper will last; but I was never so much disgusted with any thing as with this libel; and I do not know whether the conduct of the soldiers in plundering San Sebastian, or the libels of the *Xefe Politico* and *Duende*, made me most angry.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Lieut. Colonel Rudd.

'SIR, 'Vera, 12th October, 1813.

'I have the honor to return the proceedings of the Court Martial, on the trial of William Walsham, of the 20th foot, and I request that the Court will revise their sentence, for the following reasons:

'The prisoner is found guilty of *quitting his post*, and of infamous conduct, in having in his possession, and selling, a Church sacramental cup, which had been lately stolen from the Church where he had been on duty, and in not being able to account for how he obtained the cup. But he is acquitted of quitting his post *for the purpose of going in search of this plunder*, and of *stealing the cup*, which, unless he had evidence to the contrary, seem the most natural and almost necessary inferences to be drawn by the Court from the above facts.

'If the Court, however, retains the opinion given, I think the prisoner should be acquitted of all but the *quitting his post*, as the having a stolen silver cup in his possession, and selling it, without accounting for how he obtained it, is (though the strongest evidence of felony), in itself, when the party is *acquitted of that, no offence at all*, except as a receiver of stolen goods, with which he is not charged.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Rudd.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 12th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 23rd September. I assure you that there is nothing more difficult than to promote an officer, excepting one of very long standing, to a troop or company, without purchase.

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'Since I have commanded this army, I have not been able to promote more than two or three in this way, out of their regular turn; and I therefore strongly recommend to you to allow your nephew to purchase a troop. It is not very easy at all times to get this; but just at this moment there is a troop vacant for purchase in the regiment of Life Guards; and I have written to your nephew to offer it to him, and will recommend him for it if he should accept the offer.

'Nothing can be more satisfactory to me than to make any arrangement for his advancement which will be agreeable to you.

'I am very much obliged to you for the intelligence from the Adriatic.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don F. Mazaredo.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 12th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter from Bilbao, of the 26th September. Whenever your mother in law and your lady shall express any desire to return to Spain, I will take care to furnish them with the necessary passports for themselves and their suite; and they shall not be molested in any manner on their passage through the posts of the army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Don F. Mazaredo.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 12th October, 1813.

'I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 23rd, and I have already put in train the accomplishment of the objects of the Visconde de Casteras. I cannot be certain, however, that the Spanish Government will attend to my recommendation in his favor.

'I wish it were in my power to attend to the objects in France which you recommend as worthy of attention; but I am sorry to say, that the allies are very inferior in numbers and efficiency to the enemy on the eastern coast of the Peninsula; and yet they have more men than they can well feed

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or equip for the field as they ought to be; and the enemy has still possession of all the strong holds in Valencia and Catalonia, with the exception of Tarragona. Under these circumstances, however advantageous it may appear, it will not answer to think of extending ourselves at present, at least on that side. Here we have been more successful, and our left is established within the French territory; and I hope that Pamplona will fall in a few days, and will set our right at liberty. But still I fear that I shall not be able to get on so fast as is generally imagined; and indeed the system of my operations must depend a good deal upon what is doing in the north.

'I will mention, as you desire, that I have heard from you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Adm. Sir Sidney Smith.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Vera, 12th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 29th of September, in regard to the —— ——. I recommended that the promotion in that regiment should not be conferred on officers belonging to it, because they had not behaved well in action, because they behaved very ill after the action, in plundering, &c. &c.; and because they were generally very irregular in their conduct, and very inefficient as a military body; so much so, as not to deserve the name of a regiment. Four months have elapsed since the battle of Vitoria, in which period three troops have been given away to officers belonging to other regiments, and the 4th troop is now vacant, which it is wished to give to an officer of the ——. In that time, the cavalry have, from circumstances, been in the rear, and no opportunity has offered of trying the —— —— with the enemy. In respect to their regularity, however, I am sorry to say, that I have a very bad account of them. One subaltern has quitted his regiment, and gone to England without leave, and two others have attempted the same trick. The Adjutant General complains that he can get no return from the —— ——; and General * * * *, in whose brigade they are, reports that they are in very bad order.

'Now, if all this be true, they are not better than they

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were; and I will not recommend any officer belonging to the —— —— for any promotion whatever. I have desired Sir S. Cotton to see them, and to report to me their state very particularly, and I will let you know it. In the mean time, I must tell you that my opinion, from what I have seen of them is, that they cannot be called a regiment at all; that there is no established interior system of discipline or subordination among them; and that the gentleman at their head is quite incapable of commanding them.

'The question is, whether to refrain from promoting the officers of a bad regiment, is the way to improve it; if it is, they ought not to be promoted, and I will not recommend them till I shall find that the regiment is improved, whatever may be the extent to which private interests may, in consequence, be affected; if it is not, the sooner the officers of the —— —— are promoted the better.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 13th October, 1813.

'The enemy attacked the work in the camp at Sarre, in the night, and took it from the Spaniards. I imagine they were surprised. I have just now heard that there is a firing in front, in that direction, and towards the mountain; which is either an attack upon the Spanish position, or the enemy establishing themselves in the valley, on the flank of the work which they took in the night.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Vera, 14th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th instant, in regard to the building for a magazine for the British army at Vitoria; and I have given directions to the Commissary General, that if the church of San Domingo will not answer his purpose, he should endeavor to hire a build-

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ing that will; and that, if he cannot hire a building, he must keep his stores in the street, or do without them.

'I would beg you to observe, however, that although these stores are destined principally for the British troops, they are not so exclusively. The Spanish troops frequently receive supplies from them; indeed more frequently from those at Vitoria than the other allied troops, which you will discover to be true on inquiry. But even if the contents of the British magazines were exclusively allotted to the British troops, I believe it could not with truth be stated that the buildings, used as magazines for these stores, are not applied to a national purpose.

'The British troops are here to serve the Spanish nation; and if the country cannot supply the buildings necessary for hospitals and magazines, either gratis or for hire, in addition to those for the former purpose, which have been brought from England at a large expense, the British army must be withdrawn, as it appears to me quite impossible to do without hospitals or magazines.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Vera, 14th October, 1813.

'I enclose some papers, which Colonel Sturgeon has put into my hands, regarding the refusal of the *Ayuntamiento* at Santander to supply a quarter for the person who superintends the army post in that town; and in regard to the refusal of the Alcaldes, in the country, to supply provisions and rations for the guides and their horses, employed on the road to escort the posts.

'I believe it will be admitted, that the Spanish nation are interested in the regularity of the army posts, the whole expense of which is paid by the British Government; and it is not too much to ask for a quarter in Santander for the person who superintends the regularity of the army correspondence with that town.

'In respect to the rations of provisions and forage, I had hoped, that the services we had rendered to this nation would have induced an Alcalde to give us rations for four

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men and horses in a village, even without payment at all. All I ask is, that, having promised payment, and payment having already been made for some preceding months, and the account having been settled for that which is due, they should continue the supply till it is convenient to send somebody to them with the money. You must be aware, that this is not at every moment convenient; because, the British army paying for every thing, the military chest does not at every moment contain sums sufficient to discharge all the demands upon it; nor is it at every moment convenient or possible to send a person with a guard along the road to pay these trifling demands; and you are aware that that is the only mode in which these sums can be paid. The payment of them, however, is as certain as that they are due.

'It is unfortunate, that my time and attention, and yours, should be occupied by such trifles; and I must say, that it is only lately, and in this part of Spain, that I have met with difficulties in carrying on the service; which, however trifling each in itself, become in the aggregate of a magnitude to be of importance; and, moreover, their existence manifests a temper in the people, which I have not observed in any other part of Spain.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Vera, 14th October, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from certain persons in authority at Bilbao, in regard to the importation of articles for the use of the army.

'I believe that you will do me the justice to bear testimony that there is no object for which I have at all times been so anxious as that Spain and Portugal should adopt efficient measures to increase their revenues, and improve their finances, from knowing that these measures are the necessary groundwork of all their military operations; and that I have always been ready to concur in any measure which could be proposed to prevent illicit traders from taking advantage of the facilities which might be given to the importation by sea of the stores for the British army, and for those of the allied nations.

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'There is no doubt whatever, that the Spanish Government have a right, if they think proper, to refuse to admit the stores for these armies at all, or to refuse to admit them excepting on the payment of duty; or, if they should allow these stores to be imported duty free, to limit and regulate this indulgence in such manner as they may think proper, and it will rest with the allied nations to determine whether they can carry on the service under such regulations.

'As for my part, I shall always be disposed to facilitate the execution of every regulation which shall tend to prevent commerce under the cloak of military convenience, and shall have for its object the increase of the revenues of Spain.

'That which is proposed by the Governor of Biscay, viz., that the Spanish custom house officers should examine the cargoes of all vessels importing stores for the army, appears upon the first view to be perfectly reasonable, but I am afraid that it is quite impracticable in some cases.

'The ports used by the British army on the north coast of Spain, are Coruña, Santander, San Sebastian, Pasages, and, within these few days, Fuenterrabia. Bilbao can no longer be used in this season.

'The ports of Coruña and Santander are used in general only as ports of rendezvous, to which vessels go to remain till there is room for them in San Sebastian and Pasages. There can be no objection whatever to the visits by the custom house officers at Coruña and Santander, of the cargoes of vessels which may be landed at those ports respectively. Those landed at Coruña are principally stores for the Spanish army; those landed at Santander are principally stores for the hospitals.

'Neither does it appear to me, that there will be much inconvenience in the visit by the custom house officers of the cargoes of vessels landed at San Sebastian, which are principally stores for the garrison, or for the Spanish army.

'But I conceive, that unless a vast number of officers should be employed, and they should understand their duty, and should perform it with more celerity than they do in general, it will be quite impossible to carry on the service, if the stores landed at Pasages and Fuenterrabia are to be visited.

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'It is well known that the port of Pasages is very small, and that the access to it is very dangerous and difficult; and that if a vessel has not room to anchor when she enters, she must inevitably be lost. Within these few days two vessels were lost, only because the port was full when they entered; and in order to avoid this misfortune, I have been obliged to send the vessels with the battering train away to Santander.

'As soon as a vessel comes into the harbour, her cargo is forthwith taken out of her, and as many as twelve are discharged at a time; she is then filled with ballast, and sent away without the loss of a moment's time, in order to make room for others.

'From this statement you will see how difficult it will be, if not impossible, for any custom house officers to examine these cargoes without occasioning delay; which delay, as it will tend to keep the harbour too full, must occasion the loss of some ships. I would besides observe, that as it is intended that the stores for the armies should pay no duties, the employment of officers to examine these vessels will be a dead expense to the nation.

'If, however, notwithstanding what I have above stated, the Government of Biscay should think it proper to order that the cargoes landed at Pasages for the use of the army should be examined, I must submit to this order. It will rest with me, afterwards, to see whether I can continue to keep the army on the frontier under the complicated inconveniences which occur every day.

'I would beg you, however, to observe to the Government of Biscay, that although they may order the examination of the cargoes of vessels landed at all or any of these ports, they are still liable to fraud, unless I should assist them in preventing it.

'At those ports, then, at which it is proposed to examine the cargoes landed, I will order the British Commissaries who will have to receive the stores to deliver to the custom house officer, an invoice of the cargo which he is about to land, of which a copy is to be sent to the Commissary General for my information. Every thing else, by way of merchandise, that the ship contains, not in that list, may

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be seized, if attempted to be landed contrary to the revenue laws of Spain.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. Since writing the above, I have found that it is still, and may be possible, to use the port of Bilbao during the winter for some vessels; and I do not see the smallest objection to their cargoes being visited by the custom officers, equally with those landed at Coruña, or Santander, or San Sebastian.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 14th October, 1813.

'In obedience to the orders conveyed to me in your Lordship's dispatch (No. 169), I have directed the Commissary General to make arrangements with Captain Sir George Collier for the supply of fresh meat to the crews of His Majesty's ships employed on the northern coast of Spain.

'I beg leave, however, to observe to your Lordship, that it is not in the power of the Commissariat department to obtain vegetables for the navy, as requested by the Secretary of the Admiralty.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'Vera, 15th October, 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR, ½ past 12 at Noon.

'Lord FitzRoy Somerset has shown me your note respecting the communication of General Freyre with the enemy's posts. When General Freyre's troops were in front of ours, all my correspondence with the enemy about prisoners, &c., went through his hands; and, as I gave him a letter to send in only on the day before we passed the Bidasoa, I think it not unlikely that this is the letter which he has sent in.

'There should be no communication from our posts with the enemy's posts without orders from head quarters; and the orders of the army of the 1st August, 1810, point out the

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mode in which the communication is to be carried on, whether commencing on our side, or on theirs.

'The rule is the same for the Spaniards, that is to say, they should commence no communication without orders from head quarters, and I do not believe they are in the habit of acting otherwise. But I will inquire into this matter. At all events, I do not think that General Wilson can, or ought to attempt to interrupt this communication; even supposing, which I do not, that it is carried on contrary to rule, or improperly. They have many roads which they can use besides that in his front, in which he has his posts; and the attempt to prevent the communication in this manner could only lead to unpleasant discussions between parties but too liable to have them.

'I have always forgotten to mention to you, that I had authorised the return to Spain, by the road of Irun, of several Spanish individuals, of whom I sent General Freyre the list; and I shall be obliged to you if you will allow them to pass, if they should present themselves at your posts. I shall be obliged to you if you will send to General Freyre for the list of their names.

'I enclose the last French newspapers, from which you will see that the Emperor was at Dresden on the 28th.

'All has been quiet here since the day before yesterday.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*'

To R. Teasdale, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

'SIR, 'Vera, 15th October, 1813.

'I received only by the last post your letter of the 16th July, in which you enclosed, by order of the Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company, their unanimous resolutions of the 14th July, by which they have conferred upon me the freedom of their antient corporation.

'I beg that you will do me the favor to assure the Court that I duly appreciate this high honor; that I shall be happy to have an opportunity of being invested with the franchise of the Merchant Tailors' Company by themselves, and that I beg them to accept my best thanks.

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'I cannot omit to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to yourself for the handsome terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself, in conveying to me the honor conferred upon me by the Merchant Tailors' Company.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*R. Teasdale, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

For Lieut. General Lord Aylmer.

'Vera, 16th October, 1813.

'Lord Aylmer is to embark with the 76th and 85th regiments, in ships which will be pointed out by Sir George Collier; with whom his Lordship will communicate on this subject.

'The men's tents are to be taken with them in the ships, and such of the officers' baggage and horses as may be essentially necessary to them. The rest of the baggage of these troops, including the bât and baggage mules, and spare horses of the officers, and the Commissariat attached to the brigade, are to remain at Renteria.

'An officer of each of the regiments is to remain in charge of this baggage, &c.; and the senior of the two is to report himself to Colonel De Lancey, the Deputy Quarter Master General attached to Lieut. General Sir John Hope.

'Captain Cater and 40 artillerymen are directed to be in readiness at San Sebastian to embark under the command of Lord Aylmer.

'One hundred thousand rounds of musket ammunition are to be embarked with the troops under the command of Major General Lord Aylmer, besides 60 rounds a man, which the troops have in their possession.

'The object of this detachment under Lord Aylmer is to enable his Lordship, with the assistance of the Spanish troops now engaged in the blockade of Santoña, to render the blockade more close, and more secure, by the Spanish troops employed there, than it is at present.

'Enclosed are orders to the Spanish officer commanding the blockade, to place himself under the command of Lord Aylmer.

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'The enclosed report of the state of the blockade, and plans of the place, will show his Lordship that the enemy hold two points on the southern side of the harbour of Santoña, with which they have no communication excepting by water, viz., Laredo and Puntal, of both of which it would be desirable to deprive them.

'From the small number of men which they have at Laredo, viz., 200, and from the nature of the ground, it is possible that Lord Aylmer may be able to obtain possession of that point without the assistance of artillery, as also of the Puntal.

'If he should find that to be practicable, he will attack the former forthwith; if possible, at the very moment his troops shall appear before the place. If it should not be so, he must send for such heavy ordnance and stores as he wants to Santander, which had better be brought round and landed at Oriñon. This, however, is a matter of which Lord Aylmer must judge on the spot, and he must endeavor to hire bullocks to draw the guns from the landing place to the place at which he will want to use them.

'In case it should be necessary to wait for the artillery, it will be desirable not to show the troops till it shall arrive. Annexed is a list of the ordnance ships at Santander, with an account of the stores which they contain.

'If intrenching tools should be required, they are in the ships with the heavy ordnance.

'It is scarcely doubtful that it will be possible to obtain possession of Laredo, whether with or without the assistance of artillery. The possession of Puntal, particularly, if only 200 yards from the mountain of Santoña, is not so certain, without undertaking a serious operation; but if, as appears by the plan, that point is 800 yards distant from the mountain, it will not be so difficult; and I recommend this as the next object for his Lordship's attention.

'After having secured Laredo and Puntal, if it should be possible, and established the Spanish troops in those posts, Lord Aylmer will turn his attention to the enemy's posts called Fuerte de Gromo, and Fuerte de Brisico, to the westward of the isthmus of Santoña; and he will endeavor to drive them from those posts, and to establish the Spaniards in them.

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'If, however, his Lordship finds that to do this is likely to be a serious operation, and one of time, he will report his opinion; and further orders will be sent to him. In case it should be possible to get near enough to the enemy's corvette, and other vessels at Santoña, after obtaining possession of Laredo, it would be desirable that a battery with a furnace should be erected to fire upon them with hot shot.

'This probably may be effected without obtaining possession of Puntal; and success in burning the vessels would occasion the evacuation of that post.

'If Lord Aylmer should succeed in driving the enemy from all the posts, he is to return forthwith to Pasages, leaving the Spanish troops in the blockade, taking care that they are secured by works as far as may be possible.

'The Commissary General has directions to collect means at Castro Urdiales, to carry the tents and other necessary baggage for the troops under Lord Aylmer, and to provide for feeding them while engaged in this service.

'If his Lordship should land at Oriñon, he must send to Castro Urdiales for these means and supplies. Colonel Elphinstone has directions to attach an officer of engineers to Major General Lord Aylmer. He is to be directed to reconnaitre accurately Santoña, and to draw a report of the nature of the works on that peninsula, and to form an estimate of the means and time that will be required to obtain possession of it.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Sir R. Kennedy, Commissary General.

'SIR, 'Vera, 16th October, 1813.

'I beg you to give directions that provision may be made for the conveyance of the tents and necessary baggage of two battalions of Lord Aylmer's brigade, and for their supply while engaged in an operation near Santoña.

'His Lordship will probably disembark at Castro Urdiales; and this provision should be made there.

'The bât and baggage mules belonging to the brigade, and the Commissariat now attached to them, are to remain at Renteria till they retire.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'Sir, 'Vera, 16th October, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you, that I have directed Major General Lord Aylmer to proceed with two battalions of the troops under his command and 40 artillerymen, in concert with you, to close in and render more secure the blockade of Santoña.

'The troops will be in readiness to embark whenever you will acquaint Lord Aylmer that the ships are ready to receive them.

'It is desirable that some provision should be made for conveying some horses for his Lordship, the Field Officers, and Staff.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'Wellington.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Vera, 16th October, 1813.

'I received this morning your letter of the 5th.

'I have read in the *Conciso* Colonel Smith's statement respecting San Sebastian, which appears to me sufficiently correct, excepting that he has not stated that the town was on fire before the assault began; and he has stated that the enemy threw shells into the town from the castle, after the former was in our possession. The last is not true, I believe.

'There is no end of the calumnies against me and the army, and I should have no time to do any thing else, if I were to begin either to refute or even to notice them. Very lately they took the occasion of a libel in an *Irish* newspaper, reporting a supposed conversation between Castaños and me, (in which I am supposed to have consented to change my religion to become King of Spain, and he to have promised the consent of the Grandees,) to accuse me of this intention; and then those fools the Duques de —— and de * * *, and the Viscomte de ——, protest formally that they are not of the number of the Grandees who had given their consent to such an arrangement!!! What can be done with such libels and such people, excepting despise them, and continuing one's road without noticing them?

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'I should have taken no notice of the libel about San Sebastian, if it had not come officially before me in the letter from the Minister at War; nor shall I of this second libel in the *Duende*, although, from what I see of it in the *Redactor*, for I do not take the *Duende*, it is obvious that it comes from the Minister at War; and is written in expectation that my answer to his letter would be, that there had been no plunder, and no punishment.

'From what I hear from Alava, I fear that we have not yet heard the end of this business. He says he has seen a letter from an officer who was in the storm, to another at Vitoria, which was handed about that town, boasting of the outrages committed there in revenge, as the officer says, for the inhabitants having fired upon our troops in the first storm. I believe there were no troops (that did not get in and were made prisoners) near enough to be fired upon by the inhabitants in the first storm. However, if such a letter has been written, it shows that I have been mistaken, and that the officers did not obey my orders or do their duty as I imagined when I wrote to you on the 9th. I am now inquiring about the writer of that letter; and if I should discover him, I shall certainly inquire into the circumstances.

'It is quite clear to me that if we do not beat down the democracy at Cadiz, the cause is lost: how that is to be done, God knows!

'I see by the French newspapers that Buonaparte was still at Dresden on the 28th of last month. The communication with France had been interrupted, but was re-established. Nothing had occurred of importance.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'WELLINGTON.

'About the removal of the Government to Madrid, I acknowledge that I am not quite satisfied that it is right and safe. You see how affairs stand in Catalonia and Valencia, and how little has been done on that side of the Peninsula. If Soult could collect a sufficient force to keep me in check on this side, there is nothing to prevent Suchet from resuming his position in Valencia, where, and in Catalonia, excepting that he himself destroyed Tarragona, he would

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find every thing in the state in which he left it. If this were to happen, the first step he would take would be to detach a few cavalry towards Cuenca. The Government and Cortes being at Madrid would be a temptation to do so; and if he did, the confusion, inconvenience, and distress would be extreme, and the loss of reputation to the Government infinite.

'I have said nothing upon this subject to any body. It is not my business, and nobody has asked me the question; and I thought it desirable to get the Government out of Cadiz at all events. I think, however, for the present, they ought to stop at Cordova. This place is well advanced towards Madrid, and several great communications branch off from it. The Guadalquivir is navigable to Cordova, and the first removal will not be difficult. It is a place not so much under the influence of the priesthood as Seville; it is more in the way than Granada; and equally capable with both of accommodating the Government and Cortes.

'You may make what use you please of these opinions of mine; or no use if you do not choose it.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'My DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 17th October, 1813.

'I am very anxious to put the blockade of Santoña upon a better footing than it is, and I have had for some time thoughts of sending there Lord Aylmer and part of his brigade, in order to give a countenance and lead to the Spanish troops which are there, by which the objects which I have in view may be easily effected; and it appears that Sir George Collier thinks that, as soon as the transports arrive from Santander, he can go without inconvenience.

'I enclose the instructions for Lord Aylmer which I beg you to peruse and to give to him. He should communicate with Sir George Collier as soon as possible, and refer to me upon any point on which he thinks it necessary, or on which he may require explanation; but it will be as well that he should not mention his going to any others till the time of his departure shall be fixed with Sir George.

'As the 62nd may as well be moved up to the camp, the difference in the strength on the right of the Bidasoa will not be material when Lord Aylmer is gone.

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'There is nothing new here. We heard from Pamplona yesterday that they were mining the works, which looked like an intention to try to escape. But they are at work in too public a manner, and I imagine a garrison living upon eight ounces of bread and four ounces of horseflesh, are too low in condition to try to run 10 or 12 leagues over the mountains, even if they could expect to break through the blockade. I consider, therefore, that these mines are intended to induce the blockading General to grant a capitulation. However, I have ordered up a reinforcement to the blockade, and our cavalry to show themselves on the plains near Pamplona, which will, I think, prevent the attempt to escape, even if it had been thought of.

'I find that General Paris has been moved with his division from Oleron, on St. Jean Pied de Port, in consequence of our operations of the 7th; so that if we had moved our right, the blockade of Pamplona would have been in a state of risk.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Vera, 17th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th ultimo, with an account of the supplies which the Portuguese Government are desirous to receive during the winter months, at some of the northern ports of Spain, and I beg to acquaint you that I have directed that the supplies may be furnished with the exception of the hay, which cannot be provided.

'As the Commissary General was not prepared for this arrangement, he will not be able to commence the operations of it till the month of December.

'I have likewise arranged with Marshal Sir W. Beresford, that such part of the subsidy as is paid in specie should be provided, as near the seat of the war as possible, in December.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'Vera, 18th October, 1813.
Half past 12 at noon.

'My dear Sir,

'I have just received your letter of this day, and I send you the English papers of the 9th, received by Colonel Hare.

'I thank you for the extracts from the French papers, which I had not seen.

'Lord Aylmer may go, of course, whenever Sir George is ready for him, and the 62nd shall move up to camp, whenever they are equipped, which I believe they are now. You will have seen, by the orders of yesterday, that I have attached the 84th to General Robinson's brigade, and the 47th to General Hay's. The 62nd may be encamped and act as you please; but as they are very young, and but just arrived, I should think it best to keep them as a kind of reserve for some time, before they are put into one of the divisions. It was to nurse the newly arrived troops that I formed Lord Aylmer's brigade; and I think that till the remainder, to which the 62nd now belongs, returns, it will be as well to treat the 62nd in the same way.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. General
Sir J. Hope, K.B.'

'Wellington.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'Sir,

'Vera, 18th October, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a dispatch which I last night received from Earl Bathurst, with the copy of one which he had caused to be written to the Secretary of the Admiralty; and I beg to acquaint you that I have no objection to transports being sent from Gibraltar, Cadiz, or Lisbon, as the case may be, to any of the northern ports of Spain or Portugal, to which they may be destined, in the regular course of the service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Vice Admiral G. Martin.'

'Wellington.

To —— ——.

'My dear Sir,

'Vera, 18th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th September, and I have already informed you what I think about a proposal

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that you should be employed with the Spanish or Portuguese armies.

'As for the British army, I have nothing to say to the selection of officers for the Staff of it, and I do not recollect an instance of my recommending one; but I am quite certain that my recommendation of you would be of no use to you in getting you appointed, as you are senior to Sir John Hope, who has been sent out to take the command, if any event should deprive me of the command.

'Under these circumstances, an application from me that you should be appointed to the Staff of this army would look like a desire on my part to defeat the arrangement for the eventual command which has been made by Government, as well as appear very unusual.

'However, as you appear to think that such an application would be of use to you, I will write to Torrens, and let him know your wishes; and will take that opportunity of pointing out how desirable it is that you should be relieved from the disagreeable situation in which you have been placed.

'Believe me, &c.

'—— ——

'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Vera, 18th October, 1813.

'I have received several letters from ——— ——— desiring to be employed with the Spanish or Portuguese armies, in which it is not in my power to give him employment; and I have received one from him lately, in which he has desired to be employed in the British army. I have told him that this did not depend upon me; and that Sir John Hope having been appointed to the Staff of this army, purposely that he might succeed to the command in case any accident should happen to me, it appeared to me impossible that he should be appointed to the Staff of this army, supposing His Royal Highness to be so inclined, as that would defeat the object for which Sir John Hope was appointed.

'I told him, however, that I should inform you of his wishes for employment.

'I do not entirely recollect —— —— case, but I believe

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he was hardly dealt by; and that he ought either to have been tried, or to have been allowed to go on quietly. When his * * * * gave his testimony against him before a Court of Inquiry, it was impossible to pass the matter over; and respect for him and for his memory may have tended to keep —— —— in the back ground. The length of time, however, which has now elapsed since the transaction itself, and the inquiry, and the anxiety, which I must do —— —— the justice to testify, that he has always expressed to serve in any capacity in which he could have an opportunity of making himself useful, may now afford reasons for allowing the past to drop into oblivion, more particularly as —— —— is, as I believe, a very intelligent officer.

'I merely state this to you, as I told —— —— I would, not having it in my power even to suggest how he should be employed, supposing that it should please His Royal Highness to allow what has passed to fall into oblivion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 18th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 9th instant, No. 173, and I entirely concur in the expediency of having the clothing and necessaries for the use of the Spanish troops, according to the schedule transmitted in Mr. Hamilton's letter, placed in depôt at Plymouth.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 18th October, 1813.

'The enemy moved General Paris's division from Oleron to the neighbourhood of St. Jean Pied de Port as soon as our left made its movement on the 7th instant; and the movement of our right upon that occasion would have been

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attended by the danger to the blockade of Pamplona, which has always been apprehended from such a movement.

'I have every reason to believe that that fortress will be under the necessity of surrendering in the course of a few days.

'On the night of the 12th, the enemy attacked and carried the redoubt in the camp of Sarre, which was held by a piquet of 40 men of the army of reserve of Andalusia, who were taken, as well as 300 prisoners. There is reason to believe that they were surprised, as the reserve, for the support of the redoubt, had not time to give the piquet assistance. This redoubt was certainly more distant from the line, and from the ground from which it could be supported, than I had imagined it to be when I had directed that it should be occupied, and it is so near the houses of the village of Sarre, as always to be liable to an attack by surprise. I have therefore not allowed it to be reoccupied.

'After having possession of the redoubt, the enemy made an attack, on the morning of the 13th, upon the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, under the command of Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, with a view to regain possession of those works that they had lost on the 8th, which they had constructed in front of the camp of Sarre. It was at first imagined and reported that the real attack was on the side of the Hermitage of La Rhune; but it was confined entirely to the advanced posts of the reserve of Andalusia, and was repulsed by them without difficulty.

'I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, and the General, and Staff, and other officers, and soldiers under his command, upon this occasion. I had again occasion to observe particularly the steadiness of the Regiment *Ordenes Militares*, under the command of Colonel Hore,

'I enclose Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron's report of this affair, with a return of the killed and wounded.

'Nothing of importance has occurred on any part of the line; but it appears that the enemy have been reinforced by considerable forces of recruits, raised by the recent conscription.

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'I have received no reports from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 18th October, 1813.

'I received last night your letters by Colonel Hare, and I now return Lord Castlereagh's papers. I am happy to find that I concur so exactly in the plan fixed by Government, and in all its details. I am certain that if the allies are stout and prudent, they will yet force Buonaparte to retire from the Elbe; and if they get him to the French frontier, they will force him to make peace on their own terms. They should, however, have no Congress.

'From reading Count Balemair's and Colonel Hannerstein's letters, it is clear to me that they do not yet know how to carry on operations against the French. The circumstances which are mentioned as extraordinary in those letters have always existed here; that is to say, their placing their cavalry vedettes, and even their large bodies of cavalry, under the protection of their infantry, our Staff officers reconnaitring and following them singly, and the state of confusion into which they get when they are beat.

'I am very doubtful indeed about the advantage of moving any farther forward here at present. I see that Buonaparte was still at Dresden on the 28th; and unless I could fight a general action with Soult, and gain a complete victory, which the nature of the country would scarcely admit of, I should do but little good to the allies; should hardly be able to winter in France; and, in retiring, should probably incur some loss and inconvenience.

'It is impossible to move our right till Pamplona shall fall, which I think will be within a week; and I will then decide according to the state of affairs at the moment.

'I shall have no objection to ——— —— if Sir Stapleton leaves us, upon which he has said nothing to me yet. I am afraid that ——— —— wants experience in the cavalry even more than in the infantry.

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'I have a very high opinion of Sir Samuel Auchmuty. Of course I shall see him as he goes to the Eastern coast.

'If you wish that Sir John Hope should have the command of the army in the event of my quitting the command, you should settle, by negotiation, with the Portuguese Government, that that arrangement is to take place. If you do not, Marshal Beresford, as a Marshal, must have the command. The Portuguese Government would make Sir John Hope Marshal General in succession to me, if they should acquiesce in your proposition.

'Marshal Beresford, who has returned from Lisbon, talks of going back, and eventually of going to England in the winter. In the mean time, if I should retain the command of the Spanish army, and should not enter farther into France this winter, I ought to go into Catalonia, in order to put matters there on a better footing than they are. How I am to settle the rank and pretensions of the gentlemen left behind me, I am sure I do not know.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose the morning state.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813. 10 A.M.

'I only mean that the 62nd should not be exposed on the tops of the hills just at first, but should be kept in a sheltered situation.

'I believe that they have not put down a sufficient number of pontoons for the bridge to bear heavy weights; but I have taken measures, which I hope will be effectual, to get boats, which I hope will bear any thing.

'If you will speak to Todd, he will have the road repaired. There is nothing new.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from a person calling himself *Administrador General de los derechos de Guerra* at Pasages, upon the subject of duties to be collected at that port, from the vessels frequenting it, for the allied British and Portuguese army.

'I do not know whether Sir George Collier has any or what authority to conclude an arrangement, or even to talk to this gentleman on this subject. If he has not, I refer you to my letter of the for my opinion; and I shall write to this gentleman to refer him to you.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Joaquim Caresse.

'SIR, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 25th of September only this day; and as I communicate upon all matters relating to the Spanish Government with Don Miguel Alava, I beg to refer you to him for an answer.

'I beg leave to observe, however, that there are many vessels employed on this coast, in the service of the allied British and Portuguese army, which are not numbered.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Joaquim Caresse.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from a gentleman at Pasages, calling himself *Administrador Principal de los derechos de Guerra de Guipuzcoa*, referring to an agreement he had made with you regarding the vessels on which duties should be collected in that harbour.

'As the vessels which frequent this coast on the public service contain provisions or stores for the army under my command, it is desirable that if you should possess authority from His Majesty's Government to make such an arrangement as that referred to in the enclosed letter, or even to

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talk to the writer on the subject, you should make me acquainted with what you have arranged, in order that I may give directions to the Commissary General, and other departments of the army, accordingly.

'Under the idea that nobody had any authority from His Majesty's Government to make any arrangement on this subject excepting myself, I had already commenced a correspondence upon it with the Spanish authorities, which I had hoped would bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813.

'Adverting to the difficulty which has been experienced in entering and in getting from the harbour of Pasages since the late gale, I would venture to suggest to you the expediency that the packets should be directed in future to San Sebastian, and should sail from thence.

'If you concur in opinion with me on this subject, I beg you to forward the enclosed letter to the Secretary of State.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Carlos de España.

'à Vera, ce 20 Octobre, 1813.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, à minuit.

'J'ai vu ce soir la lettre que vous avez écrite le 18, au Général Hill, dans laquelle vous lui avez dit que vous croyez que l'ennemi à fait des mines dans le fort de Pampelune; qu'il a chargé les mines; et que vous croyez qu'il compte tâcher de s'échapper après avoir fait sauter les ouvrages.

'Cela ne me parait pas croyable; vous avez une force suffisante pour tenir le blocus; et vous avez pu résister à tous les efforts de l'ennemi à faire des sorties, ou pour faire des vivres, ou pour avoir des intelligences; et je sais que la garnison a l'intelligence que tous les efforts faits par le

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Maréchal Soult pour relever ou cette place ou San Sébastian ont manqué; et que la dernière est tombée dans nos mains.

'La destruction de la place, et la tentative de s'échapper, ne doivent être considérées de la part du Gouverneur et des officiers, que comme le désir de nuire à la nation Espagnole d'une manière sensible, contre toutes les lois de la guerre, et de se jeter après sur la générosité de l'armée alliée.

'Je vous préviens, M. le Général, que je ne sens aucune inclination à un tel sentiment pour ceux qui se conduiraient de la manière supposée; et en conséquence je vous ordonne qu'en cas que la garnison de Pampelune fasse le moindre dommage à la place, vous ne leur donniez ni capitulation ni grace quelconque; et que, sans attendre autre ordre, vous fassiez passer par les armes le Gouverneur et tous les officiers, et sous-officiers, et un dixième des soldats.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don Carlos de España.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813.

'It has been found that it is more easy to get in and out of San Sebastian in all weathers than Pasages; and, Sir George Collier concurring in that opinion, I beg leave to recommend that the packets should be sent to San Sebastian in future.

'It is very desirable that the same packets should continue to perform this service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 20th October, 1813.

'I have to report to you, that two vessels, having on board stores for the army, have run into Santoña, notwithstanding the blockade, and have been taken by the enemy; one of them having on board clothing for some of the regiments of the army.

'It is extraordinary that a vessel in the public service should run into any port, excepting that to which she is

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bound; and I have suggested to Captain Sir George Collier that he should apprise the officers commanding at Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, Cork, Falmouth, Plymouth and Portsmouth, of this circumstance; and that he should suggest to them the expediency of apprising the masters of transports, &c., that Santoña is an enemy's port, and should warn them to keep away from it.

'In his answer, Sir George Collier appears to think that it would not be respectful in him to make this suggestion to his superiors; but as in the mean time an accident, which has happened twice, may occur again, to the great inconvenience of the service, I beg leave to suggest to your Lordship, that the information may be conveyed to the officers above referred to; and that they may be directed to give it to the masters of transports, &c., sailing from the several ports.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 22nd October, 1813. 4 P.M.

'There is nothing new here. I have been for these last two days looking about the enemy's left and centre, preparatory to the movements which we must make, when Pamplona shall fall; which I hope will be on the 25th or 26th.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Alcalde of Fuenterrabia.

'SIR, 'Vera, 22nd October, 1813.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 20th, and I have to inform you, that I have given directions to the Quarter Master General, with the left of the army, to go to Fuenterrabia, and bring to order the persons of whom you complain.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Alcalde of Fuenterrabia.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 23rd October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st of October. The subject to which that letter, and mine of the 20th relate, is one of great importance, as well to the convenience of the army, as to the revenues of Spain, which it is a great object to Great Britain to improve; and as it appeared you had spoken officially to the person charged with the collection of the Spanish revenues at Pasages, I conceived that you might have received orders on the subject; and as I had received none, but had commenced a correspondence upon it with the Spanish officer, with whom I correspond on these subjects, I wished to know precisely what had passed, in order that I might regulate my conduct accordingly.

'I have now the honor to enclose the copy of the letter which I have addressed to General Alava, on the subject of the exemption from the revenue laws of Spain of the vessels attending the army; from which you will be made acquainted with the principles on which I have viewed this question.

'I am determined that, if I can prevent it, no illicit commerce shall be carried on by masters of transports or others, under pretence that they are conveying cargoes for the service of the army; and if you should concur in this principle, you will judge whether you ought to give any master of a transport, or of any other merchantman, such a certificate as that which you mention in your letter.

'If you should not concur in this principle, I will address the Secretary of State on the subject, in order that the wishes and intentions of His Majesty's Government may be clearly understood.

'I certainly have it in my power to arrange the matter in the way I wish, by which every convenience and advantage would be acquired for the army, without reference to Government; but in all these cases in which there is an apparent difference of opinion between authorities of the same nation, independent of each other, in which the interests of another nation and of individuals are concerned, it is best to have the orders of Government. I beg to know, therefore, whether you concur with me in the principles laid down in the

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enclosed letter; that the indulgence of exemption from the revenue laws of Spain should be claimed only for those articles, of which the officers of the Commissary General shall produce the invoice.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R. N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Verà, 23rd October, 1813.

'When I wrote to you last, in regard to the complaints made to the Spanish Government of the conduct of the officers of the British army, in the storm of San Sebastian, I had directed that Major General Hay, who commanded in the town after the storm, should be called upon to account for his conduct; and having afterwards heard that an officer of the 5th division had written to a friend in Vitoria, exulting over the misfortunes which the town had suffered, I directed that particular inquiry might be made respecting the writer of this supposed letter.

'I have now the honor to enclose Major General Hay's answer, with its several enclosures, being letters from the officers in the temporary command of brigades, the General officers who commanded them having been wounded, and from the officers commanding regiments, from which you will see the total want of foundation for the charge, that the mischief, which the town has sustained, was done by the allied troops. In fact, the officers and troops did every thing in their power to stop the progress of the fire, which was set to the town by the enemy; and many lost their lives in the attempt, owing to the fire of musketry kept up upon the roofs of the houses, by the enemy in the castle.

'In the course of the inquiry upon this subject, a fact has come out, which I acknowlege that I had not heard of before, and as little suspected; but it is sufficiently the cause of the groundless complaints upon this subject, of the aggravation with which they have been brought before the public, and of the channel in which they have been conveyed to the public notice; viz., that the inhabitants of the town of San Sebastian co-operated with the enemy in the defence

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of the town, and actually fired upon the allies. This appears, not only from the statement of the officers, but is fully corroborated by that of the Chevalier de Songeon, and the officers of the French garrison, who signed the enclosed certificate of his conduct.

'It is not astonishing that the inhabitants, *from whom* the town was taken for the nation, should complain of those who took it from them.

'The enclosed papers, and my former letter, will fully prove, that, whatever may have been the conduct of the inhabitants of the town, the destruction of it was not to be attributed to the officers and soldiers of the allied army; although it is certain that the soldiers, like other soldiers who storm a town, did plunder it.

'When I last addressed you on this subject, I was not enabled to answer precisely, whether any, and what men had been punished for plundering, because, what will always appear extraordinary, I had no knowledge whatever of the existence of the complaints of the officers and troops till I received the letter of the Minister at War, of the 28th of September, notwithstanding that I was stationed only five leagues from the place, and was in San Sebastian four times between the 1st and the 8th of September.

'I now enclose the report of one of the Assistant Provost Marshals, sent into the town to preserve order, which, besides Major General Hay's report, will show that punishment was not neglected.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'P. S. I have omitted to mention that, in his report to the French Government on the assault of San Sebastian, General Rey states, that when the assault commenced, the town was on fire in six different places. I believe that, after this, and knowing that several houses took fire from the explosion during the contest in the town, it will be admitted that it was not burnt by the British soldiers.'

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Vera, 23rd October, 1813.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 14th inst. The Cortes have acted in respect to the resignation as they have on every other subject.

'The delay is a matter of indifference to me; and things may go on as they are as long as they choose to delay. In the mean time, the Minister at War has written me a most impertinent letter, of which I shall take no notice.

'I fancy they begin to be a little alarmed at Cadiz, about the effect in England of all that they are doing; and I see from the papers that they want to make a treaty with us. It is my opinion that we ought to have no communication with such people that is not absolutely necessary for the purposes of the war. We ought to keep them at arm's length, and to take every opportunity of marking our dislike to their infamous system of rule.

'I would recommend to you, if you find the new Cortes act upon the same democratical system as the last, to quit them, and travel about, and amuse yourself. You might go to my place near Granada, Seville, or even Madrid; and leave one of your secretaries to do the business, referring every thing for your opinion. The country would soon discover the meaning of our coldness towards them; and some part or other would declare themselves in a manner to enable us to declare openly likewise.

'I do not know whether I have a house at Soto de Roma, but if I have, and it is habitable, and Lord Hinchinbroke chooses to go there, I hope he will make use of it. O'Lalor is going there on account of his health, and will settle all my affairs there. I am told that the place is beautiful; and the climate delightful. Pray present my best compliments to Lord and Lady Hinchinbroke, and believe me

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'Wellington.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'I do not know whether I am right, but it strikes me that the climate of Cadiz is particularly unfavorable to persons with disorders on the lungs. If this is the case, Lord Hinchinbroke should leave it.'

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To John Bell, Esq.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 24th October, 1813.

'I enclose a power of attorney to enable you to pay into the Military Chest the sum of four *contos* of *reis*, which it appears by your letter of the 14th instant that you had received on my account.

'Believe me, &c.

'*John Bell, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To F. Moore, Esq.

'SIR, 'Vera, 24th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th September, and you do me justice in believing that I feel every inclination to forward, as far as may be in my power, the views of your son * in the service, on account of his late uncle, and, what perhaps may be more satisfactory to you, on account of his own merits.

'He is now attached to the staff of Sir J. Hope, but as soon as he is sufficiently high in rank to be employed on the General Staff of the army, you may depend on my taking the earliest opportunity which may offer of so employing him if he should prefer it to being attached as aide de camp to any General officer.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*F. Moore, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 24th October, 1813.

'I received by the last post the duplicate of your letter of the 30th September, and I conceive that it will be desirable that the equipment adverted to therein should be sent out here.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 25th October, 1813.

'Since I requested your Lordship to give orders that the packets should henceforth proceed to San Sebastian instead

* Lieut. Colonel W. Moore, nephew to the late Lieut. General Sir John Moore, K.B.

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of Pasages, I have received from Captain Sir George Collier a letter, of which I enclose the copy; and I beg that the arrangement therein proposed may be carried into effect instead of that which I suggested in my dispatch of October 20th *.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 25th October, 1813.

'Referring to your Lordship's communication of the regarding the clothing for the Spanish army, I now enclose the returns of what has arrived at different ports in the Peninsula, on account of the clothing for 1813.

'The embarkation of more has been announced; but what is stated in the enclosed paper alone has arrived to this moment.

'I beg to observe to your Lordship, that the mode in which this supply of clothing is embarked is very inconvenient, no one ship containing a complete supply of all the articles required for a soldier, and granted by the Government; and after the supplies are arrived in the Peninsula, it is necessary they should be transhipped, and make a second and sometimes a third voyage before they can be brought into use, involving a detail of business, and an expense which might easily be avoided.

'It appears to me that it would be most convenient if each ship should bring out a complete assortment of every thing for the number of men for which it should bring out suits of clothes; an arrangement which it appears might be made at the port of embarkation without much additional trouble; whereas by the mode now adopted of sending out these equipments after having given suits of clothes to 4000 or 5000 men at Pasages, they must wait for their other articles of equipment till they can arrive from Coruña, or Lisbon, or Cadiz; and I am obliged to go through the details of all the orders for the transhipment, &c., and the expense of their conveyance a second time must be paid.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Vera, 25th October, 1813.

'Colonel Stirling of the 42nd is going to England, I believe with an intention of retiring from the service, and he has expressed a desire that I should recommend him to His Royal Highness.

'I believe he is perfectly well known to His Royal Highness; and I have only to add my testimony to that of other officers under whom he has served, and I believe it is universally admitted that there is not any where a more gallant soldier than he is.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 25th October, 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occurred in any part of the line since I addressed you on the 18th instant.

'The last accounts which I have from General Clinton, in Catalonia, are dated the 19th instant, at which time nothing extraordinary had occurred.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Vera, 26th October, 1813.

'I enclose a correspondence which I have had with General Alava regarding the examination of the cargoes of vessels importing into the ports on the north coast of Spain, stores for the service of the armies of His Majesty and his allies; upon which I have given the orders of which I enclose the copy to the Commissary General of the British army.

'As I have requested General Alava that this arrangement may be considered equally applicable to vessels importing stores for the Portuguese army, I beg leave to suggest to you, that you should give corresponding orders to the Commissariat officers attached to that army doing duty at the several ports.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'Vera, 26th October, 1813.

'I do not know whether you have received any news since I saw you, but I enclose the only papers that I have got. My correspondent at Bayonne says that they have no news from that army; that it is whispered that it has retired; but that it is understood that the communication is cut off.

'As Buonaparte has reinforced his left with Augereau's corps, I conclude that the Austrian corps, which was in his front, has been brought into play on the left of the allies, and has probably gone upon the Saale.

'I have nothing yet from Pamplona, although it was reported here yesterday, that on the day before an officer had come out to treat for the surrender of the place.

'I propose to make the attack which I had in contemplation when I last saw you, as soon as I shall hear of the fall of that place. The remainder of Hill's corps will remove into the valley of Baztan, and carry on the operations from thence, together with the 6th division, and the 3rd, 7th, and 4th divisions, and Giron's corps on the side of Sarre. I think, therefore, that you had better come to that part of the army, which will be more properly the centre, as soon as the right shall move into the valley of Baztan. But I will write to you farther on this subject.

'I have no news whatever from England.

'Have your posts discovered whether the French keep in strength on the mountain above Ainhoüé?

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'Sir, 'Vera, 26th October, 1813.

'I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 23rd September, and 3rd and 19th October, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; to which I should have replied at an earlier period, had I had any instructions to give you upon them, farther than what is contained in my dispatch of the 23rd September, to Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, which it appears that you had received.

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'Affairs on the Eastern coast appear to me to be in that state, that no instruction from me can do much good. The only corps that appear equipped so as to be able to keep the field at all, are the 1st army and the Anglo Sicilian corps under your command. It appears that General Whittingham's division, even if supplied with a magazine, have not the means of removing its contents, if moved to any distance from it; and that General Sarsfield's division is not better off; and by your last letter of the 19th, it appears that that division could no longer exist at Villa Franca.

'In regard to the 2nd army, it does not appear that any secure and convenient communication has yet been established across the Ebro; and not only I cannot consider the blockade of Tortosa to be secure, but adverting to the situation of affairs in general, I conceive the corps employed in it on the left bank of the Ebro to be in a situation of eventual risk.

'The line of operations of the Anglo Sicilian army under your command, and that of the 1st army, must necessarily be different, at least till we shall have a secure communication across the Ebro; and it will be difficult, if not impossible, for you and General Copons, however well inclined, to combine your operations in such a manner, as either effectually to cover the blockade of Tortosa, if the enemy should attempt to raise it, and to save the troops of the 2nd army engaged in it on the left bank of the Ebro, or to prevent the enemy from marching upon Lerida, or to assist each other, in case either should be attacked. It does not appear that any increase of force, without a still greater increase of means of transport, would apply a remedy to this state of affairs, because you cannot use the force already in the province without an increase of those means.

'Under these circumstances, and not having it in my power to increase the means of transport at your disposal, I can only refer you for my views and objects to my instructions of the 14th of April, and my dispatches of the 23rd September to Lord William Bentinck.

'It is obvious, that the line of operations of the Anglo-Sicilian corps must be upon Tarragona, from which, neither your force (including in it General Whittingham's and General Sarsfield's divisions) nor your means will allow you

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to move to any great distance, nor to remain for any great length of time.

'Having such a hold as Tarragona is, it is desirable that you should concert your measures with General Copons in such a manner, as that you and he may act upon the different flanks of the enemy, in case they should attempt a march towards Tortosa; or that you should act upon his rear, in case the enemy should move upon General Copons' position; or that General Copons should act upon his rear, in case he should move upon your position.

'It may also be possible for General Copons to disturb the enemy's communications with France by detachments from his left; but it is impossible at this distance to give positive instructions for such operations, more particularly without knowing more of the detail of their seat than I do; and I acknowledge, that I do not expect much success from them, unless, at the same time, we could have such an army, and so equipped, in the enemy's front, as to induce him to apprehend an attack.

'I expect at every moment to hear of the surrender of Pamplona, when I propose to attack Marshal Soult's position. The success of this operation may make a change in the state of affairs in Catalonia.

'I propose to move the 3rd army towards Zaragoza, if we should be successful; but adverting to the deficiency of all means of keeping an army in the field in that part of Catalonia, it appears to me at present, that it would be most desirable to keep the 3rd army in reserve in Aragon.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I beg you to communicate this letter to General Copons.'

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'Vera, 26th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 24th instant, regarding the examination of vessels bringing cargoes for the service to the ports on the north coast of Spain; and I enclose the copy of the orders which I have given on that subject to the Commissary General.

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'I have requested Marshal Sir William Beresford, Marquez de Campo Mayor, to give the same orders to the officers of the Portuguese Commissariat; as I conclude that the Spanish Government will be disposed to afford the same facilities to the importation of stores for the Portuguese army. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Robert Kennedy, Commissary General.

'SIR, 'Vera, 26th October, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I wrote to General Don Miguel Alava lately, on the subject of a demand made by the Governor of Biscay, that the vessels importing stores for the British army should be searched by the officers of the Spanish revenue, and the answer which I have received from that officer.

'I beg you to give directions to the officers of your department at the different ports in Spain north of the kingdom of Portugal, (with the exception, at present, of Passages and Fuenterrabia) that they are to facilitate by every means in their power, the examination by the officers of the revenue of the Spanish Government, of the cargoes of the vessels arriving at those several ports loaded with stores for the British or allied army.

'They are in every case to wait upon the principal officer of the revenue at the port with an invoice of the cargo of the vessel, the property of His Majesty, which it is proposed should be landed for the service of his troops, or that of his allies the King of Spain and Queen of Portugal; which cargo is to be examined by the revenue officers of the Spanish Government, although it is the intention of the Spanish Government that the goods should be admitted duty free.

'You will desire the officers of your department to transmit to you, for my information, the copy of the invoice which they will deliver to the officers of the Spanish customs under these orders; and you will inform them, that I expect from them that they will exert themselves to prevent the captains of transports, store ships, and other merchantmen, from carrying on trade to the prejudice of the Spanish

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revenue, under cover of the permission given by the Spanish Government to import the stores for the army duty free.

'You will observe that I have apprised General Alava, in my letter of the 14th October, of the difficulties which would attend the examination by the custom house officer of the stores landed at Pasages and Fuenterrabia; and that from his letter of the 20th October, for the present, it is not intended that the cargoes of ships there discharged should be examined.

'But the officers of your department employed at those ports are to acquaint the Spanish custom house officers what vessels come in loaded on account of His Majesty, and are to give them an invoice of the cargo of each; and I beg that you will observe to these gentlemen, that in proportion as the Spanish Government shall manifest a disposition to accommodate our convenience by not examining the cargoes of vessels discharged at those ports, it will become the duty of the officers of the Commissariat to aid them to prevent illicit commerce either by vessels importing cargoes on account of His Majesty, or by others resorting to those ports, by giving them and me every information in their power.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Vera, 26th October, 1813.

'I think it worth while to send you the copy of the letter of the 25th ultimo, which I have received from the Minister at War, to which I adverted in my last.

'Some time ago, General San Juan sent a complaint here of the wants of the cavalry, &c., in Andalusia, which I forwarded to the Government; in answer to which, I received from the Minister at War a letter dated the 8th of September, in which he told me, that upon the complaints of General San Juan, he had dictated "*providencias oportunas, executivas, y energicas.*" In reply, I wrote on the 17th of September a letter to the Minister at War, of which I enclose a copy, in which I begged to know what those orders were, in order that I might take care they

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were obeyed, which letter was in fact drawn and written in the office of the Chief of the Staff, and signed by me; and is in the common official form. The answer on the 5th of October tells me, in the most impertinent terms, that I shall not know what these orders are.

'It is not worth while to embarrass the discussion now going on with a complaint of the tenor and tone of this letter, as the decision, one way or other, will settle the matter; and if I am to hold the command, the Government will be under the necessity of at least communicating to me the orders which they send to the troops supposed to be under my command. I send you the letters, however, in order that, if we have any friends in the Cortes, you may communicate them to these friends privately, in order that they may see how this gentleman treats me.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'You have not told me what progress you have made in getting money for the Spanish troops by the 1st of November.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 27th October, 1813. 1 P.M.

'I received the same intelligence of a victory on the 11th and 12th a few hours ago. I acknowledge that I thought it likely, when I found that Bernadotte had crossed the Elbe, and that Augereau had been moved from Bavaria to reinforce the French left.

'They were negotiating at Pamplona on the 25th; and I think it probable the place surrendered yesterday, and that Hill will move to-morrow, or possibly he may have moved this day.

'If that is the case, we shall make our attack on the enemy's left on the 29th; if he does not move till to-morrow, it will be on the 30th. Murray will have sent you the detail of the plan.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir John Hope, K.B.'

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 27th October, 1813.

'I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th October.

'I have nothing to say to any concern regarding the navy. The Spanish authorities having expressed a disposition to admit the stores destined for the army duty free, although after search, I took upon me to say in what mode, and at what places, that measure could, in my opinion, be carried into execution, without inconvenience to the public service, and without injury to the revenue in Spain.

'If the Spanish Government choose to extend this indulgence to His Majesty's navy, or if they choose to admit goods duty free, and without search, under the certificate of any individual officer, it is no concern of mine. All that I can say is, that I will not allow the Commissaries of the army to certify that any goods are for the army, excepting what are in the invoice, and what they know are consigned to the Commissariat.

'I now enclose the copy of the orders which I have given to the Commissary General on this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Vera, 27th October, 1813.

'Since I have been in this part of the country, I have received frequent applications from General Mina, that Lieut. Colonel Don Ramon Ulzurrun, of the division under his command, should be appointed the Chief of the Staff to it, and should be attached as such to the corps of the General Staff of the army.

'Before I brought this subject under the view of your Excellency, I was anxious to have under my view the directions of Government of the 4th of November, 1811, by which the additions to be made to the corps of *Estado Mayor* were regulated, from which it certainly appears that this officer cannot be appointed to the Staff of the corps of the *Estado Mayor* consistently with the provisions in that regulation.

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'It appears that Don Ramon Ulzurrun was appointed by the Government to be Major General of the division under General Mina, on the 16th January, 1813, on the proposition of General Mina, who, it is probable, from his distance from the seat of Government, and from the difficulty of communication, was not then aware of the alteration which had been made in the Staff of the army, or he would have proposed that he should be made Chief of the Staff.

'Your Excellency will judge whether, under these circumstances, Don Ramon Ulzurrun ought now to be appointed Chief of the Staff of the division, and attached to the corps of the Staff of the army.

'If he should not be so, I then beg leave to recommend to your Excellency the enclosed application from General Mina, that Don Ramon Ulzurrun should be promoted to be a Colonel, *vivo* and *effectivo*, still continuing to do the duty of Chief of the Staff of the division, with the title of Major General.

'I can only say, in favor of this officer, that he joined me two or three days after the battle of Vitoria, and remained at the head quarters of the army till after the battles which were fought to protect the blockade of Pamplona; and that on every occasion he manifested the most earnest desire to be of service, and that his talents and knowledge of the country were eminently useful to me throughout the operations between the 25th of June and the middle of August.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Vera, 28th October, 1813. 1 P.M.

'Zugarramurdi would be the best place for your quarters the night previous to the attack. You had best be light there, leaving your heavy concerns at Maya, or sending them to San Estevan or Echalar.

'The last I heard from Pamplona was, that at half past 2 P.M. on the 26th, the French negotiators had returned into the fort, having offered to surrender it on condition of being allowed to return to France, under an engagement not to

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serve for a year and a day; and declaring that they would prefer to die to surrender prisoners of war.

'I keep this letter open till the post goes, to see whether that from Pamplona will bring any intelligence.

'You will have seen the paper printed at Bayonne, stating that, on the 20th, news had arrived at Paris, by telegraph, announcing that Augereau, Ney, and the King of Naples, had defeated the enemy on the 11th and 12th (it must be the Crown Prince*), and had taken many officers, and 3800 prisoners.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Will you send word to Hill that I should be glad to meet him at Brown's quarters, in front of Urdax, at about noon, on the day his troops shall arrive in the valley of Baztan, according to the orders?

'P.S. 2 P.M. The Pamplona post has arrived, and has only brought a letter for the Director of the Posts. By this it appears that the enemy had not, at noon yesterday, resumed their propositions. The officer who writes the letter says he had conversed with some French officers, who told him they were at the last extremity, and would not undergo any further suffering.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Vera, 29th October, 1813. 10 A.M.

'I received last night your letter, dated the 29th (which ought to have been the 28th). I intended to have gone to-day to look at the works which you describe. I rather believe that I saw that some days ago which you describe on the enemy's right, and it appeared to be somewhere in the rear; but I will still go if the day should clear towards noon.

'It is very true that it was intended to move the 3rd division into the valley of Baztan; but that intention was departed from in consequence of the expected approach of the forward movement, in which the 3rd division was necessarily to be separated from the troops in the valley.

'It is quite impossible that these large corps can at all

* Bernadotte, afterwards King, then Crown Prince of Sweden.

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times consist of the same number, or of the same description of troops: they must vary according to circumstances. I thought the order given out was so clear that nobody could mistake it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Vera, ce 29 Octobre, 1813.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'hier. Ayant fait un arrangement très détaillé pour un mouvement à faire de toute l'armée au moment que Pampelune tombera, j'avais dit au Général Murray d'envoyer à chaque officier Général la partie de l'arrangement dont l'exécution dependait de ses troupes, sans perte de temps, afin que chacun puisse faire d'avance les reconnaissances des routes et ses arrangemens particuliers pour l'exécution du mouvement général.

'Je vous ferai envoyer par le Général Wimpffen, ou je vous enverrai moi-même, aussitôt qu'il sera traduit, l'arrangement en entier.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Vera, 30th October, 1813. 10 A.M.

'I received last night your letter of the 29th. I was very much surprised at your not receiving the copy of the arrangement, for the fair copy which I read was directed to you, and I concluded you had had it; but by some mistake it was not sent, and goes enclosed.

'The mail has arrived from England to the 20th. The Bavarians have agreed to take part in the war against France; so that I should think there is already an end to the confederation of the Rhine, and that Buonaparte must withdraw from the Elbe.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

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To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Vera, ce 30 Octobre, 1813.

'J'ai reçu hier votre lettre du 18 Octobre, et je regrette beaucoup que les circonstances ne vous aient pas permis de prendre les bains que vous désiriez prendre.

'Pour ce qui regarde votre commandement, vous aurez su que le Gouvernement ayant manqué à tous les engagemens faits avec moi, j'ai donné ma démission, qui a été acceptée par la Régence, et j'attends, pour quitter entièrement, la décision de las Cortes.

'Ainsi vous voyez que, même si les circonstances facilitaient l'échange que vous désirez, je n'ai pas le pouvoir de le faire; et vous ferez bien de vous adresser directement au Gouvernement.

'Je ne vous donne pas de nouvelles de ce côté-ci. Vous aurez vu avec plaisir que vos troupes se sont bien conduites dans les affaires avec l'ennemi. Les bataillons se sont un peu affaiblis, et le corps demanderait à être en quartier, pendant quelque temps; mais, comme je compte tâcher de frapper un bon coup, aussitôt que la chute de Pampelune mettra notre droite en liberté, il faut que je le retienne pour quelques jours encore.

'J'ai des nouvelles d'Angleterre que le Roi de Bavière s'est joint aux Alliés, contre la France; ainsi il y a tout lieu d'espérer le resultat que Napoléon sera obligé de se retirer sur le Rhin. En attendant il parait que le Démon de la discorde se plait à se mêler des affaires de la Péninsule; et je crains beaucoup qu'on ne soit pas satisfait en Angleterre de la manière dont les *officiers* de l'armée ont été traités sur l'affaire de l'assaut de San Sebastian, et qu'un agent du Gouvernement ait publié impunément une espèce de manifeste appelant les Espagnols à la vengeance des crimes *supposés* à cette occasion. Pour moi, je peux dire que, si telle chose était arrivée avant que je fusse entré en Espagne en 1812, je n'y serais pas entré, et le siége de Cadiz durerait toujours. Il reste au Gouvernement Anglais à décider la conduite à tenir dans les circonstances actuelles.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Vera, 30th October, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 19th. I never interfere in any concern of the Spanish Government; I have no correspondence with any authority, excepting through General Alava, on the concerns of the British and Portuguese, and through the Captains General on the concerns of the Spanish army; and I am entirely ignorant of every thing that passes. I think, however, that I am aware of the circumstances stated by General O'Donoju to the commission of the Cortes.

'Nearly about the time when the late Government were removed, I ordered the cavalry under General Freyre and San Juan, to march into Andalusia, in consequence of the reports of those generals of the miserable state in which the horses were, with the intention of giving them the advantage of the green forage in Andalusia, at an earlier period than they could get it elsewhere; and of equipping them with greater facility on the Guadalquivir, with the horse appointments and clothing expected at Cadiz from England, by means of the navigation of the river. The Government were duly made acquainted with these orders, and the motives for them; and General O'Donoju, the Inspector of the Cavalry, knew of the arrangement from the time I thought of it till the execution was completed.

'Some time afterwards when the Government was removed, I saw a paragraph in one of the newspapers, hinting that the march of the cavalry into Andalusia was connected with the designs of the late Government, which occasioned their removal; and I perfectly recollect, that on the day that General O'Donoju took leave of me on his departure for Cadiz, I observed to him that I had seen this hint, or charge, and I begged him, when he got to Cadiz, to take an early opportunity of explaining to the leading men in the Cortes, that it was I, and not the Government, who had moved the cavalry, and that he knew the motives for the movement were what I have above recited. I then pointed out the absurdity of suspecting me of any other motive than the ostensible one for this movement, or of

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having any connexion with the supposed designs of the late Government; having been continually in a state of dispute with them, among other subjects, on part of the detail of the movement of this very cavalry, in which the Minister of War had interfered; and I told him that if I was suspected of such designs, they should remove me from the command, without a moment's loss of time, as if I was not honest, I was an object of terror to every body.

'I remarked something very extraordinary in General O'Donoju's manner upon this occasion, and in the attention with which he listened to me, and the length to which he brought the conversation, by the questions he asked me on this subject; but all this made no impression upon me, till I heard from another quarter, that he had suspected me of evil designs in this movement of the cavalry, and that, although his suspicions were shaken in this conversation, he went away with the impression that I was either a perfectly honest man, or a very great rogue.

'I conclude that he has told this story to the commission of the Cortes. However, if Señor Mexia will take the trouble to examine the correspondence with the Minister at War on this subject, he will see that it is quite impossible that I could have had any other than the ostensible motive for the measure which was adopted. You may show Señor Mexia this part of the letter if you think proper.

'In regard to the libels in the *Duende*, I acknowledge that I cannot discover either law or justice in what is called the Spanish law of libel, and I do not know how one is to proceed under it. What can be called a libel mischievous to the State, if it is not one, in a servant of the Government to call upon the people of Spain to take vengeance on our officers for the supposed sack of San Sebastian?

'If the charge were true, it cannot be proper for a servant of the Government, proprietor of a newspaper, to call upon the people of Spain to revenge themselves, and one would suppose that such an act would be punished by the law. It appears, however, that it is deemed entirely innocent; and the Spaniards appear to be so warmly attached to the liberty, or rather licentiousness of the press, (of which they make so bad a use as that not one good work, or even pamphlet, has yet appeared on any subject,) that I should not

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think that any endeavor to persuade them to alter their law would have the smallest effect.

'I acknowledge that if such a paragraph as appeared in the *Duende* of the 4th instant, signed Mercedes, had been published, by an officer of the Government before I entered Spain in 1812, and the author had not been punished, or formally disavowed by the Government, I should never have entered Spain, and the siege of Cadiz would never have been raised, nor any of the other events occurred which have delivered Spain from the enemy.

'As we are now stationed, I wait till I know the conduct and decision of the Spanish Government, upon my dispatches to you of the 9th and 23rd, before I take any further steps; being determined that if they do not conduct themselves as I think they ought, and completely vindicate us, I shall make known my opinion to the King's Government, that they ought not to risk their army here, under the circumstances of an officer of the Government having published such an atrocious libel, and then having called upon the people of Spain to take revenge of the acts falsely charged upon our officers; and the law giving no redress, and the Government keeping their officer in his office, and taking no notice, or inadequate notice, of his conduct.

'It will rest with the King's Government to determine what they will do upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case; but if I was to decide, I would not keep the army in Spain for one hour.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 31st October, 1813. 10 A.M.

'I conclude that the troops seen arriving on the enemy's left are for a relief, as I have not heard of any reinforcements; excepting of conscripts.

'The rain will destroy us if it lasts much longer; on the right it is snow.

'I have a letter from Lord Liverpool of the 20th, in which he tells me that they had accounts from Toplitz, stating that a treaty had been concluded between the

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Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria, by which the latter had consented to join the Allies against France. I do not think that Buonaparte can hold Saxony after this blow, of which it is possible that he was aware when he withdrew Augereau's corps from Bavaria: nor do I see what advantage it will be to him now to continue the war for the sake of the Confederation of the Rhine.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Hope, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Vera, 31st October, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I thought it possible that you would go yesterday to Brown's post; and I should have gone there, only that I was detained here till late by the mail, and when I was at liberty to go, the rain and dark weather came on.

'There is nothing new here.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 31st October, 1813.

'I enclose the copies of two letters which have been enclosed to me by Lord Melville in a private letter; and I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant.

'I was not aware that there was any inconvenience in the mode now used of applying for convoys; and I know of no department which has occasion to apply for convoys excepting the Commissary General; and these are to bring stores and provisions to the eastward, from Coruña and Santander. Those ships going from Pasages are either empty, or are employed to convey troops or prisoners to England, or to the hospitals at Bilbao or Santander.

'If there is any inconvenience in the mode now used of doing business, I shall be obliged to you if you will state it, that I may apply a remedy. But I have it not in my power to station a Colonel on the Staff, or Brigadier General, at Pasages; nor do I see of what advantage he would be.

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'The dispatch of convoys is entirely a naval concern, to which I have nothing to say, and upon which I do not presume to give you an opinion; and I am perfectly ready to adopt any mode of applying for convoys that may be thought most convenient.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 31st October, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 16th October, in reply to my letter concerning the application of the Paymaster of the 20th Foot for leave of absence. I beg to observe that I cannot approve of any Paymaster quitting his regiment; as I am inclined to believe that the Paymasters of the army in general have avocations besides their duty of Paymaster entirely incompatible with that duty; and I request, therefore, that your Lordship will have the goodness to decide upon this application without reference to my opinion either one way or the other.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Secretary at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'I have the pleasure to inform you that Pamplona surrendered yesterday, the garrison being prisoners of war. Hill, however, being up to his knees in snow, it is absolutely necessary to defer our movement for a day or two; and I beg that every precaution may be taken to prevent communication tothe enemy.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir J. Hope, K.B.'

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To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à Vera, ce 1 Nov., 1813.
'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 4 heures d'après-midi.

'J'ai le plaisir de vous faire savoir que Pampelune s'est rendu hier par capitulation, la garnison étant prisonnière de guerre. Il est très important, s'il est possible, d'empêcher l'ennemi de savoir cet evénement. Quel terrible temps! Le Général Hill ne peut pas se mettre en mouvement, étant jusqu'aux genoux dans la neige.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of October. I have never understood, rightly, how the affair of the lighthouse at Point Higuera was arranged, you having settled it with Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham. As I now see, however, from Captain Lock's letter, what is wanting, the Quarter Master has directions to order the Staff corps to finish the work; and the Commissary General will have already communicated with you regarding the means for lighting the light.

'I do not believe we could prevail upon the Spanish vessels in our service to submit to be numbered.

'I have no wish that the *Landrail* should be detained, if you should think proper to dispatch her.

'My letter, marked confidential, of this date, will make you acquainted with my intentions, and contains suggestions for the eventual employment of the *Vesuvius*.

'I had not heard of the three frigates getting out. You must, of course, be the best judge yourself of the expediency of your going upon the expedition in contemplation to Santoña.

'I shall be glad to hear from you, whether the light at San Sebastian is lighted or not by the Spanish authorities, in order that, if it should not be so, I may give orders that it may be lighted by the Commissary General.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.* 'WELLINGTON.

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'Since writing the above, I have seen your letter of the 30th to Lord FitzRoy Somerset, stating, that the light above San Sebastian was lighted.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'I have to inform you, that I propose to attack the enemy in his position on the Nivelle, in the course of a few days, as soon as the weather shall have cleared up, and the country become practicable for the movement of the troops. I will hereafter acquaint you with the time fixed upon.

'I conceive that the appearance of some armed and other vessels off and to the northward of St. Jean de Luz on that day might aid our operations; and that the *Vesuvius* bomb vessel, if she could approach sufficiently near to throw shells into the rear of the enemy's works, on the right of their position to the south of the Nivelle, might be enabled to render important service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION *. N°. 1.

Aux Français.

Par le Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington, Général en Chef des Armées Alliées.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 1 Nov., 1814.

'En entrant dans votre pays, je vous annonce que j'ai donné les ordres les plus positifs, dont il y a ci-dessous traduction, pour prévenir les malheurs qui sont ordinairement la suite de l'invasion d'une armée ennemie (invasion que vous connaissez être la consequence de celle que votre gouvernement, avait fait de l'Espagne), et des succès des Armées Alliées sous mes ordres.

* All the Proclamations to the French, issued in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, were accompanied by a translation in the Basque language. See page 484.

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'Vous pouvez être assurés que je mettrai à exécution ces ordres; et je vous prie de faire arrêter et conduire à mon quartier général tous ceux qui, contre ces provisions, vous font du mal. Mais il faut que vous restiez chez vous, et que vous ne preniez aucune part dans les operations de la guerre dont votre pays va devenir le théâtre.

'WELLINGTON.

[*Here follows the translation of the General Orders above referred to, for which see pages* 168 *and* 169.]

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter, which the Adjutant General has received from Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant General attached to the cavalry, with its enclosures, containing the resignation of Lieut. Bärtling, of the 1st hussars, of the situation, which he has held for three years, of Brigade Major to Major General Anson's, now Major General Vandeleur's, brigade of cavalry.

'It appears that he is induced to take this step in consequence of Lieut. General Linsingen having caused it to be intimated to him, that if he did not immediately join his regiment, he should not recommend him for promotion when it came to his turn.

'As, however, he is the only subaltern of the 1st hussars on the staff of this army, and as his services are not required by the Commanding Officer of his regiment, I have thought proper to desire that he may continue in his present situation till I shall receive the pleasure of the Commander in Chief on the subject, which I now beg may be submitted to His Royal Highness's consideration.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'I enclose copies of two enclosures in a private letter which I have received from Lord Melville, from which it

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appears to be the opinion of Admiral Lord Keith that there is a want of regularity and system in the application for convoys for this army, which opinion his Lordship states to be confirmed by his experience of similar want of regularity in former joint services of navy and army, in which his Lordship had been employed; and his Lordship has suggested, as a remedy, that a Colonel on the Staff, or a Brigadier General, should be appointed to apply for convoys to Commodore Sir George Collier.

'I wish that his Lordship had stated his reasons for believing that there was irregularity in the applications for convoys, besides his suspicions, founded on experience of former services; and I have requested information from Commodore Sir George Collier upon that subject, who, as I have seldom been more than five leagues distant from him, and have met him frequently, would, I conclude, have mentioned those irregularities and inconveniences to me if they had existed.

'I believe there is a great difference between the service in this country and those on which Admiral Lord Keith has heretofore been employed with the army. This is no joint service. All that is required from His Majesty's navy, that I know of, is to give convoy to the supplies for the army coming from England and elsewhere, and to convoy back the empty transports, or those with wounded soldiers and prisoners; and I acknowledge that I do not see how that service could be forwarded by having an officer of the rank of Colonel on the Staff, or Brigadier General, to reside near Commodore Sir George Collier.

'I have no concern in this affair of the convoys; but I venture to give your Lordship my opinion of the mode in which it would be conducted with greater advantage, hoping that, if I should be in error, my opinion will be received with indulgence, and will be attributed to a good motive.

'The maritime communications of an army cannot be carried on in the same mode as the commercial communications of a country. The army at present under my command necessarily requires to have a constant communication by sea with Lisbon, the Mondego, Oporto, Coruña, Santander, to San Sebastian or Pasages. That which an army wants does not always require many ships to carry: for instance,

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the great coats of the army, which it will be admitted are wanting in such weather as we have had lately, and at all events in the month of November, in the Pyrenees, and which were ordered round early in August, are in one ship at Oporto *waiting for convoy*. All the particular descriptions of equipments and stores wanted at particular times, such as at this moment tents, to supply those destroyed by the late gales, and the daily wants of the army, are supplied in general by one, or at most two ships; and it is particularly necessary not to call for more at a time, of any article, than is wanting, because the harbours, which we are necessarily obliged to use, are so small, that care must be taken not to crowd them.

'The mode in which the business of the convoys is conducted is, as far as I know, as follows. When convoys are wanted from the coast of Portugal, applications are made to Admiral Martin by General Peacocke, to whom the application is made by the Commissary General's principal officer in Portugal; and I beg that it may be observed, that the Commissary General being, according to the regulations, the only person who has any thing to say to maritime conveyance, excepting where troops are to be conveyed, he or his officers are the only persons who can have ever made the applications for convoys, referred to by Lord Keith.

'The supplies for the army from the coast of Portugal or England go into Coruña or Santander if they cannot reach Pasages. The Commissary General sends orders to his officers at those places to forward the supplies; and they apply to the officer of the navy who is there, or the Commissary General informs Sir George Collier that he has sent orders that the supplies should be forwarded, and he applies for convoy.

'When the vessels are unloaded at Pasages, they are immediately discharged; and Commodore Sir George Collier sends them off when he pleases, either to England or to the coast of Portugal, with troops or prisoners, or not, according to circumstances.

'The main inconvenience in this system is the division of the commands on the coast of Portugal and north coast of Spain; but that is a naval principle, which cannot be departed from.

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'The improvement which I should suggest in it would be, that the convoys from Lisbon should sail on a stated day in each week, wind and weather permitting, and that, instead of going into Coruña, they should go on to Santander; and that no convoy should sail from the Mondego or Oporto, unless specially applied for, in which case the Admiral on the Lisbon station would provide for it.

'That convoys from Coruña and Santander should sail on Sunday and Thursday in each week, wind and weather permitting.

'By this arrangement, for which, of course, Commodore Sir George Collier would take care to provide, by sending back the vessels to the westward, the communication would be as constant as we could desire; and there would be no complaints of the irregularity of the applications for convoy.

'From this statement, your Lordship will observe that all the applications for convoy must now be made at stations at a distance from Sir George Collier, and that an officer of rank, resident near his person, would be quite useless to him.

'I beg leave once more to impress upon your Lordship the absolute necessity that we should have the maritime communication constant and secure, notwithstanding the inconvenience, the difficulty, and the danger, if it is intended by His Majesty's Government that I should maintain a large army upon this frontier; and it is obvious, from what I have above stated, that stinted naval means will not answer.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 25th October.

'The enemy's garrison of Pamplona made proposals to Don Carlos de España to surrender the place on the 26th October, on condition, first, that they should be allowed to march to France with six pieces of cannon; secondly, that they should be allowed to march to France under an engagement not to serve against the allies for a year and a day. Both conditions were rejected by Don Carlos de España

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and they were told that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms, excepting that they should be prisoners of war; to which they declared they would never submit.

'I find, however, that they renewed the negotiation for their surrender on the 29th; but I have not yet received a report of the result.

'Every thing is prepared for the movement of the army as soon as this place shall be in our hands; but the weather has been so very wet for this last week, and the roads in the valley are rendered so bad by the rain, and those in the mountains by the snow, that I doubt Sir Rowland Hill's being able to move immediately.

'I have received no late intelligence from General W. Clinton.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'Since I wrote to you this morning, I have received the enclosed letter* from Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation of the fortress of Pamplona, the garrison being prisoners of war; upon which event, I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship.

'I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos

* *Don Carlos de España au Feld Maréchal Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo, Marquis de Wellington.*

'EXCELLENCE, 'Camp devant Pampelune, ce 31 Octobre, 1813.

'Gloire à Dieu et honneur aux triomphes de votre Excellence dans cette campagne éternellement mémorable!

J'ai l'honneur et la grande satisfaction de feliciter votre Excellence de la reddition de l'importante forteresse de Pampelune, dont la capitulation a été signée par mes plenipotentiaires et ceux du Commandant de la forteresse, et qu'en vertu des pouvoirs que vous m'en avez donné, j'ai ratifié.

'La garnison est prisonnière de guerre, ainsi que d'après la décision de votre Excellence elle devait l'être. Elle sortira de la ville demain à deux heures après midi et sera conduite au port de Pasages.

'Nos troupes occupent une des portes de la citadelle: les Français occupent la forteresse.

'Que Dieu conserve la precieuse vie de votre Excellence.

'CARLOS DE ESPANA.'

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de España, and that of the troops under his command, during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is, since the beginning of August. In every sortie which the enemy have made, they have been repulsed with loss; and the General, and the officers and troops have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos de España was severely wounded on the 10th September, as reported in my dispatch of the 19th September; but, having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command of which he had, to that moment, performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish monarchy so important a fortress as Pamplona.

'Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion.

'The weather continues so bad, that it is quite impossible for the army to move at present, as I intended.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 1st Nov., 1813.

'I enclose you a letter which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, in which he has enclosed one from Colonel John Brown, in which that officer requests that he may be permitted to assume the appellation of an English Knight; he being a Knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

'I likewise enclose another letter from the Marshal, enclosing a similar application from Brig. General Archibald Campbell, of the Portuguese service, who is a Commander of the Order of the Tower and Sword. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both these officers; particularly with that of the latter.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Vera, 2nd Nov., 1813. ½ past 11 A.M.

'I received your two notes of yesterday after I had written to you. I will do any thing you wish for Captain Kinloch. He had better get the Duke of York's leave to be your extra aide de camp, if you should wish him to be in that situation; as, in order to check applications of that description from the junior General Officers of the army, I settled some years ago, that none were to have the bât and forage who had not his permission to serve in that capacity.

'I am inclined to believe, that the French have had no success on the 11th and 12th; and I think it most probable that Ney has been beat. The allies appear, by Sir Charles Stewart's report, to have been on the 11th and 12th in a very formidable situation in reference to the enemy, and not unsafe to themselves; and Ney's march down the right and up the left of the Elbe might have ended in severe loss to the corps under his command.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Major General G. Lewis.

'Sir, 'Vera, 2nd Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 10th October. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief does me the favor to allow me to recommend officers for promotion, upon certain distinguished occasions.

'I had every reason, from all the accounts I received of the conduct of Captain Lewis, to be satisfied with him; but I have never thought the assault of San Sebastian on the 25th of July to be an occasion on which I ought to recommend any officer for promotion.

'I return the enclosures in your letter.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General G. Lewis.*' 'Wellington.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Monsieur le Général, 'Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Nov., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 29.

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' Les cinq officiers nommés dans la liste No. 1, envoyée dans ma lettre du 3 Octobre, étaient malades ; et des ordres ont été donnés deux fois pour qu'ils vinssent à l'armée à la première occasion. Mais, comme les officiers Français ne peuvent voyager en Espagne sans escorte, ils attendent apparemment le départ d'une escorte Anglaise. Je les attends à chaque moment, et j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire dire quand ils arriveront, pour que votre Excellence fasse avancer également les officiers Anglais, pour lesquels il est convenu de les échanger.

' J'ai l'honneur aussi de vous faire savoir que j'ai reçu la nouvelle que le Colonel Espagnol a été renvoyé en France en échange pour le Colonel Fenwick, et le Lieut. Henri en échange pour le Lieut. Roberts. M. Payan devait être renvoyé toute de suite en échange pour M. Jesse, et le Lieut. Mallet en échange pour le Lieut. Joyce.

' Je fais faire encore une recherche à Pasages pour les Lieuts. De Susse et Le Corps. S'ils s'y trouvent ils seront renvoyés en échange pour le Lieut. Benitez, Espagnol, et le Lieut. Norman, comme il est convenu ; s'ils ne s'y trouvent pas, j'enverrai deux des officiers pris dernièrement dans le Coll de Véra.

' Malgré que j'aie le pouvoir de faire des échanges particuliers, et que toutes les conventions de cette nature que j'ai faites, ou que je ferai, ont été ou seront mises à exécution, je ne crois pas que j'aie le pouvoir de faire un arrangement de l'étendue proposée par votre Excellence sans consulter les vœux de mon Gouvernement, surtout sachant qu'il y a eu une négociation pour l'échange des prisonniers, sous les ordres directes des Ministres de Sa Majesté, qui a manqué ; et que j'ignore absolument sur quels points elle a roulé. Je demande donc les ordres du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique sur la proposition de votre Excellence.

' En attendant je prie votre Excellence d'entendre que je considère également tous les officiers qui servent sous mon commandement ; et j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer à présent d'échanger les officiers Espagnols pris la nuit du 12 Octobre dans la redoute de Sarre.

' Dans ma lettre du 3 Octobre j'ai dit à votre Excellence que je ne croyais pas pouvoir faire pour l'armée Espagnole un engagement de renvoyer sans échange les non-combattans

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faits prisonniers de guerre; et, avant de transmettre le projet d'une convention qui regarderait les non-combattans pris par les autres armées sous mes ordres, et ceux de ces armées pris par les armées Françaises, je désirerais savoir si une convention limitée de cette manière serait agréable à M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

'L'exécution ayant déjà eu lieu de renvoyer à chaque armée les hommes hors d'état de continuer le service, il ne me parait pas qu'aucune convention sur ce point-là soit nécessaire. Mais je n'y ai nulle objection à faire.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Magistrates of San Sebastian.

'GENTLEMEN, 'Vera, 2nd Nov., 1813.

'I received only this day your letter of the 15th October, and I am very sorry that it is not in my power to be of any use to the town of San Sebastian.

'The course of the operations of the war rendered necessary the attack of that town, in order to expel the enemy from the Spanish territory; and it was a subject of the utmost concern to me to see that the enemy wantonly destroyed it.

'The infamous libels which have been circulated upon this subject, in which the destruction of the town has been attributed to the troops under my command, *by order of their officers* (notwithstanding that it was in great part burned, and was on fire in six places before they entered it by storm), render it a matter of delicacy for me to interfere in any manner in this affair; and I am very desirous not to be applied to again, and not again to have occasion to write upon it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Magistrates of San Sebastian.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Vera, 2nd Nov., 1813.

'I have not got the Spanish law of libel, and I cannot tell whether it is possible to appeal from the decision of the *Junta de Censura.*

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'I think it advisable that you should have one of the best lawyers consulted on the subject, and see whether the *Duende* cannot be brought to punishment for that part of his paper of the 4th October, in which he calls upon the people of Spain to revenge themselves for the supposed acts at San Sebastian.

'If this has no other effect, it will tend to show the people in authority the grounds of our dissatisfaction, which are so reasonable, that, if there is any sense among them, they will attend to the subject. The only mode, however, of getting them to do any thing on any subject, is to frighten them; and I recommend to you not to keep secret what I wrote in my last letter, which I shall certainly put in execution, be the consequences what they may.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 2nd Nov., 1813.

'Several of the officers commanding companies in this army have recently been robbed by the soldiers at the time they had large sums of the money belonging to their companies in their hands; and application having been made to me to order that these sums should be replaced, I wish to receive your Lordship's directions upon the subject.

'I am decidedly of opinion, that these robberies are to be attributed to the relaxed state of the discipline of the army to which I have frequently drawn your Lordship's attention, and to the neglect of the interior police of the regiments. If this existed at all, the officers could not be robbed in the camp without the formation of a very extensive conspiracy, of which the non-commissioned officers and officers must have a knowledge; and it would be impossible for any soldiers to have in their possession such large sums of money as those of which some of these officers have been robbed, without the knowledge of their non-commissioned officers and officers, and the consequent detection and certain punishment of the criminals.

'The claim of these officers to remuneration for their losses, and the consideration whether it should be given to

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them or not, does not depend upon whether the want of interior discipline in the army in general is the cause of these robberies.

'Under the standing regulations of the service, an officer ought to receive the pay of his company in advance, upon the 25th of the month; and he receives from the public certain allowances for distributing it to the company, for keeping the accounts, &c.; and I conclude that he is responsible to the amount of what he receives.

'The practice has generally been for an officer to receive a week's pay for his company at a time, the remainder being in the hands of the Paymaster of the regiment.

'The circumstances of this army have, however, totally altered this system. Owing to the want of specie, the army has, by degrees, become five months in arrears of pay; the balances on the regimental estimates to the 24th of May having only recently been paid. By the accumulation of this arrear to the army, large sums have necessarily accumulated in the hands of the officers commanding companies. For instance; a soldier wounded and sent to the hospital in the month of May or June, and still there, would have been entitled, if he had been present with his company, to receive the balances due on the face of his accounts for the months of January, February, March, and April, at the several periods at which the military chest was enabled to issue the pay of those months. Not having been present, and being still absent, these balances have accumulated in the hands of the officers commanding the companies; and there being, in every company in the army, many in this situation, the officers commanding companies have thus got a large accumulation of money in their hands, not contemplated by the regulations of the service.

'As money was not only frequently very difficult to be procured, but it was likewise very uncertain at what time it would be procured for the payment of the troops, it was necessary, when first the army fell into arrears, to take care that the officers commanding companies should always have in their hands a sufficient sum of money to enable them to provide their men with those articles of food, besides their rations and necessaries, which are essential to their health and comfort; and, accordingly, I gave the orders of the 24th

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January, 1810, of which I enclose a copy, by which I authorised a deviation from the standing rule of the service, which directed that the balances due on the soldier's accounts, closed to the 24th of each month, should be paid to him forthwith, by directing that the officer in command of the company should detain in his hand the balance due on the account, closed to the 24th of the month, for which the regimental estimate should be discharged; thus leaving in the hands of the officer the balances due to his company for one month.

'In this campaign, having had reason to believe that much of the irregularity which I had observed among the soldiers was to be attributed to the irregularity with which necessarily their pay was issued to them, and to their being at times for months without money, and at others receiving the balances due for two or three months at one payment, I issued on the 3rd of August the order of which I enclose the copy, regulating the payment of the balance to which the soldier would be entitled upon the issue of the regimental estimate under the orders of the 24th of January, 1810.

'Your Lordship will observe that, under the order of the 24th June, 1810, the officer commanding the company was left nearly in the state, in respect to an accumulation of money in his hands, in which he stood under His Majesty's regulations, that is, with the amount of the pay of his company for one month; under the order of the 3rd August, 1813, the officer has at the beginning of the month the pay of the company for two months, and he has never less than that for one month; and he has besides in his hands the accumulated balances for several months of the soldiers absent in hospitals, &c., owing to the increased arrear of pay which has been occasioned by the distresses of the military chest in this country. Under these circumstances, it would appear that, if the allowances granted to the officer commanding a troop or company are considered as a compensation for the losses to which he was liable under His Majesty's regulations for the issue of the pay to the army, some allowance should be made for any increased loss which he may have incurred in consequence of the necessities of the service in this country having occasioned an increased

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accumulation of balance in his hands; and I beg to receive your Lordship's orders upon this point.

'I have always intended to make an alteration in the order of the 3rd August, 1813, as soon as the balances due on the regimental estimates to the 24th of July should be in the course of payment; and I shall then direct that the balances appearing due to the soldiers on their accounts to the 24th of June shall be paid in hand, and those to the 20th of July by daily payments. This measure will diminish the accumulation of money in the hands of the officers commanding companies, and it is probable that no men will be in debt, as there is reason to believe that the daily payments can be continued.

'I would also recommend that, in order to prevent such losses in future, either the Deputy Paymaster General or the Officers of the Commissary General attached to the several brigades should be authorised to receive from the several regiments, under such regulations as might be settled, deposits of money accumulating in the hands of the officers commanding companies, on account of the arrears of pay due to soldiers absent in hospitals.

'By these measures, such accumulations in the hands of the officers commanding companies will be avoided in future, and the losses by robbery, if there should be any, will fall upon themselves.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'Vera, 3rd Nov., 1813.

'I have this morning received, with much concern, your letter of last night, mentioning the wants of the army under your command, and proposing that certain battalions should be sent to the rear to endeavor to procure subsistence for themselves.

'As your Excellency is aware, I have had in contemplation an important movement, of which the execution is deferred only till the state of the weather shall enable the right of the army to march: the success of this movement is very important to Spain, as well as to the enemies of France in the north of Europe; and I should be concerned to be

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under the necessity of abandoning the plan. It must be abandoned, however, if the force is materially weakened.

'In the last week, I sent your Excellency an order for 40,000 rations of flour (not the meal which I imagined I should be under the necessity of giving you) from the British magazines at Pasages. Your Excellency does not mention whether you have or not received that supply; and I now enclose an order for a similar supply.

'I hope that these supplies may enable you to remain in your position. If they should not, I must make a fresh distribution of the army, from the effects of which I am very apprehensive that eventually the country will suffer severely.

'I shall forward your letter to the Minister at War; and I can only assure you that, since last December, I have not ceased to repeat to the Government, that great misfortunes would be the result of not attending to the wants of the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 3rd Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, containing the account of the losses sustained by the convoy which appeared off Pasages on the 31st October. As, of course, you made known your wishes by signal to the commander of the convoy, that the convoy should not come in, it appears extraordinary that any vessel should have ventured in against his wishes, and if he made the signal to them to keep off; and I beg leave to suggest to you the expediency of proceeding against all those who disobeyed the signals made to them on that occasion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Bingham.

'SIR, 'Vera, 3rd Nov., 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. ————, of the Royal Fusiliers.

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'I approve of the whole of the proceedings, and sentence, excepting that part of the latter which recommends the prisoner to mercy.

'It appears to me that Lieut. ————'s conduct, throughout the transaction under investigation, was most violent and unjustifiable, and was evidently the effect of passion; but that cannot be considered as a justification. He had, first, no right to beat the boy; next, having beat the boy, he had no right to require from Captain * * that he should beat him; nor did any thing occur to justify, or even palliate, his outrageous conduct and language towards Captain * *.

'I would observe also, upon this transaction, that if the boy had complained of Lieut. ———— for beating him, or of Captain * *, if he had beat him, those officers would have been liable to censure, as, whatever may be the practice, the officers of the army have no right to take punishment into their own hands; and that the conduct of Captain * *, alleged by Lieut. ———— as provocation, cannot be considered in any view as provocation, as Captain * * would have been liable to censure if he had acted otherwise than he did.

'I have certainly no desire to bear hard upon Lieut. ———, and his character as an officer makes its due impression upon my mind; but I beg to recommend to the Court, that they should leave the exercise of the power of pardoning to the discretion of the Commander of the Forces, after Lieut. ———— shall have shown some contrition for his conduct; and it is quite clear that the harmony of the respectable corps to which these officers belong will not be disturbed in consequence of this transaction.

'It is, at all events, desirable, that if the Court should still wish to recommend Lieut. ———— for mercy, they should do it by separate letter, and not as part of the sentence.

'In reference to the character of Lieut. ————, as so much of this case turns upon his character, it is desirable that the Court should examine upon it Lieut. Colonel ————, who, if I am not mistaken, has commanded the regiment ever since Lieut. ———— has been in it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Bingham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Colonel Bingham.

'SIR, 'Vera, 4th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to return the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of —— ——, and I beg the Court to reconsider their sentence.

'I submit to the Court the propriety of adhering in their sentence to the terms of the Mutiny Act, from which their authority is derived.

'If the man is *already enlisted* for life, the sentence, to meet the intentions of the Court, should be, by Sect. 6, "*To general service as a soldier,*" simply ——; or if, as I presume was the case here, the deserter appeared to the Court to have been enlisted for a *limited term*, then, by Sect. 7, "*To serve for* LIFE *as a soldier in any regiment or corps which His Majesty shall please to direct,*" without the addition, "*Or in any country or place,*" which, though it may be a consequence of the former words, and included in them, still should not be part of the sentence. At least, if included, the addition is unnecessary; and if it means any thing *more*, it is illegal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Bingham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 4th Nov., 1813.

'Adverting to the arrangement made by Admiral T. B. Martin when here, for providing vessels of war for the convoy of the store and provision ships of the army along the north coast; to the inconvenience which has always been felt from large fleets sailing together, and to the increased danger to the ships when sailing in large fleets on this coast in the winter; to the increased difficulty and danger in entering the harbours of San Sebastian, Pasages, or Fuenterrabia; and to the losses recently experienced, owing to ships running foul of each other when they had actually got into Pasages, and all danger was apparently over, I take the liberty of suggesting to you that a vessel of war should sail from Coruña for Santander every Sunday and every Thursday in each week, wind and weather permitting, and one sail from Santander on the same days in each week. This

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last might either be the same vessel as came from Coruña, or another, as you should think proper. By these means, the communication being, wind and weather permitting, constant, the Commissary General would not be under the necessity of calling for so many store and provision ships at a time, as he is at present.

'I am anxious, for many reasons, to avoid giving any opinions whatever on matters concerning the navy; and I do so on this occasion, only because it occurs to me that what I propose may prevent losses in future, and will be a mode of conducting the business equally convenient to the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Vera, 5th Nov., 1813. 9 A.M.

'I had the honor of receiving yesterday evening your letter of the 3rd, and in the night that of the 4th, 11 A.M.

'I am desirous of sending to England, at as early a period as may be convenient, the prisoners taken at Pamplona; and I give directions that parties of troops should be in readiness to embark in each transport.

'The expedition under Major General Lord Aylmer having been so long delayed, may as well now be delayed for a few days longer; but as it is most desirable that it should take place, it may be as well that you should keep tonnage sufficient for the transport of these troops, including the *Surveillante*, if you should think proper so to employ that ship.

'In regard to the *Surveillante*, and other points in your letter of the 3rd, and to the *Cydnus*, in that of the 4th, I beg to decline giving any opinion whatever, being matters purely concerning the navy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Vera, 5th Nov., 1813.

'As the weather appeared settled, I sent orders yesterday to Hill to march to-morrow morning. He will be in his place on the 7th, and the movement will probably take place on the 8th. As it is so near, and Lord Aylmer has been delayed so long, he may as well be delayed a little longer, till the operation shall be completed. I have stated this to Sir George Collier, and I shall be obliged to you if you will inform Lord Aylmer.

'The 62nd regiment may as well be moved up to join the brigade. The 77th are arrived, and shall be in his brigade likewise for the present; but they cannot move till they are equipped.

'One of the regiments, the latter, if they should be landed in time, will have to furnish from 100 to 150 men, as guards to the Pamplona prisoners, on their passage to England.

'There is nothing new. On the right of the line they have, I understand, papers to the 26th, which contain no later news of the army than of the 13th, when the Emperor was at Duben.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To General Don Carlos de España.

'à Vera, ce 5 Nov., 1813.
à 11 heures et demie.

'Mon cher Général,

'Ayant envoyé votre Adjudant à Cadiz avec les nouvelles de la reddition de Pampelune, je n'ai pas eu l'occasion de vous écrire pour vous remercier et vous féliciter sur vos succès; et je prends celle-ci pour vous prier d'accepter mes remercimens et félicitations bien sincères.

'Je vous envoie en même temps les médailles reçues d'Angleterre pour vous et les officiers commandans les bataillons qui étaient dans la bataille de Salamanque.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Carlos de España.*' 'Wellington.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Vera, 6th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 4th and 5th, the last this morning. Kennedy understands that you are to have money as well as supplies at Pasages in December.

'In regard to the medals, I have always been of opinion, that Government should have extended the principle more than they did; and in executing their orders, I believe it will be found that, whenever a medal could be given to an individual under the orders of Government, I have inserted his name in the return. However, my decision on this or any other subject is not final; and if any body doubts, I wish he would apply to superior authority.

'I have not with me the papers of the year 1812, and I write upon the Ciudad Rodrigo medal solely upon recollection. I think that you arrived at Gallegos one day or two before the storm, that is, on the 16th or 17th of January, without your staff; and if I am not mistaken, I told you at the time I was sending the list for the medal, that I had not inserted your name, and you acquiesced, although, in a recent conversation upon it, you stated your expectation that you should get that medal; and, although I recollected that something had before passed upon the subject, I did not remember what, nor whether your name was returned or not.

'In regard to the Ciudad Rodrigo medal, it is for the storm of the place. Those officers and troops even employed in the siege do not get it; much less the larger part of the army brought there to protect the operation of the siege in case of necessity. In regard to the Portuguese staff, who, if they were there (and I think I recollect that D'Urban, Hardinge, and Arbuthnot were), it would have been only for the last two days, and it will be admitted that they had not a better claim than the staff of the British army, who, the siege and storm being carried on under my own directions, carried on all the details. I know that De Lancey has not got the medal for Ciudad Rodrigo; and I believe Stewart, who was the Adjutant General, has not, at least that he was not returned for it by me; and I believe Sir Thomas Graham has not, who carried on the operations under me. The only

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officer of the staff, that I know of, who has, is Sturgeon, who led one of the columns in the storm.

'However, my judgment or fairness must not be relied on in these cases; and I can have no objection to an appeal from it to higher authority on any point.

'Forjaz' letter to me is copying to go to England, and I will send it to you when it is finished. His object appears to me to be a very fair one, viz., that in mentioning the Portuguese army, whether in Parliament or elsewhere, it should be considered distinct. In short, that the Portuguese should, in Europe, have the reputation of possessing a good army to a greater degree than they have; and, considering to what a degree reputation is, if not actual strength, at least safety, I concur with him in thinking his object a fair one; and I shall do every thing in my power to impress the Government with the necessity of attending to his wishes; but I doubt my being in time for the thanks on Pamplona.

'I return his letter, which is very satisfactory about the Bishops.

'You will get from Murray instructions to go to Zugarramurdi, to take the command of the divisions to act on Sarre.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à Véra, ce 6 Nov., 1813.
à 6 heures du soir.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je vous écris seulement pour vous faire savoir, qu'étant sorti aujourd'hui quand l'instruction pour vous, du 8, fut copiée, le Général Murray l'a signée; mais je vous prie de la considérer comme venant de moi.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 6th Nov., 1813.

'I write to apprize you that I propose to carry into execution on the 8th instant, in the morning, the operations

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which I informed you in my confidential letter of the 1st inst., that I had in contemplation; and I shall be obliged to you if you will make your arrangements to make a demonstration in co-operation with us. It is desirable, however, that the enemy should not observe any change till the morning of the 8th.

'I will let you know if any circumstance should induce me to delay the operations for another day.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Vera, 6th Nov., 1813.

'I have perused the statement published by the authority of the Government in the supplement of the *Regency Gazette*, of the 20th October, which I trust will have the effect of effacing the injurious impressions attempted to be made by the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, and by the infamous libellers of Cadiz; and will frustrate the still more infamous attempts of the latter to excite the animosity of the people of this nation against the officers of the British army.

'I rather apprehend, however, that there is a mistake in the translation of one word in my letter, viz., the word *plunder*; as that used to express it, viz., the word *saquear*, appears to me to convey a meaning that I did not intend to express. What I meant to express was, that the soldiers had gone into the houses, and plundered them of wine principally, and of other articles, which, I believe, would be expressed by the word *robar*, or *pillar*, rather than by the word *saquear*. The soldiers did not sack the town; if I had said that, I should have said what was not true; viz., that they had destroyed the town, and committed other outrages besides the plunder of wine and other articles which they found in the houses.

'I request you to lay this letter before the Spanish Government, and to have this explanation published, as well as what has passed before.

'The Spanish Government are the best judges whether it would not be proper that they should take any other, and

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what measures, to satisfy the officers of the army on the subject of these infamous libels. That is a point upon which I am the last person who should give any opinion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 6th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from Dom Miguel Forjaz, the Portuguese Minister, to which I request your Lordship's attention.

'When Marshal Beresford was at Lisbon he wrote to me that he had found the Portuguese Government and nation to be particularly displeased with the British Government on account of the little notice taken of their army. I answered him, that the Portuguese Government had no ground whatever for complaint of the King's Government, and that such feelings ought not to be encouraged. Shortly afterwards, I received a letter from Sir C. Stuart, acquainting me with the state of temper of the Portuguese Government, principally, he believed, because the English newspapers had not made quite so much as they ought of the feats of the Portuguese troops, and the Ministers had not noticed them sufficiently in their speeches in Parliament; in answer to which I wrote to Sir C. Stuart to point out the absurdity of such feelings on such grounds; and I particularly deprecated a measure which Sir C. Stuart informed me that Don Miguel Forjaz had in contemplation, viz., the taking the Portuguese troops from being integral parts of our divisions of infantry, and forming all the Portuguese troops into a separate *corps d'armée*, the divisions of which should be commanded by Portuguese officers. Sir C. Stuart communicated my letter to Dom Miguel Forjaz and the Government, and the enclosed is his answer.

'You will see that the object of the Portuguese Government is to have the reputation in Europe of possessing a good army, and of being more than auxiliaries to the British army. This will certainly be of importance to them hereafter; and it will not be difficult for His Majesty's Ministers to accomplish their object for them, keeping

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things here as they are. First; it would gratify them if the Portuguese army could be mentioned in His Royal Highness's speech from the Throne. Secondly; they are desirous that, upon occasions on which thanks are voted to them, they should be separated in the vote, as a Portuguese army, from the officers of the British army. Thirdly; in inserting in the Gazette the lists of the names of officers of the Portuguese army to whom medals or other marks of honor are granted, it would be well if the officers of the Portuguese were separated from those of the British army.

'I do not know what else to suggest, excepting that the King's Ministers should take every opportunity of mentioning the Portuguese army with honor, as they really deserve.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 7th Nov., 1813. ½ past 5 P.M.

'I am just now returned from the right. There has been much more rain in that quarter, in the course of last night and this day, than here; and the roads are so much destroyed by it, that it is quite impossible for the troops to move to-morrow, and probably not next day; and, indeed, the guns from hence could not get up to the Spanish camp in front of Sarre.

'Our movement is therefore deferred, probably till Wednesday; but you will of course receive notice of the day on which it will take place.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'Will you do me the favor to forward the enclosed to Sir G. Collier?'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 7th Nov. 1813. ½ past 5 P.M.

'I have just returned from the right of the army; and I find the roads so much destroyed by the rain of last night and this day, that it is impossible to make our movement

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to-morrow. You shall be apprized of the day fixed for it, as soon as the state of the roads will permit.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Mina.

'SIR, 'Vera, 7th Nov., 1813. ½ past 5 P.M.

'The state of the roads and country, in consequence of the fall of rain of last night, has induced me to defer to a future day the attack upon the enemy which I had proposed to make to-morrow.

'I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will detach two strong regiments of the force under your command into the valley of Baztan, including the 500 men now in that valley under the directions before sent to General Hill, and two regiments to the valley of Les Aldudes. These movements should be made in the course of to-morrow and the following day, so that the regiments shall arrive early on Tuesday, the 9th, in the valley of Baztan. General Hill will acquaint the officer commanding these regiments how I wish them to act.

'It does not appear to me to be necessary that Orbaizeta should be occupied in force under existing circumstances. A post of observation there will be sufficient.

'I have ordered the English troops left at Roncesvalles by General Hill to march.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El General Mina.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à Vera, ce 7 Nov., 1813.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 5½ heures.

'Je reviens de la droite; et je trouve les routes si dégradées par la pluie d'hier au soir et d'aujourd'hui que je suis obligé de remettre le mouvement proposé pour demain à un autre jour, dont vous serez prévenu. Vous aurez la bonté de donner des contre-ordres si vous avez déjà ordonné le mouvement.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Vera, 8th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose you a letter which I have received from General Freyre, and another from the Chief of the Staff of the 4th army, to General Wimpffen, in which you will see the state to which that army is reduced, notwithstanding the assistance which it receives daily from me; and I beg to remind the Government, that since the month of January last, I have not ceased to point out to them the defects of the system on which they were acting, and the absolute impossibility of founding any military operation on such a basis.

'I doubt not that the *Xefes Politicos* have taken care to inform the Government of the misery inflicted on the people by this military system; and I advert to one part of the letter from the Chief of the Staff, that in which he states that 40,000 rations would last the army for two days, just to show the extent of the abuses which prevail; abuses which it is impossible to remedy till the regular means shall be provided for the maintenance of the army.

'This army, which, it appears by the letter from the Chief of the Staff, consumes 20,000 rations daily, and by another which I have from General Freyre, consumes 22,000 rations daily, consists of two divisions and one brigade of the 4th army; and will not produce 10,000 men in the field. Thus, every soldier in the field costs more than two in his provisions, the most expensive article of his maintenance; and it may be depended upon, that this cost falls ultimately upon the nation, whatever may be the mode in which the provisions are taken from the people.

'Then there are whole armies that for want of means are quite useless. I entertain no doubt that the allies are superior in numbers to the enemy on the Eastern coast of the Peninsula; but owing to the deficiency of means of transport, they cannot assemble in the field. The Anglo Sicilian corps, and the 1st army, are in some degree equipped as troops ought to be; but none of the others are, and they cannot even carry from the magazines on the sea coast the provisions and supplies which are given to them; and the

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operations of the war are languid in that quarter for want of the necessary means to carry them on.

'I have thought it proper to bring this subject again under your Excellency's view, leaving it to the Government to adopt such measures as they may think proper.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Doña Ana Teresa O'Farrill.

'MADAME, 'Head Quarters, 8th Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter, and I have forwarded that which you enclosed.

'I have received no further notification from the Government of their intentions, in consequence of your application to be allowed to go to France; but I am happy to learn from you that directions have been given to make inquiries regarding you at Madrid, as I conclude that, when the report on these inquiries shall be received, I shall be made acquainted with the decision of Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Doña Ana Teresa O'Farrill.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 8th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 29th and 30th ultimo. I have sent Dom Miguel Forjaz's letter home to the Government, who will, I conclude, take measures that the Portuguese Government may have due credit for a good army; they having in the mean time done every thing in their power to prevent us from having it.

'In regard to the appointment of General ——— to command the army when Marshal Beresford shall go to England, I shall be obliged to you if you will remind the Government that they are ordered by the Prince Regent to consult my opinion on matters of finance and military affairs; and I recommend to them not to adopt such a measure as to appoint a commanding officer to the army without their consulting with me.

'I was prejudiced in favor of General ———, and I believe I was the cause of his being employed with the army

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in this campaign. My opinion of him is very much altered. He possesses no one military quality; and he has been repeatedly guilty of that worst of all tricks, which invariably defeats its own ends; viz., courting popularity with the common soldiers, by flattering their vices, and by impunity for their misconduct. Such a man will not do in this army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 8th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of the capitulation of the garrison of Pamplona *.

* *Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Fortress of Pamplona, 31st October*, 1813.

'Article I. The garrison shall march out of the place with the honors of war, for the purpose of returning to France, and shall be escorted as far as the outposts of the French army by a detachment of the allied army.

'Answer—The French garrison shall march out of the place with all the honors of war, shall lay down their arms and colours and eagles, at the distance of three hundred yards from the barrier, shall surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the Spanish and allied armies, and shall march to the port of Passages, there to embark, and be conveyed to England.

'The officer commanding the escort of the garrison, on the march shall take all the necessary means for ensuring the fulfilment of the articles of capitulation, towards all persons concerned.

'Art. II. The subalterns and soldiers shall keep knapsacks, and the officers their swords and baggage.

'Answer—Granted, on condition that the place and citadel shall be given up without any injury having been done to them; and that the shot, and all the ammunition remaining, shall be found not to have suffered any damage; and that there shall be left three days' provisions.—If there should remain any mines in the works of the citadel, the powder with which they are charged shall be removed before the giving up of the place.—Granted also, in consideration that there remains no doubt that the French garrison has behaved honorably towards the inhabitants of the town, during the blockade.

'Art. III. The officers of health and others holding employments in the French army, shall be treated as the garrison, and enjoy the same advantages.

'Answer—Granted, and they may be proposed by the Marquis of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, to the General in Chief of the French army, in exchange for Spaniards, and particularly those of Navarre, who are detained as prisoners in France.

'Art. IV. The military who have suffered amputation, and all others not in a state to serve, shall return to France, as soon as they can support the fatigue of the journey.

'Answer—They shall remain prisoners of war, till they are exchanged, and shall be treated as the rest of the garrison.

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'I took advantage of the fair weather in the end of last week to move Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps

'Art. V. The sick remaining in hospital shall be treated with all the care due to their situation; there shall remain with them a sufficient number of officers of health and attendants, and as soon as they are perfectly recovered, they and the persons remaining to take care of them, shall follow the destination of the garrison.

'Answer—Granted.

'Art. VI. The allied army shall provide the number of carriages horses, or mules, necessary for transporting the baggage and disabled men.

'Answer—Granted with respect to every thing which can be provided by the country.

'Art. VII. Lodgings and provisions shall be furnished to the troops of the garrison, at the halting-places according to the arrangements, and at the expense of the allied armies.

'Art. VIII. The military of the garrison being in a very feeble state, in consequence of the privations they have endured, the halting-places on their march shall be as near to each other as possible.

'Answer—Granted.

'Art. IX. All French (*non-combattans*), who are at this moment in the town of Pamplona, shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall have permission to return to France.

'Answer—They may be proposed in exchange against Spaniards of the civil administration, who are detained in France, and especially for inhabitants of Navarre.

'Art. X. Passports to return to France shall be given to all old men exceeding sixty years of age, to the wives and children of the military, and others employed in the French army.'

'Answer—This article shall be referred, and particularly recommended by the General commanding the blockade, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

'Art. XI. The Spaniards and French who have taken up their residence in Spain, prior to and subsequent to 1808, and who, since that time, have served in any civil capacity, shall not in anywise be molested, neither themselves nor their families, in their persons or property, on account of their opinions, or the part they may have taken.

'The families of such amongst them as, in the course of the month of June last, have followed the French army, shall receive protection for themselves and their property.

'Answer—These persons shall remain under the protection of the laws of the Spanish Government.

'Art. XII. Officers actually prisoners of war, on parole at Pamplona, not being released by the present capitulation, shall not be allowed to serve against France or her allies, until regularly exchanged.

'Answer—All officers of whatsoever rank, who shall be found upon parole, or confined in the fortress of Pamplona, shall be delivered up unconditionally to the General commanding the blockading forces, it being matter of right that all military persons have their liberty, when found in a fortress taken possession of by an army of the nation to which they belong.

'Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, for the delivery and receipt of every thing concerning the artillery, the engineers' department, and the general administration.

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from Roncesvalles to the valley of Baztan, in which he arrived yesterday; and I had given orders that the enemy

'Answer—Granted: all plans belonging to the fortress, as well as all other public papers, shall be faithfully delivered over to the Commissary of the Spanish, by the Commissary of the fortress.

'Art. XIV. The General, governor of the fortress, shall have the option of sending an officer from Pamplona, by the shortest road, to his Excellency the General in Chief of the French armies, in order to transmit to him the present capitulation, and to explain to him the reasons of it. Such officer shall be furnished with an escort, sufficient for his personal safety, as far as the advanced posts of the French army, and shall not be considered as a prisoner of war.

'Answer—Granted, such officer not being above the rank of a captain: he must be considered as a prisoner of war on parole, until his exchange, which may immediately take place, for an officer of equal rank of the Spanish army. *All* dispatches with which he is charged must be open.

'Art. XV. As soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged, commissaries, named according to the 13th article of the present capitulation, shall be admitted into the fortress to fulfil their mission.

'On the same day, and immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, detachments of the blockading troops shall occupy La Porte de Secours, of the citadel, and La Porte de France, of the town; and to avoid disorder and confusion, the blockading troops are not to enter the place and citadel, until the French troops shall have retired.

'Answer—Granted.

'Art. XVI. The garrison shall evacuate the place on the 1st of November, at two o'clock, P.M., by the Porte Neuve.

'Answer—Granted.

'Art. XVII. It is to be distinctly understood, that the garrison of Pamplona shall enjoy all advantages which might be guaranteed by any armistice, or such other arrangement as may have been concluded between His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the coalesced powers previous to the ratification of the present capitulation.

'Answer—Refused.

'Art. XVIII. If any discussion shall arise in the fulfilment of the articles of the present capitulation, the interpretation shall always be favorable to the garrison.

'Answer—Granted.'

Conditions imposed upon the Garrison by Commanding Officers of the Allies.

'No Spaniard, without regard to sex or class, can be allowed to follow the French garrison to its destination; and all such, whether civil or military, will remain under the protection of the laws.

'Answer—On the part of the garrison, no facility to expatriate will be given to the persons here designated.

All prisoners of war, without any exception, and all deserters belonging to the Spanish and allied armies, shall be given up to the troops of the said armies without exchange, upon the ratification of the capitulation.

'Answer—Prisoners of war, contained in this article, shall be delivered over to the allied armies, as well as deserters, if any should be found.

'The forced loan of twenty thousand *duros*, levied upon the inhabitants during

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should be attacked this morning; but, having been to the right of the army yesterday, I found the roads and country rendered so impracticable by a fall of rain on the preceding night and yesterday, that I was under the necessity of countermanding those orders. In the mean time, the enemy are strengthening their positions daily.

'Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 1st instant; and I have not heard from Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'I have the honor to be, &c.,

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 8th Nov., 1813.

'It would save a good deal of money, and would, I think, answer good purposes in preventing jealousy, if we were to withdraw our garrison from Cadiz entirely; and I beg to know whether your Lordship has any objection.

'I would send all the ordnance and stores to Gibraltar.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813. Noon.

'General Murray will have acquainted you that we propose to carry on our operation in the morning, according to the arrangement before made.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will give or send the enclosed to Sir G. Collier.

'I entertain no doubt, from the accounts which I have

the blockade, (the funds of which have been appropriated for the payment of the troops of the garrison) not being recoverable, on account of the occupation of the country by the allied armies, shall be recognised as a credit of Spain upon the French Government, and shall be taken into account when, at a peace, the interest of the two nations shall be settled.

'Answer—It will be the more easy to settle this demand when the two nations shall treat upon their respective interests, as much is due to the French Government on account of the arrears of the contributions of Navarre; and as the town itself, as well as many of the inhabitants of Pamplona, owed conjointly, at the period of the 1st of January of the present year, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and fourteen *reales vellon*.

'BARON DE CASSAN.

'CARLOS DE ESPAÑA.'

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received from the interior, that the French have sustained a terrible defeat in Germany.

'I have nothing of importance from England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813. Noon.

'I write to let you know that, the weather appearing settled, we shall make our attack in the morning, and I shall be obliged to you, if you will make your arrangements that vessels may appear off Socoa.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Pringle.

'SIR, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Captain ——— of the —th regiment; and I beg the Court will revise that part of their sentence by which they *honorably* acquit Captain ——— of the charge of falsely reporting to his Commanding Officer on the morning of the 7th October, that Lieut. ——— was drunk when on duty on the evening of the 4th.

'If by the word *honorably*, the Court Martial means to express that they fully acquit Captain ——— of making a false charge, I concur with them in the opinion, as it appears to me that Captain ——— had grounds for the charge, but not in the mode of expressing it.

'I would beg the Court to observe, however, that the word *honorably* applies to all parts of the transaction, and I am afraid that the examination of Captain ———'s conduct on this very charge will show that it will not be accurately described by that term.

'If Lieut. ——— was drunk when on duty on the evening of the 4th of October, in whose company was he gambling and drinking on that same evening? in that of the Captain of the day, Captain ———.

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'Did Captain ——— put him in arrest at the time, or did he warn him not to drink when on duty; or did he bring a charge against him of being drunk on duty, till he found that Lieut. ——— was the principal evidence on these charges against him? The answer to these questions will show that his conduct on this charge cannot be described by the epithet *honorable*.

'There is another point also for consideration on the use of the term "honorable acquittal" on this charge; and that is the mode in which it will affect Lieut. ———. If that officer should think proper to ask, or it should be thought proper to order, that he might be brought to trial before the same Court on the charge of being drunk on duty, I believe the Court will admit that they have already evidence before them to render it very doubtful whether he ought to be convicted; and it is probable he would be acquitted. How would they feel then in having *honorably* acquitted Captain ——— of making a false charge against Lieut. ———; of which charge, when Lieut. ——— comes to be tried, they find themselves under the necessity of acquitting him?

'All these considerations should induce the Court to be very cautious how they use that term.

'I would beg the Court likewise to state in their sentence, by whom it is that Captain ——— is to be reprimanded, if they think that punishment sufficient.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Pringle.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'à Vera, ce 9 Nov., 1813.
à 9 heures du soir.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Le Général Pakenham vient de me dire que vous venez de demander des munitions, cependant je croyais, par les rapports faits depuis votre dernière affaire, que vous aviez toutes vos gibernes remplies, tous vos mulets chargés, et 200,000 cartouches à Echalar. Si vous aviez demandé des munitions Dimanche, j'aurais pu vous les donner sans inconvénient, parceque j'aurais eu le temps de les remplacer; à présent je vous les donne en vous disant en même temps que, si l'affaire dure, l'armée court risque d'en manquer.

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'Je vous prie de me faire savoir si vous avez ou non des munitions à Echalar.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Vera, ce 9 Nov., 1813.

'Le temps étant beau, et les routes un peu améliorées, j'ai ordonné l'attaque pour demain matin, sous les instructions déjà données, dont je vous préviens; et je vous prie de faire vos mouvemens en conséquence.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 28th of October, enclosing one from the Admiralty, in which their Lordships desire that an officer of the army, of rank, may be appointed to reside near Commodore Sir George Collier.

'I have already addressed your Lordship on that subject on the 1st instant; and I have only to add, that if your Lordship should, after perusal of that letter, wish that an officer of rank should reside near Sir George Collier, it will be necessary to send him from England, as none can be spared from the duties of this army.

'While writing upon this subject, I take the liberty of enclosing to your Lordship the copy of a paper which has been sent to me by Sir George Collier, being the extract of a letter which he wrote to Lord Keith on the 3rd instant, upon which I have only to observe, that the proposition which I had originally made for securing the communication of the north and west coasts, is not quite so absurd as it has been supposed; as the executive naval Commander on this coast agrees with my opinion. I do not wish to quote the private opinions of professional men; but I could show that the opinion of another great authority concurs with mine on this point.

'Up to this moment, the only ships we have lost have been in the harbour of Pasages, notwithstanding the extraordinary badness of the weather, with the exception of one

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Portuguese vessel, referred to in my dispatches of the 24th of September and the 4th of October. The entrance of the harbour is intricate; and when many vessels come in at a time, they crowd and embarrass each other, and some are liable to be lost. For that reason, I have wished that only two or three vessels should, during the winter, come with each convoy. It would be better if they could come singly.

'In answer to your Lordship's dispatch, No. 183, of the 28th, I have to inform you, that I had directed that a requisition made by Lieut. General W. Clinton for supplies for the Anglo Sicilian corps in Lisbon, should be complied with; but there was no vessel to transport them, and no convoy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813.

'I observe that the allies in Germany make capitulations with the enemy taken in different parts, that they should not serve against the allies for a year. I do not know whether it is intended to include the allies in the Peninsula in the denomination of allies in these capitulations; and it is more than probable that, even if we were included in such capitulations, they would not be kept by the enemy. It is desirable, however, for many reasons, that we should be included, as it may be depended upon, that all officers and men, whom Buonaparte would not dare to employ against the allies in Germany after such a capitulation, would forthwith be sent here. It is better that such a capitulation should not be made at all; but if it is made, it is best that it should be made applicable to all the allies in the war.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813.

'Having lately had some correspondence with General Gazan, the Chief of the Staff of the enemy's army opposite to me, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, he, within these few days, wrote me a letter, of which the enclosed is an extract, proposing to agree upon a convention for the exchange

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of all the prisoners in the power of each nation; to which I wrote the answer of which I enclose the extract, stating that I had not the power to agree to such an extended exchange. I beg to receive your Lordship's orders upon this subject.

'There are several persons prisoners, whom I should be very happy to see released; but I most earnestly recommend to the King's Government not to agree to any extended exchange. Depend upon it, that Buonaparte is in the utmost distress for want of experienced officers and soldiers; and he would give two, or even three, of ours for one of those we have, if he dared to do so.

'Excepting Sir E. Paget and one or two others, he has not any of ours that are important to us. He has scarcely any Portuguese officers or soldiers; and as for Spaniards, I scarcely know of one that he has that would be of any use to the army. As for the Spanish soldiers who have been prisoners, I would prefer not to have them. On the whole, therefore, considering the matter on public grounds only, I earnestly recommend to you not to agree to any exchange at present.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Vera, 9th Nov., 1813.

'I received last night your letter of the 27th, and I write this in hopes of catching the packet. I have not yet got the authority to allow of volunteers from the provisional battalions.

'I enclose a list of the regiments in this army which have less than 350 rank and file present for duty, and another of those that have less than 450. In my opinion, the former ought to be reduced to four, the latter to six companies; the officers and non-commissioned officers of the remaining companies to be sent to England to receive the drafts from the militia, to put them to rights, and to bring them out to join their regiments early in the spring. You will observe that this is only a temporary measure. At all events let me have some decision about the weak battalions of this army. I am going to send them into action to-morrow, and I shall

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just lose half the officers. The loss of officers would not be so great if the regiments were tolerably complete in men, or, if the number of companies being reduced, there were no more officers in proportion than there are men. To tell you the truth, I do not see how this large draft from the militia could be made efficient for the army at an early period of the season in any other mode.

'If we could get 8000 or 10,000 men in this way, and if it be true, as reported, that Buonaparte has retired with loss, you might then take from this army, for the army in Germany, all its German and foreign infantry at least. To these you might add a good many at Lisbon, Cadiz, &c.: and altogether you would make up a handsome force for the Electorate to begin with, if it should have been cleared.

'Although I am very well pleased with the German troops, (and in one respect, their health, they are very superior to any you could send us,) they desert so terribly, and in this respect set our men so bad an example, that I should not be sorry to get rid of them. It is really quite disgraceful. I do not believe a man remains of the last recruits sent out to the German Legion. They were raised from the prisoners sent home after the battle of Vitoria; and I would observe, that if this is to be allowed, it would be much better to enlist them here, as Government would at least save the expense of their passage to England and back. They generally belong to the Nassau regiment, which we are endeavoring to bring over in a body, and in the mean time are recruiting it in detail.

'Between the Spaniards, Germans, and, I am sorry to add, English, I believe we have not lost less than 1200 men in the last four months. The Portuguese (to their honor be it recollected) do not desert to the enemy. When they go, it is to return to their own country.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'au Quartier Général,
ce 10 Nov., 1813.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'Au moment de l'arrivee de M. le Lieut. ——— à mon quartier général, l'armée commençait son mouvement, et je

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n'ai pas cru convenable de lui permettre de passer mes postes dans des pareilles circonstances.

'Je profite donc de la première occasion qui s'est présentée pour le renvoyer à l'armée Française; et je vous prie, M. le Général, d'agréer les assurances de ma parfaite considération.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'St. Pé, 11th Nov., 1813.
½ past 6 P.M.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'I did not answer your note last night, as I had lain down when it arrived, and I knew that Sir George Murray had written and acquainted you with the result of our movement.

'Every thing succeeded as I wished, excepting the length of time which our different operations took. Notwithstanding that we began at daylight, it was one o'clock before I could put in motion the troops on the right of the Nivelle; and they had not arrived in this neighbourhood at five in the evening. If we could have moved forward from hence early yesterday, Soult could not have retired easily from St. Jean de Luz.

'You are aware of the position occupied by the right and centre of the army this afternoon.

'When I came down from the heights before dark, I heard some skirmishing in front of the enemy's position at Bidart, and I conclude that you were arriving at your ground.

'I think it probable they will retire to-night. If they do not, I propose to attack them to-morrow, at about ten o'clock, and will send you the plan as soon as I see their position at daylight; but it appears to me that we must move from the right of our centre upon the left of their position at Ste. Barbe, and thence in an *échelon*, always keeping the right forward, so as to fall upon their communications with Bayonne.

'Sir Rowland Hill has orders to make a reconnaissance at daylight towards Cambo and Ustaritz, which will secure our right from disturbance in that quarter.

Believe me, &c.

Lieut. General
Sir J. Hope, K.B.

'WELLINGTON.

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'I conclude that you have seen the bulletins of the French army to the arrival of the Emperor at Erfurt. I hear that he has arrived at Paris.

'The Colonel who was taken yesterday dined with me. He was at first very melancholy, and would not speak; but he was afterwards more communicative. Having been asked where the Emperor's head quarters were, he answered, "*Nulle part; il n'y a point de quartier général, et point d'armée.*" I understand here that it is positively true that the army is entirely destroyed.

'I have just now received your note of half past 4, by Colonel Waters; and I learn also from him that you are in communication with the 4th division by your cavalry. They, and the Light division, are on the left of the centre of the British army. General Freyre ought to be at Ahetze.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Pé, 11th Nov., 1813.

'I wish to know from you whether it is still your intention to keep British troops and establishments at Cadiz. It is a monstrous expense, and only tends to afford a topic to those who wish to keep alive a jealousy of the British Government; and it answers no military purpose that I know of, as it may be depended upon, that if Cadiz should ever again be in danger, our aid will be called for.

'I would recommend to you, however, to keep the garrison in Carthagena, at least till we shall have Tortosa.

'I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Lord William Bentinck, expressing a desire that the Sicilian and Italian troops should be allowed to return to Sicily during the winter.

'My opinion has been for some time undecided whether it would not be advisable to send away all these troops, or at least to send away the Sicilian and Italian part, and to bring the British infantry to this army. I think that that army has been able to do but little good; and I am much afraid that it will never be able to do much more than to hold a position, such as Alicante was in the last campaign, and Tarragona is now. They are not strong enough to act alone, and their operations must depend upon the co-operation of one or more Spanish corps.

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'I have never yet seen or heard of any Spanish corps that was so equipped as to be capable of carrying on any operation: they invariably call for assistance in some article or other, and generally in all, at the most critical moment, when it is most difficult and inconvenient to give them any assistance. The Anglo Sicilian corps is not sufficiently large, and cannot have a sufficient command of means to be able to assist a Spanish corps or two of the same size, as I do upon every critical occasion. It therefore cannot count upon their steady co-operation, or any fixed plan, and it can do nothing offensive. After providing for the blockade of Tortosa, and of all the places in Valencia, the allies are numerically stronger in the field in Catalonia than the French, and have been so always.

'But Whittingham's and Sarsfield's divisions of infantry particularly, attached to the Anglo Sicilian army, are not able to march five miles from the magazine for want of means of transport, and cannot be reckoned upon in the field. The 1st army, as it is called, and the best of all the Spanish armies, is, I believe, able to keep the field, and consists of about 10,000 men; but the line of operations of that army is necessarily towards the interior of the province, while that of the Anglo Sicilian corps is necessarily upon Tarragona.

'Tortosa, with a bridge on the Ebro, is in the hands of the enemy; and, up to this moment, the allies have not a secure communication that I know of across that river, notwithstanding that I have written every week upon the subject. The Anglo Sicilian corps and the 1st army, therefore, cannot have a line of operations common to both. The former must keep its communication with the sea; and if in Catalonia, it must be on Tarragona. The 1st army must keep its communication with the interior; and even if strong enough to keep the field against the enemy without Whittingham's and Sarsfield's divisions, they could not join in any operation.

'Under these circumstances, of which I do not see the prospect of improvement, the utility of that corps is very small. The only reason why I entertain a doubt about sending it away is, that I think it probable that, if it was removed, Suchet might advance again into Valencia, which might have an awkward effect upon my operations, as I do

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not believe that I could ever get any Spanish corps to act as they do on the line of Tarragona.

'But it is just possible that recent events in Germany may oblige the enemy to weaken his force in Catalonia; and in that case I should certainly advise the withdrawing the corps from thence altogether, and the disposal of it in one of the modes I have above proposed.

'I beg to have your Lordship's orders upon this subject, that I may carry them into execution without loss of time, if the circumstances should occur as supposed.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'à St. Pé, ce 12 Nov., 1813.
à 3 heures de l'après midi.'

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Comme le temps parait être très incertain, il me semble que vous ferez bien de vous mettre en cantonnemens, en premier lieu, dans la vallée de Baztan, une brigade dans chacun des villages de Elizondo, Errazu, Arizcun, et Irurita. Ces sont les meilleurs villages du pays, tout près de San Estevan, par où vous avez les communications avec les derrières. Si nous nous avançons encore, quelques jours de repos dans ces cantonnemens feront du bien à vos troupes; si je mets toute l'armée en cantonnemens, vous serez dans la route de ceux que je compte vous donner, qui sont les villages de la vallée d'Araquil, entre Pampelune et Vitoria.

'Je crois que vous ferez bien d'entrer dans vos cantonnemens demain. Si vous partez de bonne heure vous arriverez aisément à Elizondo. Vous devez laisser St. Pé à la droite et Ainhoüé à la gauche, et passer par Urdax. Vous ferez bien de mettre votre quartier général à Elizondo.

'Agréez, &c,

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Wimpffen.

'à St. Pé, ce 12 Nov., 1813.
à 4½ heures du soir.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je vous prie d'envoyer ordre au Général Longa de quitter Ascain demain matin, et de marcher avec sa division, et se mettre en cantonnemens à Medina del Pomar jusqu'à

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nouvel ordre. Il doit être demain à Irun et Oyarzun, et suivre sa marche le lendemain par la route la plus courte.

'Je vous prie de dire au Général Longa que je suis très mécontent de sa troupe pour avoir pillé Ascain la nuit du 10, comme elle l'a fait. Je le prie de faire mettre sous les arrêts le Commandant et tous les autres officiers de cette troupe qui étaient en Ascain, et je leur ferai faire leurs procès pour avoir désobéi à mes ordres.

'Le Général Mina m'a fait dire que le régiment de Caramena avait mutiné à Roncesvalles, avait refusé de marcher, et que les officiers avaient dit que je leur avais promis de l'habillement, et que le régiment ne marcherait pas sans le recevoir. Je vous prie d'envoyer demain à Roncesvalles un officier de l'Etat Major Général pour faire enquête en cette affaire; et de donner ordre au Général Mina de faire désarmer tout de suite le régiment de Caramena. Si je trouve qu'ils ont mutiné, comme le dit Mina, j'enverrai les officiers à Cadiz pour rendre compte au Gouvernement, et je ferai transférer les soldats à d'autres régimens de l'armée.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Wimpffen.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Ayez la bonté de faire dire à Longa qu'on vient de me faire un rapport que ses troupes pillent et brûlent partout le pays. Un a été attrapé, que je fais pendre; et je ferai pendre tous ceux que j'attraperai.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Pé, 13th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd, and I send by this occasion a letter which I had written you some days ago, on the statement in the supplement of the Gazette of the 20th regarding San Sebastian; but detained it till I should know what you thought of that paper I have added to it the last paragraph upon seeing what you say about the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa.

'I am very sorry indeed for Vega. Mexia is a loss under existing circumstances.

'You had better say nothing about Madrid under existing circumstances. You will see, from the papers which

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Lord FitzRoy sends you, that Napoleon's army is nearly destroyed. He has marched from Erfurt to the neighbourhood of Hanau, between the 25th and 29th, and says he has beat the Bavarian army near Hanau on the 30th. The distance cannot be less than 150 miles; and it is quite out of the question that at this season any thing but cavalry and the stoutest men of the infantry could make such a march.

'I therefore entertain no doubt but that he has lost his whole army, excepting the Guards and some cavalry and artillery, and he has gone at such a rate that it is no wonder that he says the army retreated with great tranquillity, as I should think that even the Cossacks could not keep up with him. It is said that he was himself at Mayence on the 2nd.

'Even if there should be danger of a surprise at Madrid, I think I can apply a remedy.

'You have never told me what you have done to get money for the Spaniards, upon which subject I wrote to you some time ago.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'I can do nothing for Captain ————.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Pé, 13th Nov., 1813.

'The enemy had since the beginning of August occupied a position with their right upon the sea in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite Rhune, and on the heights behind that village; and their left consisting of two divisions of infantry under the Comte d'Erlon on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Ainhoüé, and on the mountain of Mondarrain, which protected the approach to that village. They had had one division under General Foy at St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Aragon under General Paris, at the time the left of the allied army crossed the Bidasoa. General Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Ainhoüé, when Sir R. Hill moved into the

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valley of Baztan. The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified; and their right in particular had been made so strong that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

'Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st of October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill on the 6th and 7th into the valley of Baztan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th; but the rain which fell on the 7th having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night; having taken 51 pieces of cannon, and 1400 prisoners.

'The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre, and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the General officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill directed the movements of the right, consisting of the 2nd division under Lieut. General the Hon. Sir William Stewart; the 6th division under Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton; a Portuguese division under Lieut. General Sir John Hamilton, and a Spanish division under General Morillo, and Colonel Grant's brigade of cavalry and a brigade of Portuguese artillery, under Lieut. Colonel Tulloh, and three mountain guns under Lieut. Robe, which attacked the positions of the enemy behind Ainhoüé.

'Marshal Sir William Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3rd division under Major General the Hon. C. Colville, the 7th division under Mariscal de Campo Le Cor, and the 4th division under Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole.

'The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarre, that village, and the heights behind it, supported on their left by the Army of Reserve of Andalusia, under the command of

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Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, which attacked the enemy's positions on the right of Sarre, on the slopes of La Petite Rhune, and the heights behind the village on the left of the 4th division.

'Major General Charles Baron Alten attacked, with the Light division and General Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite Rhune; and, having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre in the attack of the heights behind Sarre.

'General V. Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, followed the movements of the centre; and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with General Giron, and three with Major General C. Alten.

'Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre moved in two columns from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, in order to take advantage of any movement the enemy might make from the right of their position towards their centre; and Lieut. General Sir John Hope with the left of the army drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their intrenchments on the lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Urogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Siboure, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right.

'The attack began at daylight; and Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right in front of Sarre by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division under General Le Cor to attack it, Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned on its left by the 3rd division, under Major General the Hon. C. Colville; and on its right, by the reserve of Andalusia under Don P. A. Giron; and Major General C. Baron Alten carried the positions on La Petite Rhune. The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3rd and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the Light division those on the right, while the 4th division with the reserve of Andalusia on their left, attacked their positions in their centre. By the

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attacks the enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions which they had fortified with much care and labor; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height the 1st batt. 88th regiment, which immediately surrendered.

'While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's piquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division under Lieut. General Sir John Hamilton on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the right of the enemy's position behind Ainhoüé and on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the intrenchments, and the redoubt on that flank. Lieut. General Sir John Hamilton supported, with the Portuguese division, the 6th division on its right; and both co-operated in the attack of the second redoubt, which was immediately carried.

'Major General Pringle's brigade of the 2nd division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir W. Stewart, drove in the enemy's piquets on the Nivelle and in front of Ainhoüé, and Major General Byng's brigade of the 2nd division carried the intrenchments and a redoubt further on the enemy's left: in which attack, the Major General and these troops distinguished themselves. Major General Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Ainhoüé, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarrain, and following them towards Itsassu. The troops on the heights behind Ainhoüé were, by these operations, under the direction of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nive, with the exception of the division on Mondarrain, which, by the march of a part of the 2nd division, under Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, was pushed into the mountains towards Baygorry.

'As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, I directed the 3rd and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pé, and the 6th division by the right of the river on the same place, while the 4th and Light divisions, and General Giron's reserve, held the heights above Ascain, and covered this movement on that side, and Lieut General Sir Rowland

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Hill covered it on the other. A part of the enemy's troops had retired from their centre, and had crossed the Nivelle at St. Pé; and as soon as the 6th division approached, the 3rd division, under Major General the Hon. C. Colville, and the 7th division, under General Le Cor, crossed that river, and attacked, and immediately gained possession of, the heights beyond it. We were thus established in the rear of the enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any further movement; and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.

'The enemy evacuated Ascain in the afternoon, of which village Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre took possession, and quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during the night, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the lower Nivelle. Lieut. General Sir John Hope followed them with the left of the army as soon as he could cross the river; and Marshal Sir W. Beresford moved the centre of the army as far as the state of the roads, after a violent fall of rain, would allow; and the enemy retired again on the night of the 11th into an intrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

'In the course of the operations, of which I have given your Lordship an outline, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labor and care for three months, in which we have taken 51 pieces of cannon and 6 tumbrils of ammunition, and 1400 prisoners, I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will show how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, who directed the attack of the centre and right of the army; and with that of Lieut. Generals Sir Lowry Cole, Sir William Stewart, Sir John Hamilton, and Sir Henry Clinton; Major Generals the Hon. C. Colville and Charles Baron Alten; Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, and Mariscal de Campo Don P. Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry; and with that of Don P. A. Giron, commanding the reserve of Andalusia.

'Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and these General Officers, have reported their

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sense of the conduct of the Generals and troops under their command respectively; and I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major General Byng, and of Major General Lambert, who conducted the attack of the 6th division. I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th regiments, under the command of Major Rice and Lieut. Colonel Hawkins, in Major General Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pé, in the afternoon of the 30th. The 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3rd division, under Major General Power, likewise distinguished themselves in the attack of the left of the enemy's centre; and Major General Anson's brigade of the 4th division, in the village of Sarre and the centre of the heights.

'Although the most brilliant part of this service did not fall to the lot of Lieut. General Sir John Hope and Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, I had every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which these General Officers conducted the service of which they had the direction.

'Our loss, although severe, has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time, from daylight in the morning till night, during which the troops were engaged; but I am concerned to add that Colonel Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded; and that we have lost in Lieut. Colonel Lloyd, of the 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise.

'I received the greatest assistance in forming the plan for this attack, and throughout the operations, from the Quarter Master General, Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant General, the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham; and from Lieut. Colonels Lord FitzRoy Somerset and Campbell, and all the officers of my personal staff, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

'The artillery, which was in the field, was of great use to us; and I cannot sufficiently acknowlege the intelligence and activity with which it was brought to the point of attack under the directions of Colonel Dickson, over the bad roads through the mountains in this season of the year.

'I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Lieut. the

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Marquis of Worcester, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship.

'I enclose a return of killed and wounded.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the operations of the Army under the command of General the Marquis of Wellington, K.B., in the passage of the Nivelle on the 10th of November, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	26	28	289	16	343
Wounded . .	155	132	1991	25	2278
Missing . . .	3	1	69	—	73

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Pé, 13th Nov., 1813.

'Upon reading over my dispatch of this day, I observe that I have omitted to state to your Lordship that Captain Sir George Collier sent the *Vesuvius* bomb ketch, and the *Sparrow, Challenger,* and *Racer,* on the morning of the 10th instant, to co-operate with the army.

'I have also omitted to direct your Lordship's attention in the manner it deserved to the conduct of the Light division, under the command of Major General C. Baron Alten. These troops distinguished themselves, as they have upon every occasion in which they have been engaged*. Major General Kempt was wounded at the head of his brigade in the beginning of the day, in the attack of the enemy's works on La Petite Rhune, but continued in the field; and I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct, as well as with

* It appears by a letter from Marshal Beresford to Colonel Keane, (now Lieut. General Sir John Keane, K.C.B.,) then commanding a brigade in the 3rd division, that the conduct of his brigade was highly distinguished in the attack on the 10th November; but that the Marshal's report to the Commander of the Forces of the conduct of the corps under his command, consisting of the 3rd and 7th divisions, did not arrive at head quarters until after the departure of the dispatch dated the 13th November.

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that of Colonel Colborne, who commanded Major General Skerrett's brigade in his absence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Pé, 14th Nov., 1813. 7 A.M.

'I received your note of 11 A.M. yesterday afternoon. I concur with you about the bridge of Bidart. It would be desirable that we should have a convenient passage for our artillery over that river, because a good *débouché* there will be the best defence for our posts towards the Nive. But it should be so constructed, as that we might destroy it easily.

'You will have seen, by the Quarter Master General's disposition of yesterday, that I have cantoned some Portuguese troops in advance; but it is as well that you should have a communication with them, as you propose, by a small camp behind them.

'The enemy have still a *tête de pont* at Cambo, of which we must deprive them, or we shall have no peace during the winter. But we must wait for a fair day or two, and I am besides desirous of keeping the troops together a little longer, in order to learn from England how the allies in Germany propose to spend the winter.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Pé, 14th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 3rd and 4th inst. (Nos. 6 and 7.) In answer to the last, I have to inform you that I learn from England that 500,000 rations of salt provisions are on their way to you; and His Majesty's Ministers have been made acquainted with your want of money.

'I had sent orders that all your requisitions upon Lisbon should be complied with; but there are no transports there to remove what your Commissary has required; and, therefore, it has not been sent.

'I have no objection to your giving General Whit-

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tingham a magazine of flour or biscuit to last his division of infantry one month, if you can afford to part with it, letting me know the cost of it.

'We attacked Marshal Soult on the 10th, and carried all his positions, and took 51 pieces of cannon, and about 1400 prisoners. The enemy retired upon Bayonne. Our loss is about 2500 killed and wounded. The state of the roads, and the shortness of the day, prevented us from doing all that I wished; and the enemy were enabled to retire upon Bayonne; and the weather is so bad, and the Spanish troops in such distress, that I am afraid I can do no more at present.

'Your brother's division distinguished itself; and I am happy to add that he is very well.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à St. Pé, ce 14 Nov., 1813.
à 8 heures du matin.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 13, et je suis bien fâché que vous croyiez que les ordres que je vous ai fait passer par le Général O'Lalor, le 12, étaient causés par aucune doute que vous, les Officiers Généraux, et les officiers de l'armée en général, eussent fait leur devoir; ou que j'aie cru que l'indiscipline était générale dans le corps d'armée que vous commandez. Il n'y a nulle doute qu'il y a eu des desordres assez graves dans la nuit du 11, et dans la matinée et la journée du 12, et que des soldats de toutes les nations y ont participé.

'Je ne viens pas en France pour la piller; je n'ai pas fait tuer et blesser des milliers d'officiers et de soldats, pour que les restes des derniers puissent piller les Français. Au contraire, il est de mon devoir, et le devoir de nous tous d'empêcher le pillage, surtout si nous voulons faire vivre nos armées au dépens du pays.

'J'ai vecu assez long temps parmi les soldats, et j'ai commandé assez long temps les armées, pour savoir que le seul moyen efficace d'empêcher le pillage, surtout dans des armées composées de différentes nations, est de faire mettre la troupe sous les armes. La punition ne fait rien; et d'ailleurs,

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les soldats savent bien que, pour cent qui pillent, un est puni; au lieu, qu'en tenant la troupe rassemblée, le pillage est empêché; et tout le monde est intéressé à le prévenir.

' Si vous voulez avoir la bonté de demander à vos voisins les Portugais et les Anglais, vous trouverez que je les ai tenus sous les armes des journées entières; que je l'ai fait cinq cent fois, non seulement pour empêcher le pillage, mais pour faire découvrir par leurs camarades ceux qui ont commis des fautes graves, qui sont toujours connus au reste de la troupe. Même dans la journée du 12, plusieurs divisions étaient sous les armes; et dans toutes, l'appel était fait à toute heure de la journée pour la même raison, et avec les mêmes vues. Jamais je n'ai cru que cette disposition était d'aucune manière offensante aux Généraux ou aux officiers de l'armée; jamais jusqu'à présent elle n'a été censée telle; et je vous prie de croire que, si j'avais raison de censurer la conduite ou des Généraux ou des officiers, je le ferais avec la même franchise que j'ai donné ces ordres que je crois les meilleurs pour empêcher le pillage.

' Je n'ai pas donné de tels ordres aux troupes Espagnoles en Espagne, parceque c'était leur pays; et je connaissais bien la nécessité où était tout le monde. Mais je le faisais tous les jours avec les autres; et si vous demandez, vous trouverez que non seulement des divisions entières, mais des brigades, des regimens, et quelque fois une compagnie, etaient mises sous les armes pour empêcher le mal, ou pour découvrir ceux qui l'avaient commis, ce qui rarement manquait.

' Après cette explication, que je vous prie de faire connaître aux Généraux de l'armée Espagnole, j'espère qu'on ne croira pas désormais que j'aie l'intention d'offenser qui que ce soit; mais il faut que je vous dise que, si vous voulez que votre armée fasse des grandes choses, il faut bien se soumettre à la discipline, sans laquelle rien ne peut se faire; et il ne faut pas croire que chaque disposition est une offense.

' J'ai aussi à accuser la réception de votre lettre, dans laquelle vous demandez que je mette à la disposition de l'intendant de votre armée 200 mulets pour 15 jours. Je crois que l'ordre que je vous ai envoyé hier de cantonner l'armée préviendra la nécessité de cette demande; et je vous prie de me faire dire si je me trompe. Il me parait

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aussi qu'il serait bien plus facile au Commissaire Général de vous donner des vivres que de vous transférer 200 mulets.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Pé, 14th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th of October, and I am perfectly sensible of the advantages of the objects you point out; but I have not means at my command to acquire them; and I am quite certain, that the mode in which we have been successful hitherto, and the only mode in which we can be successful, is by the application of our means to one object.

'The world in general are not aware of the state of affairs in Spain; the absolute deficiency of resource of every kind, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of carrying on a military operation on an enlarged scale. These circumstances paralyse us in Catalonia; at the same time that we cannot venture to weaken our force in that quarter in order to carry them elsewhere. By success here and in Germany, it is to be hoped that we may accomplish our objects in Italy, and that the world may at length have peace and security.

'We beat Marshal Soult on the 10th, having taken from him 51 pieces of cannon, and carried a position which he had been three months fortifying. But the bad weather and the misery of the Spanish troops have stopped us again, and I have not done them so much mischief as I wished.

'I have sent your letter to England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Pé, 14th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to send you, by Colonel Don Julio O'Neill of the regiment La Princesa, the eagle and colors of the 52nd regiment, taken with that regiment in Pamplona, which I beg you to lay before the Regency.

'I transmit, by this occasion, the report of Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España on the services of the several

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officers under his command; and I beg leave to recommend Colonel Don Julio O'Neill to the favorable notice of Government, as an officer who has frequently rendered important services, and who is highly deserving of promotion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Francis D'Ivernois.

'MONSIEUR, 'à St. Pé, ce 14 Nov., 1813.

'J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, et j'ai lu avec grand intérêt votre dernière ouvrage sur les finances que vous m'avez envoyé. J'ai aussi fait passer par le port D'Oleron la copie adressée au Comte de Montalivet.

'Je conviens entièrement avec vous sur l'état de délabrement des finances des puissances alliées. Buonaparte ruine de même et son allié et son ennemi; et je n'ai pas encore connu une puissance quelconque qu'il n'a pas laissée absolument dépourvue de toute ressource, ou de finance ou d'autre, pour faire la guerre, ou pour rester en paix.

'Je crains qu'il ne soit bien difficile à l'Angleterre de reunir le numéraire qu'il faudrait pour aider les alliés. L'état de l'Amérique Espagnole a empêché pour plusieurs années l'importation des metaux; le pillage et les requisitions de l'armée Française doivent avoir absorbé les capitaux en Allemagne, et appauvri beaucoup de monde; et même si le commerce avait eu le temps de se rétablir, il faut s'attendre qu'il sera bien moindre qu'en d'autres temps; et le danger et l'insécurité du moment doivent avoir fait cacher les espèces en Allemagne, comme ces mêmes maux le font ailleurs. Le papier, qu'on lui donne la forme qu'on voudra, sera déprécié; mais enfin il faut que l'Angleterre assiste les puissances alliées avec ses finances; et, si on ne peut pas le faire comme on le voudrait, il faut le faire comme on le pourra.

'Vous pouvez être sûr que je serai bien aise d'avoir le plaisir de vous voir si vous mettez en exécution votre projet de visiter la Péninsule.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Sir F. D'Ivernois.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary General.

'SIR, 'St. Pé, 14th Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th of October, and I am very sorry that you should have thought it necessary to take the trouble of writing to me upon the letter which I desired Sir Robert Kennedy to write to Mr. ———.

'I disapproved of Mr. ———'s conduct, not only on the military principle of which it was a breach, but because he conveyed to you an erroneous notion of the situation and wants of this army; and he omitted that most essential part of his duty to apprise his principal in office of the nature of his communication to you. For my part, I cannot see the use of forming the Commissariat on a military principle, with a regular gradation of ranks and rules, prescribing periods of service before officers can attain those ranks, which rules are not without their inconvenience, if an inferior abroad is to take upon himself, even by orders, to give information to the superior at home, without the knowledge of the superior abroad.

'I would likewise beg to observe to you, that the rules for the correspondence of inferiors through the superiors are not matters of mere military form and etiquette. They are intended to give the superiors a knowledge of what passes, and to throw the responsibility where it ought to rest. It would have been hard upon Sir Robert Kennedy to have made him responsible for the errors and failures which would have been the consequence of your acting upon the erroneous information transmitted to you by Mr. ———; and yet, neither the public nor His Majesty's Ministers would have been satisfied with the excuse that the fault was to be attributed to the erroneous information transmitted by Mr. ———.

'I entertain a very high opinion of Mr. ———; he was promoted at my recommendation: but my good opinion of any individual cannot prevent me from censuring him when he deserves it, on a point in which his conduct might have been most injurious to the public service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. C. Herries, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Pé, 14th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to lay before your Lordship, in compliance with the order conveyed to me in your dispatch of the 16th of August last, lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the officers of the British and Portuguese armies entitled by the recent regulations to a medal, or other badge of distinction, in commemoration of the battles in the Pyrenees.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To General Wimpffen.

'à St. Pé, ce 15 Nov., 1813.

'Mon cher Général, à 11 heures du matin.

'Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez faire dire au Général Mina que, le Général Giron étant dans la vallée de Baztan avec l'armée de réserve d'Andalousie, il peut en retirer ses troupes, occupant toujours avec deux régiments la vallée des Aldudes où il peut cantonner.

'Quant au reste de ses troupes il pourrait pour le moment cantonner à Roncesvalles, Orbaizeta, Burguete, &c. &c., dans ces environs.

'Ayez la bonté de faire savoir cette disposition au Général Giron ; et dites lui que je le prie d'avoir un poste d'observation des troupes Errazu dans le port d'Ispegui.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Général Wimpffen.*' 'Wellington.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'Monsieur le Général, ce 15 Nov., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 13 du courant.

'Je consens à l'échange du Lieut. Pomade pour le Lieut. Benitez, Espagnol ; et le Lieut. Lupé, que nous avons trouvé à Pasages, sous le nom du Lieut. Alphonse, sera passé aux avant postes de l'armée Française en échange pour le Lieut. Anglais Norman du 34me régiment. Le Capitaine Morand, les Lieuts. Blanchard et Maignal, passent à présent à l'armée Française, en échange pour le Capitaine Tarleton du 7me régiment d'infanterie, et les Lieuts. Hovenden du 34me et

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Hughes du 39me, que je vous prie de faire passer aux avant postes de cette armée.

'Il ne reste donc plus à renvoyer d'ici que les Lieuts. Auguste et Duraval en échange pour les Lieuts. Anglais Power du 50me et Russell du 34me, qui sont toujours à l'armée Française; et d'avoir les nouvelles d'Angleterre que M. Payan et le Lieut. Mallet ont été renvoyés en France, en échange pour M. Jesse et le Lieut. Joyce, qui sont ici.

'Je désire savoir de votre Excellence si l'échange du Capitaine Irving du 23me régiment Anglais, Capitaine Sherer du 34me régiment Anglais, et Lieut. Bartley du 50me régiment Anglais, toujours détenu en France, se fera Morlaix pour le Capitaine Le Fevre du Genie, le Capitaine La Chapelle, aide-de-camp du Général Maucune, et le Lieut. Dreget, du régiment Royal Etranger; ou si votre Excellence renverra les premiers ici en échange pour les officiers Français qui seront envoyés en France.

'Je vous prie aussi de me faire savoir si votre Excellence a quelque objection à faire pour l'échange du Général Paget pour le Général Baron Cassan, ci-devant Gouverneur de Pampelune, qui est toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée, et du Capitaine O. V. Satori, de la Garde Royale, pour le Capitaine Percy, du 14me régiment de dragons, que je crois être à Moulins.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Maucune.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 15 Nov., 1813.

'MONSIUER LE GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 13, et celle pour Monsieur votre frère.

'Je suis bien fâché qu'il ne soit pas en mon pouvoir de renvoyer Monsieur votre frère sur parole; mais je serai bien aise de faciliter son échange, et je ferai tout mon possible pour adoucir son sort pendant qu'il sera prisonnier de guerre.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Baron Maucune.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Pé, 16th Nov., 1813.

'As the army is going into cantonments for the present, I think it proper again to draw your attention to the state of the health of —— ——.

'I have had every reason to be satisfied with his gallantry upon every occasion, as well in the recent attack upon the enemy's position on the Nivelle as in former instances; but I cannot conceal from myself that his health has long been in a state to render him very unfit to exercise the command which he fills in the allied army; and both my own observation, and the reports which I have received from others, convince me that it is expedient that you should employ him in some situation at a distance from the active army, in which he may have leisure to re-establish his health, and the service may not suffer from his want of it.

'It is with concern that I feel myself under the necessity of writing to you upon this subject; and I trust that —— —— and you will be convinced that nothing would induce me to do so, excepting a thorough conviction of the absolute necessity that —— —— should withdraw from the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.

'MY DEAR COTTON, 'St. Pé, 16th Nov., 1813. 4½ P.M.

'I have just received your letter of the 15th in regard to medals; and if you had spoken to me upon the subject before you wrote it, I could have shown you, in the clearest manner, that I have nothing to say to the grant of medals, excepting to send the lists, under the orders of Government.

'For instance, the Secretary of State acquaints me that it is His Majesty's intention to grant a medal for a particular action, as for Busaco, and desires me to send lists of the officers to receive them, according to the orders and rules upon that subject. I send the lists accordingly. One of the rules is, that an officer shall receive a medal only for a particular action, in which the corps to which he belongs has been engaged with musketry. This was not the case

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with the cavalry at Busaco, nor with much of the infantry; and the action not having been a general one, only those of the infantry are in the list whose corps were engaged with musketry.

'It would be impossible, as long as the order remains as it is, and the order being for the battle of Busaco, to return the cavalry for the battle of Busaco, however meritorious their conduct might have been, both before and afterwards.

'In the same manner, the Badajoz medal is for those engaged in the siege and storm of that place; and, in obeying the orders of Government, I could not return the cavalry for their conduct at Llerena, however meritorious; nor any of the covering army. So far for the medals to which you advert.

'In regard to the other points, viz., the grant of a medal for the services of the cavalry in 1810 and 1812, I will forward your letter, if you think proper, to the Secretary of State; but I confess that I do not think it will be successful in attaining your object; and it will rest with you to determine whether you wish the letter to go.

'In no one instance has it ever occurred to me to apply for a medal for any service by the troops. I report the services which they perform, in what I think the clearest and the fairest manner to all concerned; and it rests with Government, and not with me, to notice them as they may think proper.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir S. Cotton, K.B.

'If you will advert to the lists for the battle of Fuentes de Oñoro, you will find those only returned who were engaged with musketry. In that battle there was a very heavy cannonade upon the troops, in which many were lost; but the officers of no corps were returned in the list for medals, whose corps had not been engaged with musketry with the enemy. That is the rule, and I cannot depart from it.'

To Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, K.B.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'St. Pé, 16th Nov., 1813.

'I have just received your letter of the 15th, and I have been very anxious to see you, to tell you how much I was

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delighted with the attack of the 6th division on the 10th, but the state of the roads and the weather have prevented me from going out.

'I have not yet recommended any officers for promotion, and I will not forget those of the 6th division. In general, for very obvious reasons, I wish not to recommend those on the Staff, who have many other advantages; but I will do every thing in my power for the officers of the 6th division.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Pé, ce 16 Nov., 1813.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 15, et j'étais assuré qu'il ne manquait rien qu'une explication, telle que je vous l'ai donnée, pour vous convaincre que les intentions que j'avais étaient la discipline seule.

'Ce que je voulais demander pour Fuenterrabia, &c., était qu'on n'y cantonnerait pas des troupes à présent. Nos détachemens des hôpitaux, &c., arrivent par là tous les jours; et je l'ai demandé pour éviter les inconvénients qui pourraient arriver. Mais pour l'usage du port, il n'y a nulle raison pour laquelle tous n'y participeraient pas.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Commodore Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Pé, 16th Nov., 1813. 10 A.M.

'I received last night your letter of yesterday, 10½ A.M., and I am much obliged to you for having despatched Lord Worcester at so early a period.

'I should be very happy to have it in my power to forward your wishes in favor of the officers you mention, and have already reported to the Secretary of State my sense of the merits of some of them; but I assure you that I have no interest with the Board of Admiralty.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Sir Charles Stuart, and a demand from Dom Miguel Forjaz, for supplies at Lisbon, and in the northern ports. I do not exactly understand Dom Miguel's letter; but, adverting to what Sir Charles Stuart says of his views in calling for so much at Lisbon, I wish to know from you whether so much is necessary.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'We can give no *feno* here; and I should think that you would not like to take *carne salgada*.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose a letter, and a note from Lord Bathurst, regarding the Knighthood of Brig. General Campbell and Colonel Brown; and I beg you to let me know whether they wish to be knighted by patent, or to wait till they shall return to England, to be knighted in person.

'You will have seen the news. The first packet, which sailed only twenty four hours before the last, and has all the details of the actions, is missing.

'I am sorry to tell you that Wilson was wounded this morning, in a reconnaissance made by the enemy, on the great road.

'Believe me, &c.

'*To Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

To Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 9th. Before you left us, I had heard of the libel on the San Sebastian affair, and had written to my brother about it. I did not say any thing to you about it, because I did not wish to annoy you immediately on your departure, with a matter really not worth your attention.

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'You will have since seen the libel in the *Duende*, which, however, I will enclose if I can find it; and I now enclose the letter which I wrote to my brother on the 9th instant upon that, and the letter from the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, from which the *Duende* is taken, of which I enclose the copy which was sent to me by the Minister at War. I then called upon General Hay for a report of what passed; and when I received it, I wrote a second letter on the 23rd of October, of which I enclose the copy.

'In the mean time, the libels on this subject multiplied throughout Spain. The *Duende* repeated his assertions, and went so far as to call upon the people of Spain to rise and revenge the injuries which the British soldiers had done to the people of San Sebastian. The *Duende* was prosecuted at the suit of the ambassador, before the *Junta de Censura*, and was acquitted!

'The Government, upon the receipt of my first letter to my brother, published the enclosed supplement to the Regency Gazette, in which you will observe, that they have translated the word plunder into *saquear*. This translation in some degree bore out the assertions of the *Duende;* and therefore I thought it best to write a third letter, of which I enclose the copy; in which I have explained what I meant by the word plunder, which I think ought to be construed by *pillar* or *robar*, and I have desired that this letter may likewise be published.

'If you choose to publish these letters in England, you have my full consent to do so. Probably that part, in the letter of October 23rd, which relates to the inhabitants of San Sebastian, might as well be omitted; but you will judge of this.

'You will have seen the account of an attack on the enemy's position on the 10th. Soult had a very narrow escape. If I had had an hour or two more of daylight, or if I could have kept two divisions in reserve, I must have caught his right before they could have got into the entrenched camp at Bayonne.

'We have been remarkably well received by the French, indeed fully as well as in any part of Spain; and I am happy to add, that our troops and the Portuguese have behaved very well. The sentiments of the people in this part of the

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country respecting Buonaparte are exactly what one would suppose it to be under such a government as his. None, but the persons in office, and the higher class of the officers of the army, are attached to him. They tell us that the same sentiment prevails throughout France.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Cooke.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov., 1813.

'I received this morning your letter of the 9th. I cannot withdraw the troops and stores from Cadiz without the order of Government; but I have written to the Secretary of State my opinion that they ought to be withdrawn; and I expect orders to send them away. You will do well to inquire from Lord Bathurst whether you shall return to Cadiz; and if you do return, I recommend to you to go by Lisbon, unless an opportunity should offer of a vessel direct to Cadiz.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose the translation of a letter, which I have received from Commodore Sir George Collier, in regard to the light at San Sebastian.

'It is no less a public duty to all the nations who have vessels navigating the seas, and one to humanity, than it is an object of the utmost importance to the allied army, and to that under the command of your Excellency, that the light at San Sebastian should be properly attended to; and I earnestly entreat your Excellency to use your influence with the *Xefe Politico* that it may be properly lighted, and for the whole of each night.

'If the *Xefe Politico* does not choose to attend to this most essential duty, my duty to the several allied powers will render it necessary that I should take charge of the lighthouse.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Ayuntamiento of the City of Pamplona.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov., 1813.

'The Marques of Fonte Uas, Don Manuel Subiza, and Don Juan Pio Jaen, whom you did me the honor to depute to me, have presented me your address, in which you have expressed your desire to erect a statue of me in your city, as a memorial of the events which have led to and accompanied the deliverance of your ancient and respectable city from the possession of the enemy.

'I beg leave to return you my thanks for this mark of your kindness and favor; assuring you, at the same time, that, as it has been my duty, so has it been my wish, since I have been intrusted with the command of the allied armies, to do every thing that was possible to forward the interests of the Spanish nation; and that it is particularly satisfactory to me to have been instrumental in restoring to Spain the capital of the loyal kingdom of Navarre, and her most important bulwark.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Ayuntamiento of the City of Pamplona.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Mayor and Corporation of St. Jean de Luz.

'MESSIEURS, 'Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Nov., 1813.

'J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez adressée le 15 de ce mois, et comme j'approuve entièrement le contenu des lettres qui y étaient incluses, je les ai envoyées aux avant postes de l'armée Française.

'Je puis vous assurer, Messieurs, que je n'ai nulle objection à faire à la rentrée de vos familles dans leurs foyers; et je vous prie de me faire dire le jour où cela pourra se faire, afin que j'en facilite les moyens aux avant postes de l'armée alliée. 'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Les Membres de la Mairie de St. Jean de Luz.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Nov., 1813.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 11th. I agree very much with the British Government about these Spanish [redacted] and think that, being written by the most insignifi-

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cant of the human race, and having no circulation excepting in Spain, and that which the English newspapers give them, they are quite undeserving our attention.

'The only reason why I noticed the libel in the *Duende* was, that it affected Sir Thomas Graham and the officers of the army; and I was convinced that it was written under the direction of that greatest of all blackguards, the Minister at War. If it had not been so, I should have wished it to have passed unnoticed.

'I think also that there is much reason in what is stated by the Minister of State in the enclosed papers regarding the libels in our newspapers. It is true that they are very different from the Spanish libels; and that the English law of libel is founded on a different principle, and will afford redress in instances in which the Spanish law would afford none to individuals or foreigners. But foreign Governments are very harshly treated in our newspapers; their feelings are much hurt, and their dignity in the eyes of their own subjects much lowered, by the vulgar discussions in our newspapers, in many instances in which our laws will afford no redress. The ground of our discussion with the Spanish Government on this subject should be an alteration of their law; and, considering that one of the causes of the existing war is, that we would not alter our law at the call of Buonaparte, we should be cautious how we called upon the Spaniards to alter theirs. I would therefore strongly recommend to you to drop these discussions, unless you should receive orders from Government to continue them. You might draw the attention of both Governments to the libels as they might appear; and possibly prosecute some in the court appointed by the law. But, considering that our object is an alteration of the law founded upon the denial of justice under the existing system, the expediency of using the redress allowed by that law may be doubted. Our conduct, however, in this respect must depend upon circumstances.

'I enclose you a duplicate of a letter I wrote to you about money, on the 16th of September, to which I have received no answer, although I have frequently mentioned the subject. I likewise wrote to you in October and November, on the days noted in the margin*.

* October 6th, 9th, 11th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 30th, 31st; November 2nd, 6th, and 13th.

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'I send you a duplicate of the letter of the 31st of October, which appears to be missing, which you certainly ought to have received. It has not ceased raining since the 10th, and I have put all the troops into cantonments.

'I entertain no doubt that the Government are going to Madrid. They are preparing the *gardes du corps*, and mean, I suppose, to make a great show on entering the city.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov., 1813.

'I am concerned to be obliged to draw your Lordship's attention again to the want of money with this army. The paymasters of the regiments have received the balances due on the regimental estimates only to the 24th of May; and, in the course of three days, the arrear will have grown to one for six months; and in the ordinary course of the service, the balance of the estimates to the 24th of December ought, in a few days, to be in the course of payment, making a seventh month. I cannot say, however, that the British troops are yet in any distress. Owing to the circumstances detailed in my dispatch of the 2nd instant, the officers commanding companies have still money in their hands to make the daily payments to the 3rd or 4th of next month; but unless your Lordship should have sent out money, we shall have none after that period.

'The amount of money now received at Lisbon for bills is but small, and has lately only served to pay the Portuguese subsidy, which I have promised shall, from the month of December inclusive forward, be paid in this part of the country. It is most convenient to the Portuguese Government that it should be so, and equally convenient to our departments.

'I beg leave to remind your Lordship, however, of the necessity that there should be ships of war at Lisbon, to convey the treasure, raised in that city by bills upon the Treasury for the army, to the north coast of Spain.

'While writing upon this subject, I must mention that the soldiers' great coats were still at Oporto on the 7th

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instant, embarked, and waiting for convoy; although it is most desirable that at this season they should have them.

'The money raised at Cadiz by bills upon the Treasury has, within these last six months, done no more than defray the expenses there, and pay the Spanish subsidy. I am apprehensive, indeed, that the produce of the bills has lately much diminished, as a sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which I had requested early in September His Majesty's Minister at Cadiz to send round by the 1st of November, for the use of the Spanish troops in this quarter, has not yet arrived; neither has any money been lately procured from Gibraltar. From this statement your Lordship will see that, unless this army should be assisted with a very large sum of money at a very early period, the distress felt by all the troops will be most severe; and that, however desirable that I should continue in operation, and however favorable the circumstances of the moment and the season, it will be quite impossible for me to do any thing.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th, enclosing one from Lord Aberdeen, containing his Lordship's opinion of the sentiments of the Austrian Court respecting the house of Bourbon.

'I enclose you the Proclamation* which I have issued since I have been in France, which will show you that I have acted exactly according to your wishes and the sentiments contained in His Royal Highness's speech from the throne, which I have since received. I am happy to add that the conduct of the Portuguese and British troops has been exactly what I wished; and that the natives of this part of the country are not only reconciled to the invasion, but wish us success, afford us all the supplies in their power, and exert themselves to get for us intelligence. In no part of Spain have we been better, I might say so well, received; because we really draw more supply from the country than

* See page 237.

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will inevitably lose all the advantages which you might expect from the services rendered to them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 18th, Nos. 8 and 9.

'There appears to me no objection to your supplying General Elio with the powder and 12 pounder shot, which he requires from the stores of your battering train, which I will take care shall be replaced as soon as the return of health at Gibraltar and Cadiz will allow of a communication with those ports.

'In the mean time, I beg to know what quantity of powder and shot you will give General Elio, and what quantity of 12 pounder shot you will have remaining, stating how much for each gun.

'I beg to know also of what kind, and what number, of intrenching tools, of each kind, you require.

'I have made known to the Secretary of State your want of money.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Lambert.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Private —— ——, of the —rd regiment, and the recommendation of the Court; and I request the Court to reconsider the expediency of making the latter.

'I consider all punishments to be for the sake of example, and the punishment of military men in particular is expedient only in cases where the prevalence of any crime, or the evils resulting from it, are likely to be injurious to the public interests.

'I beg the Court to consider their recommendation in this light, and to apply it to the existing circumstances and

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situation of the army, and to what is notorious in regard to this crime.

'The increase of the number, and the aggravated nature, of the disorders committed by the soldiers, and the inadequacy of the ordinary course of the military law to prevent or restrain them, have induced His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and Government, to form two squadrons of the Cavalry Staff corps, in aid of twenty five Provosts Marshal, to endeavor to effect that object. These endeavors have obviously not yet produced the effect wished for; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the odium attached to the character and office of the person, whose business it is to prevent others from committing profitable crimes, will have the effect of preventing the attainment of the object in view.

'But if, besides the odium attached to the Staff Corps, there is to be danger in the execution of the duty required from the persons belonging to it; if a serjeant can be resisted with impunity when endeavoring to prevent a private soldier from plundering and destroying a house; if such serjeant, as appears by the proceedings of the Court Martial, is put in fear of his life in the execution of his duty, and is actually obliged to remonstrate with the private soldier to induce him not to shoot him; what can be expected?

'I beg to inform the Court Martial that a very common, and a most alarming crime in this army is that of striking and otherwise resisting, sometimes even by firing at, non-commissioned officers, and even officers, in the execution of their duty. It will not be disputed that there is no crime so fatal to the very existence of an army, and no crime which officers, sworn as the members of a General Court Martial are, should feel so anxious to punish, as that of which this soldier has been guilty.

'It is very unpleasant to me to be obliged to resist the inclination of the General Court Martial, to save the life of this soldier; but I would wish the Court to observe, that if the impunity with which this offence, clearly proved, shall have been committed, should, as is probable, occasion resistance to authority in other instances, the supposed mercy will turn out to be extreme cruelty, and will occasion the loss of some valuable men to the service.

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'The character of this soldier does not appear to be quite so good as is stated in the letter from the Court. The officer, Captain ——, obviously knew nothing about him, and did not even know his name.

'Upon the whole, I recommend to the Court to withdraw their recommendation, and to allow the law to take its course.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Lambert.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I have received a letter and enclosures of the 29th October, from General Wynyard, regarding the removal of the clothing of the 57th regiment from Lisbon to Santander.

'I do not understand what occasioned the order of Lieut. General Sir William Stewart of the 23rd September, which is one of the enclosures, as, if he had made any application to me, or the Quarter Master General, on the subject, he would have met the same disposition, which has always existed on my part, to accommodate the Colonels of regiments with the public means of transport.

'I have always, however, considered that the Colonel of a regiment was responsible for the delivery of the clothing of his regiment at the station in which it might be; and, although from the peculiar nature of the service in the Peninsula, and the difficulty, and even impossibility, of procuring means of land transport, and the necessity of having the clothing conveyed to the regiments by an arrangement made at head quarters, and applicable to all, and by the means of transport at the disposal of the public, I have never ceased to consider the Colonels responsible till the clothing is delivered to the regiments; and, in case of losses, they have been liable to go before a Board of Claims.

'I would beg leave to recommend an adherence to the same system, as equally advantageous to the Colonels, and more convenient to the public service.

'For instance, the clothing of some regiments was lately lost by a transport running into Santoña and being captured, in consequence of the blockading ship having quitted

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her station. If the clothing is considered as the property of the Colonel, he will, as a matter of course, replace it, and will recover for his loss from a Board of Claims. If it is considered as the property of the public from the period at which it went into the stores at Lisbon, in what mode, from what funds, under whose directions, and at whose responsibility is it to be replaced? What are the regiments to do in the mean time for want of clothing till these questions shall be decided?

'I have taken upon myself so far to decide them, as to order the commanding officers of the regiments in question to apply for fresh clothing from their Colonels.

'In regard to the clothing at Plymouth also, I would beg to observe, that if the clothing is to be considered as belonging to the public from the time it is lodged in store there, it will be desirable that there should be a storekeeper in charge of it. Then the question arises, what quantity of clothing for each regiment is to be lodged in store at Plymouth? Is it to be for the full establishment, or for effective numbers? and if for the latter, at what period of the year are they to be calculated?

'I am fully aware that the clothing must be brought to the army by some public arrangement, and I am prepared accordingly, as soon as I shall know that there is any clothing at Plymouth, and for what regiments; but I would recommend that it should be at the risk of the Colonels till it shall reach the regiments, leaving them to recover from Boards of Claims.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose two letters which I have received from Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, in which he claims the medal for the battle of Busaco.

'I confess that I did not understand, from the first of the two letters, that the Lieutenant General wished that the subject should be referred to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; and I made him acquainted with the prin-

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ciples on which I had ordered that the lists should be made out for each medal, for which I had received directions from the Secretary of State to send returns.

'In answer to this information, I received the second letter, and the copy of one which the Lieutenant General had already written to His Royal Highness, of the 19th November, from which I observe that he had already referred the subject for His Royal Highness's decision, notwithstanding the 2nd article of the orders of His Royal Highness of the 1st October, 1813, which accompanied the medals recently transmitted to the officers.

'It certainly cannot be meant by that General Order that the decision of any Commander of the Forces shall be final on the claim of any officer to this mark of distinction, and I can feel no objection to the revision by His Royal Highness of my decision on this, or any other subject.

'It remains then for me only to state the principles on which I acted, in making the returns for the Busaco medal, which I believe will be found strictly conformable to the subsequent instructions of the Secretary of State, the Earl of Liverpool, of the 3rd September, 1811, and His Royal Highness's orders of the 1st October, 1813.

'I have always conceived that, by the words *personally and particularly engaged*, it was meant for the infantry that they should be at least engaged with musketry *in general;* and so I have applied them. There certainly may be instances in which troops may be engaged in a cannonade, in which their conduct may be so conspicuously gallant as to induce a Commander of the Forces to use his discretion, and return the officers for a medal, ordered for such an occasion; but I have not yet seen such a cannonade, and I have always considered that to be engaged at least with musketry was necessary.

'Now, it happened that in the battle of Busaco the 2nd division of infantry were not engaged "personally or particularly," or in any other manner, and I do not believe received a single shot of any description. The medal was not given for marches previous to, or during, or after the battle of Busaco, but to those "personally and particularly" engaged in the battle; and I therefore did not return Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, who commanded, and has not

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made a claim, or Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, or any other of the officers of that division.

'I would beg His Royal Highness likewise to observe, that there are other divisions in the same predicament, the whole army having been in the field on that day, and some even having lost men by cannonade, and even by the effect of distant musketry, whose officers are not returned.

'None of the cavalry, or of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th divisions of infantry were returned, excepting a few of the light infantry of the 1st division, nor the officers of a large part of the Portuguese army not engaged; but if Lieut. General Sir William Stewart's claim be admitted, it will be necessary to revise the list, not only for this battle, but for all the others for which medals have been granted.

'I have received many claims for medals since the publication of the Orders upon the subject, some of which, in my opinion, are founded; and I propose hereafter to transmit them, to be laid before His Royal Highness, with my opinion of the grounds on which they ought to be granted. For others there is no foundation whatever, under the Instructions and General Orders; and I beg to know whether it is His Royal Highness's wish that the whole should be transmitted to him, or that I shall forward only those for which there appears to me to be a fair foundation, rejecting the others.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 22nd instant. The weather cleared for a few days, and I was in hopes that I should have been able to extend our posts beyond the Nive; but the rain has again commenced, and it is impossible to move the troops by the cross roads at present.

'The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the Light division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected on the morning of the 23rd; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the in-

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trenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them; in doing which some loss, of which I enclose the return, was incurred, and Captain Hobkirk, of the 43rd, was made prisoner.

'My last reports from Catalonia are of the 18th instant, at which period no change had taken place.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from General W. Clinton.

'It must be obvious to your Lordship, from the statement which I lately sent you of the pecuniary wants of this army, that I have no means of assisting General Clinton; and as the General reports direct to your Lordship, I only hope that he has reported his wants, and that some measures will have been adopted to relieve them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'The Prince of Orange is better, and will go to England as soon as a vessel can be given for his conveyance.

'I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will send out to Pasages 3000 or 4000 stand of arms and sets of buff accoutrements for the soldiers recovered from their wounds.

'We have plenty of arms in Portugal, but no ships to remove them, or ships of war to give them convoy.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose the morning state.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov., 1813.

'I send Fremantle with a letter to the outposts, on the old subject of exchange of prisoners.

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'It is reported here that —— —— has had a good deal of conversation with the French officer at the outposts. He is a very good kind of man, but the last person who should be allowed to have such conversations; and I shall be obliged to you if you will give him a hint upon the subject, and refer him to the General Orders of the year 1810.

'It appears that we have got a fresh lease of the bad weather.

'I hope that you are quite well. I have no news from any quarter.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Hope, K.B.'

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day relative to the Lieut. General Don José Worster.

'I have not by me at present the papers relating to Don José Worster's case; which, as well as I recollect, is as follows:—

'Some time in the month of July or August, 1812, and before I had any thing to say to the Spanish army, Lieut. General Don José Worster wrote me directly a complaint of the Commanding General in Castille, Don Carlos de España, and the Commanding Officer of Ciudad Rodrigo, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, not in very respectful terms of those persons, and contrary to all the rules of every military establishment. I sent this complaint to Don Carlos de España, who thought proper to direct that the Lieut. General should be put in arrest, and tried for having departed from the accustomed and ordered channel, in making his complaint, and having sent it to me, who had nothing to say to him or to his complaints, or to the Spanish army.

'At that time, as since, Great Britain assisted the Spanish Government with money, which was in general advanced from the military chest of the British army under my command; and His Majesty's Government and His Ambassador at Cadiz had been pleased to leave to my discretion the distribution of the sums of money thus advanced for the Spanish service. I conceived that the best use which I could

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make of the money, of which the distribution was intrusted to me, was to pay those who were really present and doing duty with their corps, as far as it would go. If I had had ten times the amount to distribute, it would not have paid those who, by the abuses of the times, were absent from their duty, and those who, by the defects of the military law, were under trial for their offences. Whatever claim they might have upon the public treasure under the regulations of the service, they had none upon the pecuniary assistance given to Spain by Great Britain, which was not sufficient for those who were doing their duty and fighting in the cause of their country.

'Lieut. General Don José Worster then being in arrest, was, by my desire, never included since his arrest in any estimate sent to me of pay for the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo; and his pay, if it is due to him, or if he is to get it, must be paid by the Spanish treasury.

'Acting on the part of Great Britain, I never will consent to pay any officer or soldier with the funds of the military chest of the British army, who is not doing his duty at his station, unless he should have been wounded, and should be absent on account of his wounds. But that is no reason why the regulations of the Spanish service should not take effect; and that if an officer is entitled to his pay when in arrest for 18 months, for a crime which ought not to take an hour to inquire into, he should not receive it according to the regulations of the service.

'I repeat, therefore, the request made to you by my desire by the chief of the Staff on the 17th of September last, that Lieut. General Don José Worster may be paid.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will forward to Hill the letter which accompanies this; and inquire what the state of the fords at Cambo is this afternoon. I beg to know also what is the state of those at and near Ustaritz this afternoon; whether the balks and planks of the bridge have

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arrived there; and what progress is made in preparing the materials which you have got at Ustaritz, either to repair the old bridges, or to lay the bridge of boats.

'—— —— came here, notwithstanding your desire to the contrary; but I referred him to the orders which he had received from you.

'We have nothing from England; but there is a report from Lisbon, and it is said also from Bayonne, that Admiral Young has taken nine sail of the Scheldt fleet.

'*Marshal* 'Believe me, &c.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'I received yesterday evening yours of the 29th. It is obvious that we can do nothing with the bridge of Cambo, till we can cross the river by the fords above and at Ustaritz. The rain appears now over, and I wish you would let me know by an officer, early in the morning, what the state of the fords is this evening.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir R. Hill, K.B.'

To His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st of November; and I beg to acquaint you that, in the usual course, the officers of the Portuguese nation, to whom medals have been granted, ought to apply for leave from their own Government to accept the mark of distinction.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Excellency* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of this morning. The road not being fit for the pontoon carriages to travel on, the pontoons were ordered to the rear, to be out of the way.

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Colonel Elphinstone is, however, going, or gone, to Ustaritz to settle all these matters with Captain Henderson.

'I have burned your landlord's paper.

'Let me know, early to-morrow, the state of the river this night.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec., 1813.

'I enclose the translation of a letter from Colonel San Llorente, who commands the land blockade of Santoña, to Captain Wells of the Engineers, containing information of the enemy's intention to escape from Santoña, to which I beg to draw your attention.

'This is the same information which I mentioned to you on the day before yesterday.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec., 1813.

'Since I wrote to you on the 28th of November, I have received letters from my brother of the 22nd from Cadiz, which tend to show, that there is an inclination in the Cortes to get rid of the existing Government, principally on account of their conduct towards us; that the confidential intercourse with the anti-democratic party has been revived, and that there is the appearance of a better disposition than I had supposed to exist.

'Although I am quite certain that nothing can ever be done with the Spaniards excepting by coming to extremities with them, I am very averse that there should be the appearance of difference of opinion just at this moment here, which is the cradle of the new spirit of resistance to France, if it can be avoided; and I therefore recommend, either that you should not send the orders which I suggested in my letter of the 27th November, or that you should leave to our

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discretion here, either to carry them into execution or not, and to select the moment for carrying them into execution.

'I recommended to you to recall the Ambassador, not only to show the world that you disapproved of the democratic system, on which the Spanish Government were acting, but because he has in fact for many months possessed no influence whatever over the councils of Spain; and to have an Ambassador residing with such people, under such circumstances, was, in my opinion, degrading to the national character. I was besides in hopes that, as this measure would be an indication of coolness on the part of the British Government, it would occasion a desire in the Cortes to change those councils which had been the cause of this coolness.

'I believe the effect has been produced very much by the language I held about the San Sebastian libels, viz., that I never would have entered Spain if a servant of the Government had published a libel, calling upon the people to rise, to revenge the conduct of the British army, even supposing the complaints of that conduct had been well founded; and that it would rest with the British Government to determine what should be done under existing circumstances. But as the effect has been produced, as confidential intercourse has been revived, and as there are symptoms of restored influence, it is better that we should not deprive ourselves of the advantage of my brother's experience among these people.

'I expect at every moment to receive your permission to withdraw the garrison of Cadiz, when I will again give them a hint that Spain has an interest in refraining from insulting the British Government, and in keeping well with Great Britain, which I hope will have some effect; at the same time that I shall take that opportunity of making public the truth, viz., that the Spanish Government entreated to have garrisons in Cadiz and Carthagena, and actually consented to certain conditions before I would allow the troops to land at either.

'In regard to San Sebastian, I want it only in the apprehension of the continued unfriendly conduct of the Government and their officers, and of the probability that the people may at last have the same sentiments, particularly in case of a reverse. I should prefer not to garrison the place if there

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should be no ground for such apprehension. Remember, however, that if you ask to garrison San Sebastian, you must be prepared to go to extremities in case of refusal.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.

SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 3rd Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 17th November, with eight proceedings of a General Court Martial on certain soldiers of Dillon's regiment at Carthagena, all of which I have confirmed.

'I desire that —— —— and —— —— may be pardoned; that —— ——, —— ——, and lance corporal —— ——, may be executed by being shot; and that the remainder of the prisoners should first draw lots for one more to be executed, by being shot, according to the sentence of the General Court Martial.

'The other eleven prisoners are then to have the choice of suffering corporal punishment, or to be executed according to sentence; and those who shall prefer to be executed are to be shot; those who prefer to receive corporal punishment are to receive a punishment not exceeding three hundred lashes.

'The punishments are to be carried into execution in the most solemn manner at Carthagena, in presence of the British troops to be paraded there for that purpose; and care is to be taken to impress upon the troops, that their entrance into the British service is voluntary; that they are well treated, well fed, and taken care of; and that they must expect that any attempt to desert and break their engagement will be followed by certain punishment.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Administrators of St. Jean de Luz and Socoa.

'MESSIEURS, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 3 Dec., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 1 Décembre; et avant de pouvoir décider sur les objets que vous me proposez, je vous prie de me faire savoir le montant des

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dépenses faites par le Gouvernement Français pour les mêmes objets jusqu'à présent, et les fonds dont elles ont été payées.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Les Administrateurs de St. Jean de Luz et Socoa.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 3rd Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 22nd November, enclosing a memorandum from the Conde del Pivar, regarding the exchange of two officers.

'I beg that you will tell him that I shall be happy to forward his wishes if there should be an opportunity to make any exchange; but I am apprehensive, from the enemy's conduct, that there will be no opportunity of making any. They have very lately broken their engagement with me on this point in a most flagrant manner.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 3rd Dec., 1813.

'Before I had received your letters of the 22nd November, finding that the conduct of the Spanish Government towards the British Government and nation was beginning to have its effect among the magistrates and people of the country, I had written to Lord Bathurst to draw the attention of the King's Government to the subject, and had recommended some measures, which had for their object to bring people here a little to their senses. One of them was to alter the nature of our diplomatic relations with Spain in conformity with your opinion; and the others related to our military position in the country. In consequence of the receipt, however, of your letters of the 22nd, I have requested Lord Bathurst either to suspend his orders upon the subject, or to leave the period of their execution to us here; as, if there is any probability of returning confidence and influence, it would be most unfortunate if you were to be away, with the knowledge you have of these people and their character.

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'The delay of the decision on the question of the command is important, principally, as it delays all arrangements; as I have not now, nor have not had for several months, the power of doing any thing. In other respects it is not important.

'I shall take measures to remove from ———'s mind any notion he may have that you are his enemy. I never perceived any talent whatever in him: but he is not more deficient than others; and he is certainly well inclined towards the English alliance. He is not a man of business, and I should think him an impediment rather than otherwise, to all good arrangements; he would, therefore, be a bad Minister of War; he would be a better Regent, or in a Council of Regency.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th November, regarding a provision for Sir Richard Fletcher's family.

'I wrote to Lord Liverpool on that subject; and I enclose you an extract of His Lordship's letter in answer, which related to it. I entertain no doubt that Sir Richard Fletcher's family will be suitably provided for.

'There is nothing new here; the weather continues terribly bad.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose some papers which I have received, which I request may be returned, detailing the circumstances of the robbery of gunpowder by certain soldiers of the British army at Peretta in Navarre, from the ammunition tumbrils under their charge, and the sale of it to certain inhabitants of that town.

'I imagine that the law of Spain, as of all other coun-

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tries, prohibits the purchase of arms, accoutrements, and military stores from soldiers; and even of stolen goods of all descriptions.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to have the individuals punished who purchased these stores, and to induce the Alcalde to perform his duty more strictly in future.

'Major General Fane will be directed to order the evidences to attend him to point out the persons who purchased the gunpowder.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose a letter from a merchant by the name of —— ——, belonging to —— ——, who had imported into Santander, under the circumstances stated in the enclosed letter, a quantity of French wines to be sold to the officers of the British army, and had lodged them in the custom house of Santander; and had tendered, and was in the act of paying the duties for them, when they were seized.

'Considering that these wines were certainly intended for the officers of the British army, and that the owner offered to pay the duties for them on their entry into Spain, I shall be obliged to you if you will apply to have them restored to him on his payment of the duties, and that he may do with them what he pleases.

'I beg that the enclosures may be returned.

'I have the honor to be, &e.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 4 Dec., 1813.

'Je reçois seulement il y a une heure votre lettre du 28, dans laquelle vous me demandez permission de partir: j'ai prié le Chef d'Etat Major de vous l'envoyer, et à Alava de vous dire que je vous l'envoyais.

'Je regrette beaucoup votre départ. Je crois que j'aurais

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pu faire un arrangement par lequel vous auriez retenu le commandement du corps d'armée, même après l'arrivée du Comte de la Bisbal, ce qui vous aurait été agréable; et je vous assure que je serai bien aise que vous reveniez.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Général Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Transports.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'Having lately agreed with General Comte Gazan, acting on the part of Marshal Soult, for the exchange of Captain Tarleton of the Royal Fusiliers, Lieut. Hovenden of the 34th, Lieut. Hughes of the 39th, and Lieut. Russell of the 34th, for Captain Morand, Lieuts. Blanchard, Maignal, and Durand, of the French service, taken prisoners by this army, and whom I have sent in to the French outposts; and doubts having been stated since these officers were sent in, whether the exchange as agreed upon would be carried into execution, which doubts General Comte Gazan has in a subsequent letter endeavored to remove, and he has promised that the English officers above mentioned shall be forthwith sent to England; I request that you will be so kind as to let me know as soon as they shall arrive in England, as, till that period, I do not propose to make any other agreement with Marshal Soult for any exchange whatever which shall not be immediately carried into execution at the outposts of the two armies.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of Transports.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 18th November, regarding the cattle and mules allowed to be exported at certain low duties from Barbary.

'Upon reference to what has passed upon this subject, it appears to me that we here have hitherto misunderstood the nature of Mr. A'Court's arrangement. It is very obvious, upon reference to the whole correspondence, that we must send to Tangiers to purchase the cattle and mules; and

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that we shall be allowed to export the number, and at the reduced rate of duty stated by Mr. A'Court in his letter of the 20th August, including the supply required for Cadiz up to the period of the export.

'The person who shall be sent will of course communicate with Mr. A'Court, or whoever may be his agent at Tangiers, and will take care not to exceed the number of 4000 head of cattle and 400 mules, including the purchases of the former for the garrison of Cadiz.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*His Excellency*
Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.'

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I think it proper to transmit, for the information of His Royal Highness, the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which Colonel Bromhead of the 77th regiment was President, on the trial of —— ——, a private of the Cavalry Staff corps, for plundering.

'This man came from the Scotch Greys, and I propose to send him to the army depôt to be returned to that regiment, as being quite unfit for that in which he is now.

'But the principal reason for which I send you the proceedings of this General Court Martial is to draw His Royal Highness's attention to the conduct of the members composing it, in omitting to revise the evidence when ordered by me; and in persisting in the sentence of acquittal of the prisoner contrary to the evidence before them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Colonel Torrens.*'

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th November, and shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you have any objection to my sending it to —— ——. It will save you from being troubled again upon the subject, and will put an end to the hopes with which he has been flattering himself now for ten years.

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'I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, that * * * has always been a little mad; and I have at last persuaded * * * * * *, who is his relative, to allow me to write him a letter, suggesting the expediency of his being employed in a situation in which his malady is less likely to be injurious to the public service.

'I mention this to you, because * * * * * * has requested me to urge you not to allow this arrangement to make an impression upon the mind of His Royal Highness unfavorable to * * *, so as to induce His Royal Highness to refrain from promoting him to a more desirable regiment, if an opportunity should offer, of which His Royal Highness might feel inclined to avail himself.

'The weather is terribly bad, but the army is well cantoned; and I never knew them so healthy. I know nothing of the armies of Germany. The last I have heard from their own authority is Sir Charles Stewart's dispatch from Leipsic.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose (marked A) two memorials which have been delivered to me by inhabitants of this place; one of them desiring to have the vessel called the *St. Joseph*, the other desiring to have the vessel called *Les Trois Amis*, both lying in San Sebastian, where they were taken; and I likewise enclose (marked B) the report of the Commissary General on these memorials; and I beg to know whether you entertain any objection to these vessels being returned to their former owners, as they are now useless at San Sebastian.

'I likewise enclose (marked C) a list of the vessels taken in this port when the army passed the Nivelle, respecting which I am desirous to have your opinion. I am convinced that the public service would derive great advantage in many views by allowing the owners to retain possession of these vessels; upon which point I request to have your opinion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22nd of November, enclosing one of the 13th of October, from the *Diputacion Provincial* of Navarre, complaining of the excessive weight of the supplies which that province has furnished to the army, amounting to twelve and a half millions of reals since the 23rd of June.

'Although I have reason to believe this statement to be much exaggerated, there is no doubt that the provinces have much reason to complain of the mode in which the requisitions for supplies for the troops are made and enforced, and of the burden which it throws upon them.

'Your Excellency will find, in the letters which I have addressed to your predecessor and yourself upon this subject, frequent observations upon it. I have repeatedly urged the adoption of a remedy for an evil as injurious to the well-being of the army as to the people; but hitherto without effect.

'I have now written to the *Diputacion* of the province to request that they will let me know in detail to what troops the rations were furnished, in order that I may endeavor to discover whether there have been abuses.

'The allied British and Portuguese armies have drawn some supplies from Navarre, particularly for the cavalry; but these supplies have been paid for at a most extravagant rate; and I conclude that, although these supplies may be included in the value of twelve and a half millions of reals, the *Diputacion* do not complain of this supply as a burthen.

'In regard to means of transport, I consider it my duty likewise to mention that, though I doubt not there has been some abuse and much loss, yet that means of transport are not wanting in Navarre, as scarcely a day elapses in which numbers of private traders do not come here with very fine mules loaded with wine, to be sold in the suttling houses of this town.

'I beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that, having resigned the command of the Spanish army more than three months ago, and exercising the command only till the pleasure of the Cortes shall be made known upon my resignation; and the Government being in the

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habit of receiving reports direct from, and sending orders direct to, the General and other officers without my knowledge in any shape, either of those reports or of the orders of the Government, and possessing neither the power of rewarding nor of punishing; it is impossible for me to hope to accomplish the reform of any of the numerous existing abuses.

'It is very desirable that this state of things should not long exist; and I hope that your Excellency will, at an early period, make me acquainted with the determination of the Cortes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, according to reports from Cadiz of the 22nd of November, the money for the Spanish troops was still waiting there for want of a vessel to send it; and the great coats belonging to the soldiers of this army are still, according to the last accounts, waiting in transports at Oporto, for want of convoy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship last. The weather has been very bad, and had necessarily prevented all movement of the troops.

'I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23rd of November, enclosing the copy of one which your Excellency had, by order of the Regency, addressed to General Don Manuel Freyre, on the subject of one from that

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General which I had transmitted to your Excellency on the 8th of that month.

'The wants of the troops, and the state in which the army is, are to be attributed to the deficiency of public authority in the provinces. I was always of opinion that the decree of the 6th of January, 1813, did not convey a sufficient degree of authority to the Captains General of provinces; and I informed the committee of the Cortes, to whom the subject was referred, of that opinion; and the construction given to the decree by the Regency, which has only lately been remedied, augmented the evil which the decree of the Cortes had left in existence.

'The fact is, Sir, that the Intendants of the provinces and the *Xefes Politicos* are unable or unwilling to perform their duty; all authority has been annihilated in Spain; and at the moment the greatest exertions are required to form and maintain armies to save the State, there is no authority in existence capable of enforcing the most simple order of the Government. That is the truth; and, till a remedy is applied, the evil will become worse.

'In regard to means of transport in the service of the allied army under my command, I cannot answer for those on the East coast, but I can answer for those here, that there are none employed permanently with the army under requisition; and that there are very few employed in that manner at all.

'The greater number of the muleteers with this army have been with us from two to five campaigns. They came voluntarily to be hired; and they stay, not because they are well paid, for I am sorry to say that the debt due to them is very large, but because their accounts are regularly kept; they are worked with regularity, they are well treated and taken care of; justice is done them; and they know that the debt due to them, however large, will be paid.

'If any system could be introduced into the Spanish army, there would be no want of mule transport for the service of the army. There are more mules in Navarre than would serve twice the number of troops; but there is no power to establish a system either for working, paying, or feeding them; and they desert as fast as they can be forced into the service. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.'

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To Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec., 1813.

'Having obtained permission of His Majesty's Government to withdraw his troops from Cadiz and Carthagena, I have to request that, upon the receipt of these orders, you will communicate on the subject with the Governor of Gibraltar, and that you will arrange with the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the bay of Cadiz for the removal to Gibraltar of the troops, ordnance, military stores, and camp equipage stores, now at Cadiz, the Isla, and Carthagena, belonging to His Majesty. The officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery and drivers, and to the Royal Engineers, are to go to Lisbon, where they will receive further orders.

'In regard to the provisions at Cadiz, you will communicate with the Governor of Gibraltar; and you will either have them removed to Gibraltar, or sold by public auction at Cadiz, according as the Governor of Gibraltar may think most expedient for the service.

'I write by this occasion to Major General W. Clinton in Catalonia, to request him to decide whether the provisions at Carthagena shall be sent to Catalonia for the use of the army under his command. If they should not be wanted for the service of these troops, you will be so kind as to order that they may be removed to Gibraltar. All the departments at Cadiz and Carthagena belonging to this army are to proceed to Lisbon as soon as this order shall have been carried into execution.

'You will, in the usual manner, communicate these orders to his Excellency the Captain General of the Isla and Cadiz; and you will request his directions respecting the position to be occupied by His Majesty's troops under your command, till measures shall be adopted for their removal; and till the stores can be removed or disposed of, you will request his permission to allow the officers of the civil departments to remain in charge of them at Cadiz or the Isla, with such guards for their security as may be necessary.

'The same communication will be made by the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Carthagena to the Spanish officer in command there.

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'All works at both places are to be discontinued from the receipt of this order.

'The above order to be applied to any detachment of troops or any stores there may be at Tarifa, which are to be sent to Gibraltar.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel* 'WELLINGTON.
The Hon. E. Capel.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a copy of the orders which I have written to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Cadiz and Carthagena, to desire that he will adopt measures to withdraw the troops and stores belonging to His Majesty from those places without loss of time, of which I request you to apprise the Spanish Government.

'It appears to me that the operations of the war are in such a state, that it is very improbable that the assistance of His Majesty's troops will be again required at those places; and there being therefore no reason why they should remain at them, at great expense to the British Government, and inconvenience to the service of His Majesty, I have applied for, and obtained, the permission of the Prince Regent to withdraw them.

'I should have delayed this measure till I had received a communication of the wishes of the Spanish Government upon it, if I had not read the libels circulated in Spain upon this subject, against the honor and good faith of His Majesty, and had not witnessed the endeavors made to convince the public that His Majesty's troops continued in those stations with sinister views,—assertions equally unfounded and contrary to the honor of His Majesty.

'This will be seen clearly by a reference to what passed on this subject when His Majesty's troops were sent to Cadiz and Carthagena.

'At an early period of the war, His Majesty's Government appear to have been aware of the military, as well as naval, importance of Cadiz and the Isla, and they were anxious that these posts should be securely garrisoned; and various

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negotiations were entered into upon that subject, with the Junta of Seville first, and afterwards with the Central Junta, all of which ended in nothing.

'The military events on the Tagus in the end of the year 1809, and in Andalusia in the beginning of the year 1810, showed that His Majesty's Government did not take a mistaken view of this subject; and fortune had certainly a considerable share in the events which at that period saved Cadiz from falling into the hands of the enemy.

'At this time, viz., in January, 1810, the British army was in Portugal; and I received, on the 5th of February, from your predecessor, Mr. Frere, and from the Provisional Regency, a pressing requisition to send a detachment of British troops to co-operate in the defence of the place; and there being at that moment a considerable detachment at Lisbon, I sent them without loss of time.

'With them, however, I transmitted a statement of the conditions on which I took upon myself to detach these troops from the army, one of which was, that they should be fed from the Spanish stores; and I particularly ordered the General Officer who commanded those troops not to land if those conditions were not complied with.

'The Government must be in possession of the documents which passed upon this occasion, and if they have them not, your Excellency has, and they will prove these facts:

'First; that the British troops were sent to Cadiz at the pressing solicitation of the Spanish Government.

'Secondly; that certain conditions were insisted on by me before I would allow them to land, and therefore,

'Thirdly; that the British Government, or its servants, could have had no sinister view in sending those troops to Cadiz.

'The history of the British troops in garrison in Carthagena is nearly the same as that of the British troops in garrison at Cadiz. The progress of the enemy in Valencia, and the defeat of the Spanish army, under General Blake, in that province, in the end of the year 1811, occasioned apprehensions for the safety of Carthagena; and your Excellency conveyed to me the application of the Spanish Government, that a detachment of British troops might be sent there to aid in the defence of the place.

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'I consented on the same conditions as those I had stipulated when I detached the troops to Cadiz, with the addition that the ships and naval stores which were at Carthagena should be forthwith removed to Mahon. Your Excellency is in possession of all the documents upon this subject; and they must be equally convincing that there could be no sinister view in sending British troops to that station.

'The Spanish Government has never, that I know of, expressed a wish that His Majesty's troops should be withdrawn from either station.

'The existing Government must be aware of these facts; and it is a matter of astonishment to me that, being desirous of the continuance of the alliance with His Majesty, and feeling, as they must, an interest that the people of Spain should believe that the views of their ally are at least honest, and that the services which he has rendered to the cause are not less disinterested than they are valuable and important to Spain, they should not have taken some opportunity of endeavoring to remove the impressions made by those who it is clear are in the employment of the enemy.

'The measure which I have now adopted, however, and which is the subject of this letter, will, I hope, open the eyes of the public upon this subject; and I beg leave to suggest to you that this letter, which contains an epitome of the history of these transactions, should be made public.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Major General Fane.

'MY DEAR FANE, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th of November, and I am very happy to find that you have determined to remain with the army; and I shall appoint you to command a division of infantry as soon as one may be vacant, and it shall come to your turn; and in the mean time I hope that you will have joined Sir Rowland, in order to take the command of the cavalry with him.

'You must not blame me if your situation is not what you like. It is exactly what it was in 1810, only that there

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has been less scope lately for the use of the cavalry. There will be more, however, every day.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Fane.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I have heard from Burghersh, from Francfort, on the 9th.'

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 8 Dec., 1813.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 7. Pour de l'argent, je n'ai pas un sou; mais je sais qu'il y en a sur mer, qui vient d'Angleterre, de Lisbonne, et j'espère de Cadiz. Aussitôt qu'il en arrivera vous en aurez une proportion, quoique je ne puisse pas vous promettre autant que 20,000 *duros*.

'Il me parait très certain que l'armée de réserve ne pourra rien faire de bon jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait été refaite un peu en cantonnemens; mais je crois que vous ferez mieux de ne pas aller à ceux qui vous sont destinés pour l'*hiver* avant que vous ne recevrez un peu d'argent. Pour ce qui regarde votre détresse actuelle pour les vivres, je *vous* envoie un ordre sur un magazin que j'ai à Pampelune pour 40,000 rations, ce qui vous servira pour au moins quelques jours. J'enverrai 4000 paires de souliers pour vous à Ascain, si vous voulez avoir la bonté d'y envoyer un charretier, et un officier ici pour communiquer sur ce sujet avec le Commissaire Général. Ils arriveront à Ascain le 12. Je n'ai pas de pantalons.

'Je vous envoie les gazettes Anglaises. Je fais passer la Nive au Général Hill demain, et je serai là pendant la journée.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I addressed to Commodore Sir George Collier on the 5th, and the copy of the enclosures in my letter, and the copy of Sir George Collier's answer.

'Your Lordship will observe that the enclosures, marked

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A, relate to two vessels, or rather boats, taken at San Sebastian, and now lying there, not used, and of no use to any body, which the petitioners, as former owners, wish to have back again.

'The enclosures marked C relate to certain vessels found here when the army passed the Nivelle, and which are now lying useless in this port.

'I wished to have the opinion of Commodore Sir George Collier, as the senior officer of His Majesty's navy, regarding these vessels, before I should restore them.

'To the first, if they are considered as prizes, he may be supposed to have some claim; but I must beg to have your Lordship's positive directions respecting the last.

'Your Lordship has before you my Proclamation, published in November*, to the inhabitants of France; and I beg to receive your orders whether the promises held out in that Proclamation are or not to be fulfilled in respect to vessels in the ports; or whether, because Commodore Sir George Collier may have a brig or two off a port when the army passes a river and gains possession of it, Admiral Lord Keith and Commodore Sir George Collier are to consider all the vessels in the port as prize. It is important that I should know this, that I may make an exception of ships in any future Proclamation I may issue.

'While writing upon this subject, I beg to enclose an extract of a letter which has been received here, which shows the effect already produced in France by the respect for private property which has been manifested in this army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 25th November.

'I had always intended to cross the Nive as soon as the state of the weather would permit; and orders had been given for that operation to be performed to-morrow morning before I had received your Lordship's letter, expressing your wish that I should continue my operations.

* See page 237.

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'I beg leave to remind your Lordship, however, that the army is very ill supplied with money. The troops are more than six months in arrear of pay; and the money in the hands of the Captains of troops and companies is nearly expended, and the daily payments to the soldiers must soon be stopped entirely.

'The Spanish and Portuguese armies are equally unprovided with money; and the supplies provided at Cadiz for the former, and at Lisbon for the latter, are detained at those places respectively, according to the last accounts, for want of ships of war to bring them round.

'It is vain to expect to be able to continue to carry on our operations through the winter, unless we should be supplied with money from England, and should be enabled to bring round from Cadiz and Lisbon the sums which we may get at those places respectively, for bills upon the Treasury.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 10th Dec., 1813.
20 minutes before 9 P.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'The enemy made no progress against the Light division, except driving in their piquets. They attacked Sir John Hope, and drove in his piquets likewise, but never got beyond the *abattis* on the great road, or to the piquet house.

'Sir John had on the ground only the 5th division, and Campbell's and Bradford's brigades. Campbell's brigade lost a good many men, in a charge of the cavalry.

'I beg you will let Hill know that the enemy brought from the other side of the Nive, through Bayonne, by some accounts three, by others four, divisions opposed to him yesterday. It is not quite certain, from the accounts of the prisoners taken, whether they left any *division* of troops in the intrenchments on the right of the Nive; but it appears that one division, Paris', retired yesterday upon St. Jean Pied de Port. One prisoner (rather a stupid fellow) told me two had retired that way; all the others said only one.

'The firing, as usual, continued till dark; but I do not think it will be renewed in the morning. Most probably the piquets will resume their ground without difficulty.

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'We must not be surprised, however, if the enemy should move through Bayonne to attack Hill; and it is very desirable that, at all events, your troops should be ready to move at short notice. The 7th division are now at the Croiz de Alots, which is a short distance on this side of Ste Barbe, nearly on the ground they occupied the day we left St. Pé; the 4th division near Arcangues.

'I hope that you will have had the bridge placed this day in the situation agreed upon particularly, as I sent to you by Lord FitzRoy; and if Hill should be attacked, it is desirable that you should at once move the 6th division across the river to Ville Franque, sending for the 7th division to come to Ustaritz; but the former must not wait for the latter.

'If the bridge has not been already placed, do not let Major Henderson lose any time about it in the morning. The boats will carry all the materials down the stream for themselves. There is only one bad place on the road to the site you have pointed out for the bridge, and that is close to the houses on the right of the Nive, which could easily be repaired. The 9 pounders with you might travel the road, I believe; and it might be useful to support Hill with them.

'I shall be on the right in the morning, if Sir John Hope should not be attacked.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 11th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair which we had yesterday with the enemy, two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of the Prince Primate, the whole under the command of Colonel Kruse of the former, came over to the allied army, on the condition of being sent immediately to Germany, which condition I am about to perform.

'Besides the battalions above mentioned, there is a regiment of Nassau, consisting of two battalions, and a regiment of Nassau cavalry, in the army of Marshal Suchet;

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and I enclose the letter from Colonel Kruse to the commanding officers of those regiments, recommending to them to follow his example.

'It is most desirable that these letters should reach the commanding officers of those regiments as soon as possible, and that they should act accordingly without loss of time, as it is certain that Marshal Soult will give the earliest account of the occurrence of last night to Marshal Suchet, and that the Nassau troops, if not disarmed, will be sent to a situation in which they will not have it in their power to put their wishes into execution, whatever they may be. They will probably, however, under existing circumstances, be made prisoners.

'You will therefore send a copy of this letter, and the enclosure, to the commanding officers of the regiments of infantry and cavalry of Nassau, by a safe conveyance, without loss of time.

'In case these regiments should come over to you, you will receive and treat them as friends; and you will put them in march, with arms and baggage, along the Ebro, to Pasages, where they will embark for Germany. You will send with them an English officer, acquainted with the customs of Spain; and you will desire him to take every precaution that they may be kindly treated on their march.

'I beg you will communicate a copy of this letter to General Copons, and tell him that, in case either of these regiments should join any part of the army under his command, I beg that he will act in conformity to the instructions above given to you.

'If these troops should join you or General Copons, I beg that they may have one month's pay on their estimate; and tell General Copons that I will take care that this money shall be repaid to him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I enclose only one letter for Colonel Mader, which I conclude is intended for the officers commanding both regiments.'

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz,
'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 12th Dec., 1813. 6 A.M.

'I received in the night your letter of 3 P.M.; and I have since heard that you had ordered the 7th division to march to Ustaritz.

'You will get instructions from Murray regarding the application of this division, and taking charge of the ground on the right of the Nive which Hill now occupies, in case he should be obliged to detach still farther to his right; and I will take care to support you still farther with the 4th division, if necessary. The ground occupied on the right of the Nive should be strengthened. When the regiments cross let them take their tents with them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Near Biaritz, 12th Dec., 1813.
'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 12 at noon.

'The enemy have still a considerable force in front of Sir John Hope, and are keeping up a *fusillade:* but I do not believe they intend to attack; at least there is no appearance of it now. There was some time ago, however; and as the whole army is in this neighbourhood, I have ordered the 7th division to Arbonne.

'As the tide comes up to our new bridge, it will be necessary to take measures to preserve it from any attempts the enemy might make to destroy it.

'When that bridge shall be down, and the standing bridge at Ustaritz repaired, I recommend that the pontoons should be taken up, in order to be in readiness to move wherever they may be required.

'Believe me, &c.

Marshal 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'St. Jean de Luz,
'SIR, 12th Dec., 1813. 9 P.M.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th, 4 P.M. I have no objection to the transports being sent to

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England with the Nassau and Francfort troops, which have hitherto been destined for Lord Aylmer's brigade, with a view to the expedition to Santoña. These troops will march from hence to-morrow, and I request you to embark them in the transports either to-morrow, immediately on their arrival, or next day, as may be most agreeable to Colonel Kruse, their commanding officer.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Officer Commanding at the Place in England where the German Troops may arrive.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec., 1813.

'Two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of Francfort, having quitted the enemy's army and passed over to that under my command, in order that they may be sent to Germany, I now send these troops to England; and I recommend that you should not land them till you shall receive directions from the Secretary of State.

'*The Officer Commanding, &c.*' 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec., 1813.

'I have the pleasure to inform you, that after the affair with the enemy on the 10th instant, two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of the Francfort regiment, under the command of Colonel Kruse, passed over to the allied army, on the condition that they should be sent to Germany.

'In consequence of your Lordship's instructions upon that subject, I have made arrangements for their immediate embarkation at Pasages; and I send these troops to England, in order that your Lordship may give directions that they may be sent forward to Germany in such manner and to such port as you may think proper.

'I have given the officers of the three battalions 1236 dollars 16 *reals*, being one month's pay for them, on the estimate of Colonel Kruse.

'I beg leave to recommend Colonel Kruse to your Lordship's attention. He appears to me to have conducted

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himself with great judgment, decision, and firmness, in the whole of the delicate transaction which has terminated in the removal from the service of the enemy, to that of their legal superiors, of three battalions of troops. Colonel Kruse had received orders from his sovereign upon this subject, and acted in obedience to them. I had not been able to communicate to him what your Lordship had directed in your dispatch, No. 178.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'On the heights above Ville Franque,

'MY DEAR SIR, 13th Dec., 1813. Noon.

'I have the pleasure to inform you that Hill has beat them completely.

'I have ordered across the river the 3rd, 4th, and 7th divisions, excepting a brigade of the former holding the bridge of Urdains, and a brigade of the 7th to support them. The 6th division are already there. I shall order the 7th division back if I should find the firing ceases, of which there is now every appearance. They appear to have all their force here.

'I have ordered a division of Spanish troops up to St. Jean de Luz. As the weather continues fair you had better keep your troops encamped; and in the morning send a brigade to occupy the ground on the left of the Light division on which General Ross's brigade is encamped.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir R. Kennedy.

'In front of Ville Franque,

'MY DEAR SIR, 13th Dec., 1813. Noon.

'I have ordered forward one division of Spaniards to-morrow (about 4000) to St. Jean de Luz or Ascain, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to supply them with what they want, in order that they may do no mischief. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Sir R. Hill has given the enemy a terrible beating.'

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To the Officer of the Commissariat in charge of a Depôt at Espelette or Louhossoa.

'On the heights above Ville Franque,
'SIR, 13th Dec., 1813.

'I have ordered a division of Spanish troops to Itsassu to-morrow morning, and I beg that you will meet the officer commanding it at Ainhoue, and take his directions regarding the supplies which he will require in bread, meat, and rum, which you will be so good as to furnish to him; and you will settle with the magistrate at Itsassu respecting their forage, and respecting the place where they are to cut their wood.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Officer of the Commissariat in charge, &c.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'Sur les hauteurs en avant de Ville Franque,
'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ce 13 Déc., 1813. à midi.

'Je ne vous ai pas écrit depuis que j'ai passé la Nive. L'ennemi s'est trouvé bien embarrassé de notre position sur l'Adour, et a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour s'en dégager, ayant attaqué le 10 notre gauche et notre centre avec toute son armée. Le 11 et le 12 il y a eu d'assez fortes affaires d'avant postes; et aujourd'hui il a attaqué sur la droite le Général Hill, qui l'a diablement battu. Je le renforce du centre à présent.

'Il est très important de bien garder le débouché de la vallée de la Nive, qui vient par Itsassu; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté d'y envoyer demain deux brigades des troupes sous vos ordres.

'Nous avons un magazin ou à Espelette ou à Louhossoa, et je donne ordre que le Commissaire Anglais, qui est là, pourvoye vos troupes de tout ce qu'il leur faut. Je vous serai bien obligé donc si vous voulez avoir la bonté de donner ordre qu'on ne demande ni ne prenne rien du pays, et que la discipline la plus stricte soit observée.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

'J'ai donné un ordre ce matin au Général Wimpffen,

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pour qu'il vous envoye un ordre pour 10,000 *duros* sur le trésor de l'armée : ayez la bonté de les envoyer chercher.

' Envoyez un officier à St. Jean de Luz pour recevoir cet argent.'

To General Don L. Wimpffen.

' Sur les hauteurs en avant de Ville Franque,

' MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ce 13 Déc., 1813. à midi.

' Le Général Hill à repoussé l'ennemi, et l'a battu diablement.

' Faites moi le plaisir d'écrire au Général Freyre que je le prie de faire avancer demain matin les deux brigades qui sont à Irun et Oyarzun jusqu'à Ascain, où elles seront cantonnées. Je donne l'ordre au Commissaire Général de les pourvoir de vivres ; et je le prie d'avoir la bonté de prendre bien soin de la discipline, et qu'il ne fasse pas du mal au pays.

' Dites au Général Freyre de les faire avancer jusqu'aux hauteurs près de Siboure, où elles recevront des ordres ultérieurs. Je coucherai ce soir à Ustaritz.

' Agréez, &c.

' *El General Wimpffen.*' ' WELLINGTON.

To Major General Houstoun.

' MY DEAR GENERAL, ' St. Jean de Luz, 13th Dec., 1813.

' I have received your letter of the 6th November by Lord March, in regard to the Order of the Tower and Sword.

' In any instance in which I have recommended an officer to the Prince Regent of Portugal for that honor, I have been guided by certain rules ; and I am sorry to inform you that these rules do not allow of my recommending you.

' Believe me, &c.

' *Major General Houstoun.*' ' WELLINGTON.

To General Don X. Castaños.

' MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ' à St. Jean de Luz, ce 13 Déc., 1813.

' Je reçois votre lettre du 9, et je réponds à celle du Marques de Salucci, et je vous envoie la réponse qu'il vous mon-

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trera. Je n'ai pas le temps de vous écrire beaucoup. Alava vous apprendra les nouvelles. Vous serez bien aise de savoir que le Général Hill battit l'ennemi terriblement avant hier. Il y a long-temps que je n'ai pas vu tant de morts sur le champ de bataille.

'J'ai ma droite sur l'Adour, de laquelle la communication est coupée pour l'ennemi.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Marques de Salucci.

'MON CHER MONSIEUR, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 13 Déc., 1813.

'J'ai reçu hier votre lettre du 18 Novembre sur l'emprunt à faire en Angleterre. Je ne crois pas que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté puisse consentir que l'Espagne y fasse un emprunt, parceque, si cet emprunt réussisait, il diminuerait les fonds à emprunter qu'il faudrait pour le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté elle même, pour le secours de ses alliés, &c., et renchérirait de beaucoup la dépense d'une pareille opération. Je ne crois pas non plus que l'Espagne puisse faire un emprunt en Angleterre sans l'aide du crédit du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté; et si cet aide doit être donné, il serait mieux que l'emprunt fut fait par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté que par le Gouvernement Espagnol.

'Si le Gouvernement Britannique voulait consentir que tel emprunt se fit d'une manière ou d'une autre, je ne crois pas qu'on trouverait en Angleterre les moyens de réaliser en Espagne une telle quantité d'espèces; ainsi vous pouvez être sûr qu'un tel emprunt est un songe agréable.

'Si l'Espagne veut être riche, il faut qu'elle retrace ses pas; qu'elle se donne un Gouvernement raisonnable, dans lequel les gens raisonnables et sensés, qui ont des capitaux, puissent avoir confiance pour reproduire dans le monde leurs richesses; qu'elle ne soit pas gouvernée pas des gazetiers et des fripons, qui ne gouvernent que pour vivre; que les propriétés soient respectées; et que le crédit public soit basé sur un système de revenu et de taxation si juste qu'il puisse s'exécuter, et que le commerce, et que l'union avec l'Amerique, soient fixés d'une manière à rétablir la tranquillité dans ces beaux pays, afin que l'Espagne puisse en

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retirer quelque chose. Voilà ce qu'on ne veut pas faire; et, malgré nos succès militaires, on va de pas à pas à sa ruine.

'En Portugal les finances sont déjà rétablies; et voilà ce pays dévasté, qui va sortir de la guerre plus florissant que tout le reste de l'Europe, parcequ'on écoute un peu les conseils de l'expérience et de la raison; et qu'on ne va pas chercher des ressources dans des systèmes de finances qui n'ont pu naître que dans les têtes d'une troupe de voleurs.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Marques de Salucci.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 14th Dec., 1813.

'Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been intrenched with great labor since the battle fought at Vitoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place: the right rests upon the Adour; and the front in this part is covered by a morass occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the river Nive; the left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biaritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with General Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port; and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franque and Mouguerre.

'It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it, without the certainty of great loss, at the same time that success was not very probable, as the camp is so immediately protected by the works of the place.

'It appeared to me, therefore, that the best mode of obliging the enemy either to abandon the position altogether, or at least so to weaken his force in it as to offer a more favorable opportunity of attacking it, was to pass the Nive, and to place our right upon the Adour; by which operation, the enemy, already distressed for provisions, would lose the means of communication with the interior

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afforded by that river, and would become still more distressed. The passage of the Nive was likewise calculated to give us other advantages; to open to us a communication with the interior of France for intelligence, &c., and to enable us to draw some supplies from the country.

'I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month; but the state of the weather and roads having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army, under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, should pass on the 9th at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir William Beresford should favor and support his operation by passing the 6th division, under Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, at Ustaritz. Both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division; and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

'The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franque by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th caçadores, under Colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalion of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night, and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up; and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

'On the same day Lieut. General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnaitred the right of the intrenched camp under Ba-

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yonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Anglet. The Light division, under Major General Alten, likewise moved forward from Bassussarry, and reconnaitred that part of the enemy's intrenchments.

'Sir John Hope and Major General Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

'On the morning of the 10th Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the intrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franque, and communicating with the centre of the army under Marshal Sir William Beresford by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

'General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments within the Spanish frontier, was placed at Urcuray with Colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under General Paris, which upon our passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

'On the 10th in the morning the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the piquets of the Light division and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners. The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Major General A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support.

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'Lieut. General Sir John Hope reports most favorably of the conduct of these, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

'I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieut. General Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff Officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry which must have tended to produce the favorable result of the day. Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

'After the action was over the regiments of Nassau and Francfort, under the command of Colonel Kruse, came over to the posts of Major General Ross's brigade of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

'When the night closed the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the piquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieut. General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied in force the bridge on which the piquets of the Light division had stood, and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left: and about three in the afternoon they again drove in Lieut. General Sir John Hope's piquets, and attacked his post. They were again repulsed with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success. The 1st division, under Major General Howard, having relieved the 5th division, the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the intrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the Light division after the 10th.

'Lieut. General Sir John Hope reports most favorably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the Portuguese brigade under General Archibald Campbell, and of General Robinson's and General Hay's brigades of the 5th division, under the command of Colonel the Hon.

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Charles Greville. He mentions particularly Major General Hay, commanding the 5th division; Major Generals Robinson and Bradford, Brigadier General Campbell, Colonels de Rego and Greville, commanding the several brigades; Lieut. Colonel Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed; Lieut. Colonels Barns of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th; Captain Ramsay, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel De Lancey, the Deputy Quarter Master General; Lieut. Colonel M'Donald, the Assistant Adjutant General attached to Sir John Hope's corps; and the officers of his personal staff.

'The first division, under Major General Howard, were not engaged till the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

'The enemy, having thus failed in all their attacks with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne; with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

'In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir William Beresford to reinforce the Lieut. General with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight in the morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3rd.

'The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieut. General great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port, Major General Barnes' brigade of British infantry, and the 5th brigade of Portuguese infantry under Brigadier General Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point; and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between those troops and Major

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General Pringle's brigade engaged with the enemy in front of Ville Franque. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major General Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the Portuguese brigade under the command of Major General Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

'Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who, being beat in all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their intrenchments.

'It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the services and merits of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieut. General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, commanding the 2nd division of infantry, Major Generals Barnes, Byng, and Pringle, Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, Major Generals Buchan and Da Costa, and Brigadier General Ashworth. The British artillery under Lieut. Colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery under Colonel Tulloh, distinguished themselves; and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieut. Colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General attached to his corps, Lieut. Colonel Goldfinch of the Royal Engineers, and from the officers of his personal Staff.

'The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir Rowland Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

'Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter Master General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant General Sir Edward Pakenham, and Lord FitzRoy Somerset, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal Staff.

'I send this dispatch by Major Hill, the aide de camp of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the operations connected with the passage of the Nive, from the 9th to the 13th December, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	32	15	603	13	650
Wounded .	233	215	3459	21	3907
Missing . . .	17	14	473	1	504

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'Having received no answer to my letters of the 24th of October and the 28th of November, requesting to know the clothing of what regiments had been sent to Plymouth, and the whole army being in want of clothing, and it being probable that much time will elapse before the regiments will receive it, even after I shall know that it has arrived at Plymouth, I again beg leave to draw your attention to the subject, and request to know for what regiments the clothing has arrived.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'You will see the accounts of our last week's operations. I never saw such weather, such roads, or such a country; but if I am not much mistaken we shall get Bayonne by our positions on the Adour.

'I have long entertained the highest opinion of Sir John Hope, in common, I believe, with the whole world, but every day's experience convinces me of his worth. We shall lose him, however, if he continues to expose himself in fire as he did in the last three days; indeed his escape was then wonderful. His hat and coat were shot through in many places, besides the wound in his leg. He places himself among the

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sharpshooters, without, as they do, sheltering himself from the enemy's fire. This will not answer; and I hope that his friends will give him a hint on the subject. I have spoken to M'Donald about it, and I will to Sir John Hope himself, if I should find a favorable opportunity; but it is a delicate subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving yesterday your Royal Highness's letter of the 25th of November, in regard to certain opinions which I had communicated to the Secretary of State, regarding the weak battalions of this army.

'Some months ago, Lord Bathurst wrote me a private letter, in which he desired to have my opinion regarding the mode of rendering efficient for the service, as I understood, of this army, a measure, then in the contemplation of the Government, for augmenting the disposable force of the country; in answer to which, I wrote him, on the 11th of August, a letter, of which the enclosed is an extract, and on the 24th of September, 9th of October, and 9th of November, letters of which the enclosed are copies. These letters contain the whole that has passed on my part on this subject; from which your Royal Highness will see that every line is in reference to your Royal Highness's opinion. I assure your Royal Highness that I am perfectly ready to adopt any measure that your Royal Highness may think proper to order regarding these battalions or any other part of the army. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me personally, whether the army is strong or weak, or whether I am to carry on operations in France, in Spain, or in Portugal; but I hope your Royal Highness will consider, that if the public interests require, as I have been told, that I should carry on operations during the winter, it is expedient that the veteran soldiers should remain with the army; and that, if the war is to continue, it should be reinforced early in spring.

'I certainly did not understand your Royal Highness's

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letters of the 13th of January and 16th of February to be an order to send back to England all these battalions, when other troops should arrive in this country; nor do I consider that they have been always so understood by His Majesty's Government; indeed, the enclosed letters show that I did not so consider them; and the correspondence on the subject proves that they were not so considered by the Secretary of State. However, your Royal Highness's orders shall be obeyed as soon as I shall know positively what your wishes are: and I now beg to have your Royal Highness's orders, whether to draught these battalions or not, and under what regulations or restrictions; and whether to send them home or not, either after draughting them or leaving in them their men.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'I think it proper to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the copy of my answer, on the subject of sending home three battalions of British infantry.

'I beg that the Government may understand clearly that, according to all the information I had of the enemy's strength previous to the late affairs, they were stronger in French infantry than we were in British and Portuguese infantry, exclusive of General Paris' division of the army of Catalonia. Their loss has in these affairs been, I believe, three times greater than ours; but I cannot pretend to hold the post I have taken if there is any material diminution of our force, or unless I am so supplied with money as to be able to put a large Spanish corps into the field.

'It is quite indifferent to me whether I carry on the war in France, Spain, or Portugal; and I only beg that it may not be expected from me to diminish the force which has been placed under my command till I shall have distinct orders to do so.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that we are still without the money raised at Cadiz and Lisbon by bills on the Treasury, for want of the means of carrying it from those places respectively; and I have therefore been obliged to allot part of the money recently arrived from England in the *Garland* to the support of the Spanish and Portuguese troops, in pursuance of the engagements of His Majesty with those Powers.

'I am concerned to have to inform your Lordship that two more British vessels have run into Santoña, notwithstanding the supposed blockade of that port.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 3.

'Ce 16 Déc., 1813.

'Selon les valeurs aux quelles la monnaie Française a circulé en Espagne, et les calculs qui ont été faits, il parait que, le franc ayant circulé pour 3 reaux et 24 maravedis, le piastre fort de 20 reaux vellon vaut et doit circuler pour 5 francs et 8 sous, et la guinée Anglaise, qui vaut 4 piastres forts et 2 tiers, ou 83 reaux vellon et 12 maravedis, vaut et doit circuler pour 25 francs et 4 sous.

'Wellington.'

To the Conde de Montezuma.

'Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant, and I return the enclosures.

'I am perfectly aware of the nature of the evils with which Spain is afflicted, and I feel them strongly; but I am a stranger, and I have no right to interfere in the internal concerns of that country; and I am equally sensible that all interference on my part would be unwelcome.

'I propose to confine myself, therefore, to keeping out the common and foreign enemy; wishing most earnestly that the Spanish nation may have a Government suited to the genius

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and inclinations of the people, and which will promote their happiness.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Conde de Montezuma.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec., 1813.

'Finding that Major General Donkin has come here to attend the General Court Martial to be eventually assembled for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, I beg leave to remind your Lordship that, the army being in operation, it will be impossible to send officers to the Eastern coast to form the Court. On the other hand, I imagine, that it will be very inconvenient for the witnesses to attend here, and that if the Court is assembled in this part of the country, the ends of justice may be frustrated. I beg to receive your Lordship's directions on this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec., 1813.

'I have sent you Sir Charles Stuart's letter regarding the expected return of the Prince Regent.

'I was yesterday informed that the Spanish Government have brought Ballesteros to Algeziras, and have allowed him to go and live at Fregenal, in Estremadura. It is very obvious that they have no very honest view in this.

'I recommend to you to warn the Portuguese Government of the necessity of their being on their guard on the Guadiana frontier. He will collect about him immediately all the vagabonds in Estremadura, the Condado, &c., and will live by plunder. A regiment of cavalry, and a good one of militia, cantoned on the lower Guadiana, and under a good officer, would be sufficient to keep the country quiet.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3rd instant.

'We crossed the river Nive on the 9th, and placed our right upon the Adour, thus cutting off the enemy's communication by that river. This movement and position led to a variety of attacks by the enemy; first on our left, and at last on our right flank, every day between the 9th and 13th; in all of which they were defeated with great loss.

'I am happy to find that your apprehensions of the want of money and provisions have been removed by the arrival of both.

'I concur in your sending to Murviedro the 2nd battalion required by General Roche; and of your assisting him with ordnance and stores to obtain, and eventually secure, the possession of the town; and of your assisting General Elio with ordnance and stores to make his proposed attack upon Peñiscola. Let me know what you give them, in order that I may have the articles replaced.

'I propose to adopt early measures, not only to reinforce the 1st army, but to place larger means at the disposal of General Copons. In the mean time, I concur entirely in your having detached two battalions as General Copons proposed, to Esparraguera.

'I have given directions that the British troops at Carthagena may be withdrawn from that place, and may be sent to Gibraltar, as well as the ordnance and military, and provision stores there belonging to us, which you will not require. I have not by me a return of what there is, but I beg you to take measures to ascertain; and that you will take what you will require, and allow the rest to go to Gibraltar.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 5.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Déc., 1813.

'Considerant la nécessité de fixer les bases sur lesquelles le commerce se fera dans les ports de la Navarre Française

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au sud de l'Adour, le Commandant en Chef de l'armée alliée a déterminé,

'1°. Que ces ports seront libres et ouverts aux individus de toutes nations, excepté de celles en guerre avec aucune des nations alliées, et pour les denrées de toute espèce.

'2°. Il sera prélevé sur tout article qui viendra par mer, et qui sera débarqué dans ces ports, un droit pris sur la valeur de cinq pour cent, avec l'exception—

'Du froment, maïs, et leurs farines; l'orge; l'avoine; le son; biscuit; haricots; pois; sel.

'3°. Les marchandises et vivres venant par mer pour les armées alliées seront aussi exemptes du paiement des droits fixés par l'article 2.

'4°. Les municipalités seront chargées de l'organisation des établissements nécessaires pour le relevé de ces droits; et soumettront au Commandant en Chef les réglemens pour leur conduite, et pour assurer le service qui leur est confié.

'5°. Les municipalités feront tous les Lundis un rapport au Commandant en Chef des entrées de la semaine précédente, avec spécification du montant des droits réalisés. Il donnera l'ordre pour l'application.

'WELLINGTON.'

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 19 Déc., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 18. Votre Excellence peut envoyer la lettre pour le Général Lameth aux avant postes, et je la ferai passer.

'Il ne me parait ni nécessaire ni convenable, ni d'usage, que votre Excellence lui envoye un officier.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'I received your letter of the 22nd, in which you have informed me of your appointment to command in Holland. I am very sorry that you left us; but as you

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'The Right Hon.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathur

My Lord, 'St. Je

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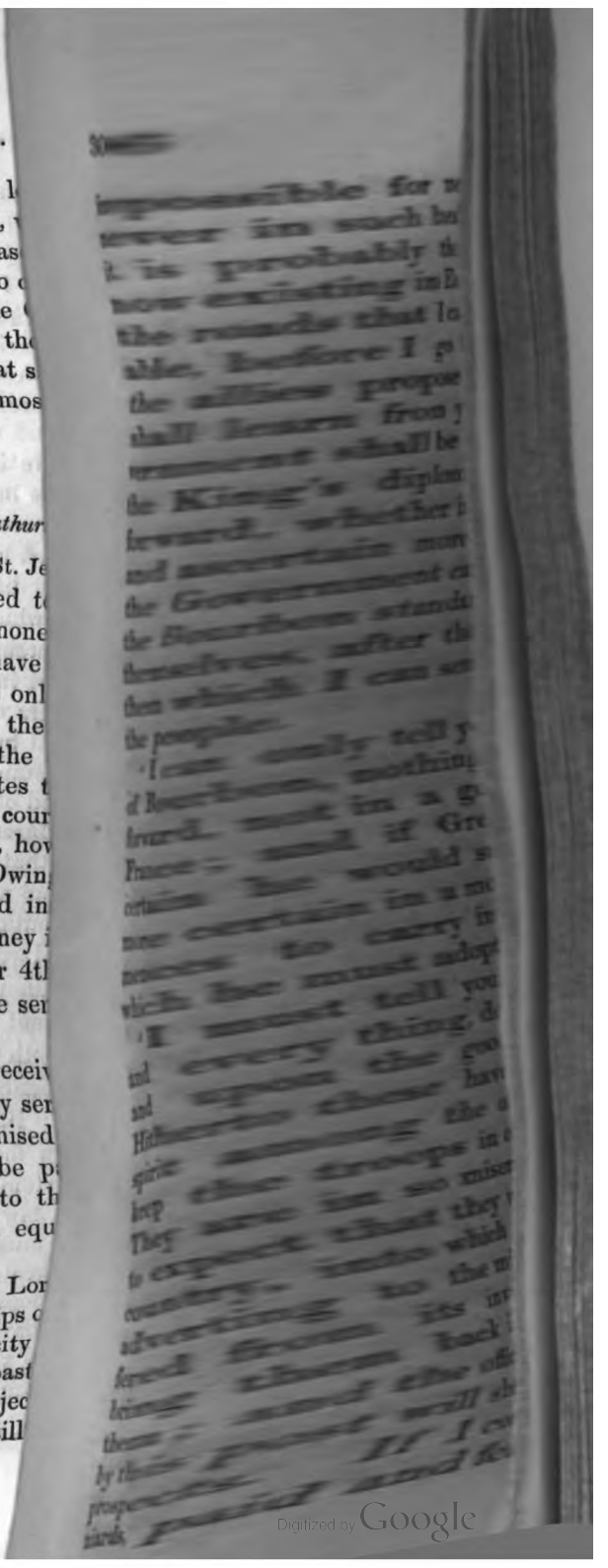

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose proclamations which I have issued since the army crossed the Nivelle.

'None of them appear to require any explanation, excepting the last, marked No. 5*. As, under the existing circumstances in this part of the country, it appeared quite impossible to levy the contributions levied by the Imperial Government, at the same time that there are certain expenses of police, civil government, and for the care and preservation of this port, to be incurred, which I conclude your Lordship would be little inclined to see defrayed out of the military chest; and as there is already a very extensive trade here, particularly in colonial produce, which will in all probability increase in proportion as we shall extend our operations and intercourse with the interior; I have thought it but reasonable that a small duty should be levied on the imports to defray the expenses above referred to. The smuggling traffic now carried on with Bayonne, and along the Adour, is not inconsiderable; and will eventually prove very detrimental to the Imperial revenue.

'I have refused to listen to all propositions for a trade with the other ports of France by licence, although accompanied by proposals to supply the army with wine and French brandy at a cheap rate.

'I propose to carry on all transactions relating to the French territory as hitherto, by proclamation, which I shall submit to your Lordship by every occasion; and upon which I request to have your early decision.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary General, Sir Robert Kennedy, and its enclosures, relating to the mode of doing business and accounting in the Commissariat, to which I beg to draw your Lordship's attention.

* See p. 376.

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'Your Lordship will find my opinion on this subject in a dispatch which I addressed you on the 13th April* (No. 30), to which I have nothing to add.

'It appears to me quite impossible that any account can be settled in a manner either satisfactory or advantageous to the public, in the way in which the business is now done; and the weight of responsibility thrown upon the Commissary General, viz., to account for a sum amounting now to more than 50,000,000*l.* sterling, not one shilling of which has been expended by him, or by persons appointed by him, is of a description to be quite nugatory to the public. It is besides quite clear that all the advantage will be lost of the appointment of a local auditor.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'Since I wrote to you on the 15th, I have learnt that the money expected from Lisbon for the payment of the Portuguese subsidy has arrived at Coruña; and it has been sent for by Commodore Sir George Collier. The soldiers' great coats have also arrived upon this coast.

'I am sorry to inform your Lordship, however, that according to the last accounts, the money which had been raised at Cadiz in October for the Spanish army, and ought to have arrived here on the 4th of November, was still at Cadiz.

While writing upon this subject, I think it right to lay before your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Inspector of Hospitals, stating that a considerable number of French prisoners are detained at Lisbon for want of the means of conveying them to England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 14th instant, the enemy have continued to move troops out of Bayonne,

* See Vol. X., p. 287.

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and up the right of the Adour; and, as far as I can learn, three divisions have now crossed that river.

'A force had recrossed the Adour at Urt on the 6th, and had appeared in the rear of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's position; but that movement had been foreseen and provided for; and upon the movement of our troops towards them, the enemy retired again across the Adour the same night; and there is nothing on the left of that river at present, excepting General Paris' division, towards St. Palais.

'By accounts from Lieut. General W. Clinton of the 3rd December, it appears that the enemy made another attempt on the 1st to surprise his post at Ordal, which failed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Grammont.*

MEMORANDUM.

'20th Dec., 1813.

'M. de Mailhos having arrived from the interior of France, and having expressed a strong opinion of the wishes of the people of France to see one of the Princes of the House of Bourbon in the field with this army, and an earnest desire that the Comte de Grammont should go to England, in order to make the Princes of that House acquainted with the situation of affairs, and with this opinion; and the Comte being in this neighbourhood with his regiment, I have consented to his going, and think it desirable that he should go on this mission.

'I recommended, however, what follows to his attention:

'First; that the object of his voyage to England should be an inviolable secret; and should be known only to His Majesty's Ministers, to whom I shall of course report it, and to the Princes of the House of Bourbon.

'Secondly; no public demonstration of the wishes of the people of France in favor of the House of Bourbon having yet been made, and there being no proof (although I think, from what I have experienced, seen, and heard, a great

* Now Duc de Grammont.

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To Earl Bathurst.

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'While writing upon this subject, I
the soldiers' great coats were still at

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instant, embarked, and waiting for convoy; although it is most desirable that at this season they should have been.

'The money raised at Cadiz by bills upon the Treasury has, within these last six months, been no more than equal the expenses there, and pay the Spanish subsidy. I am apprehensive, indeed, that the produce of the bills has lately much diminished, as a sum of three hundred thousand dollars which I had requested early in September His Majesty's Minister at Cadiz to send round by the 1st of November for the use of the Spanish troops in this quarter, has not yet arrived; neither has any money been lately procured from Gibraltar. From this statement your Lordship will see that, unless this army should be assisted with a very large sum of money at a very early period, the distress felt by all the troops will be most severe; and that, however desirable that I should continue in operation, and however favourable the circumstances of the moment and the season, it will be quite impossible for me to do any thing.

'I have the honour to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Earl Bathurst.*'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov. 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th, enclosing me from Lord Aberdeen, containing his Lordship's opinion of the sentiments of the Austrian Court respecting the house of Bourbon.

'I enclose you the Proclamation[1] which I have issued since I have been in France, which will show you that I have acted exactly according to your wishes and the sentiments contained in His Royal Highness's speech from the throne, which I have since received. I am happy to add that the conduct of the Portuguese and Spanish troops has been exactly what I wished; and that the natives of this part of the country are not only reconciled to the invasion but wish us success, afford us all the supplies in their power, and exert themselves to get for us intelligence. In no part of Spain have we been better, I might say so well, supplied because we really draw more supply from the country that

[1] See page 37.

'I send you a duplicate of the letter of the 31st of October, which appears to be missing, which you certainly ought to have received. It has not ceased raining since the 10th, and I have put all the troops into cantonments.

'I entertain no doubt that the Government are going to Madrid. They are preparing the *gardes du corps*, and mean, I suppose, to make a great show on entering the city.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov., 1813.

'I am concerned to be obliged to draw your Lordship's attention again to the want of money with this army. The paymasters of the regiments have received the balances due on the regimental estimates only to the 24th of May; and, in the course of three days, the arrear will have grown to one for six months; and in the ordinary course of the service, the balance of the estimates to the 24th of December ought, in a few days, to be in the course of payment, making a seventh month. I cannot say, however, that the British troops are yet in any distress. Owing to the circumstances detailed in my dispatch of the 2nd instant, the officers commanding companies have still money in their hands to make the daily payments to the 3rd or 4th of next month; but unless your Lordship should have sent out money, we shall have none after that period.

'The amount of money now received at Lisbon for bills is but small, and has lately only served to pay the Portuguese subsidy, which I have promised shall, from the month of December inclusive forward, be paid in this part of the country. It is most convenient to the Portuguese Government that it should be so, and equally convenient to our departments.

'I beg leave to remind your Lordship, however, of the necessity that there should be ships of war at Lisbon, to convey the treasure, raised in that city by bills upon the Treasury for the army, to the north coast of Spain.

'While writing upon this subject, I must mention that the soldiers' great coats were still at Oporto on the 7th

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instant, embarked, and waiting for convoy; although it is most desirable that at this season they should have them.

'The money raised at Cadiz by bills upon the Treasury has, within these last six months, done no more than defray the expenses there, and pay the Spanish subsidy. I am apprehensive, indeed, that the produce of the bills has lately much diminished, as a sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which I had requested early in September His Majesty's Minister at Cadiz to send round by the 1st of November, for the use of the Spanish troops in this quarter, has not yet arrived; neither has any money been lately procured from Gibraltar. From this statement your Lordship will see that, unless this army should be assisted with a very large sum of money at a very early period, the distress felt by all the troops will be most severe; and that, however desirable that I should continue in operation, and however favorable the circumstances of the moment and the season, it will be quite impossible for me to do any thing.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th, enclosing one from Lord Aberdeen, containing his Lordship's opinion of the sentiments of the Austrian Court respecting the house of Bourbon.

'I enclose you the Proclamation* which I have issued since I have been in France, which will show you that I have acted exactly according to your wishes and the sentiments contained in His Royal Highness's speech from the throne, which I have since received. I am happy to add that the conduct of the Portuguese and British troops has been exactly what I wished; and that the natives of this part of the country are not only reconciled to the invasion, but wish us success, afford us all the supplies in their power, and exert themselves to get for us intelligence. In no part of Spain have we been better, I might say so well, received; because we really draw more supply from the country than

* See page 237.

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we ever did from any part of Spain. The inhabitants, who had at first left their habitations, have in general returned to them, many of them at the risk of their lives, having been fired at by the French sentries at the outposts; and they are living very comfortably and quietly with our soldiers cantoned in their houses.

'The Spaniards plundered a good deal, and did a good deal of mischief, in the first two days; but even this misfortune has been of service to us. Some were executed, and many punished; and I sent all the Spanish troops back into Spain to be cantoned, which has convinced the French of our desire not to injure individuals.

'I have had a good deal of conversation with people here, and at St. Pé, regarding the sentiments of the people of France in general respecting Buonaparte and his Government; and I have found it to be exactly what might be supposed from all that we have heard and know of his system. They all agree in one opinion, viz., that the sentiment throughout France is the same as I have found it here, an earnest desire to get rid of him, from a conviction that as long as he governs they will have no peace.

'The language common to all is, that although the grievous hardships and oppression under which they suffer are intolerable, they dare not have the satisfaction even of complaining; that, on the contrary, they are obliged to pretend to rejoice, and that they are allowed only to lament in secret and in silence their hard fate.

'I enclose you an original address which has been presented to me by the constituted authorities and notables here* (which I hope your Lordship will do me the favor not

* 'MONSEIGNEUR,

'Les notables des communes de St. Jean de Luz et Siboure se présentent devant votre Seigneurie pour lui exprimer la reconnaissance de tous les habitans pour la faveur qu'ils ont de la posséder dans leur sein.

'Une guerre affreuse fait gémir en secret toute la France, qui n'a d'autre désir, d'autre besoin, que de paix. Nous savons, Monseigneur, que tous vos soins ne tendent qu'à atteindre ce but. Puissiez vous réussir dans un si noble projet! Vous aurez mérité des droits à la reconnaissance de l'univers; et nous ne cesserons d'adresser des vœux au Ciel, pour qu'il daigne conserver longtemps un héros aussi grand que sage.

(Here follow the Signatures.)

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to make public), which will show the strong sentiment here respecting the war; the same prevailed at St. Pé, and I hear of the same opinions in all parts of the country.

'I have not myself heard any opinion in favor of the House of Bourbon. The opinion stated to me upon that point is, that 20 years have elapsed since the Princes of that House have quitted France; that they are equally, if not more, unknown to France than the Princes of any other Royal House in Europe; but that the allies ought to agree to propose a Sovereign to France instead of Napoleon, who must be got rid of, if it is hoped or intended that Europe should ever enjoy peace; and that it was not material whether it was of the House of Bourbon or of any other Royal Family.

'I have taken measures to open correspondence with the interior, by which I hope to know what passes, and the sentiments of the people, and I will take care to keep your Lordship acquainted with all that I may learn. In the mean time, I am convinced more than ever that Napoleon's power stands upon corruption, that he has no adherents in France but the principal officers of his army, and the *employés civils* of the Government, and possibly some of the new proprietors; but even these last I consider doubtful.

'Notwithstanding this state of things, I recommend to your Lordship to make peace with him if you can acquire all the objects which you have a right to expect. All the powers of Europe require peace possibly more than France, and it would not do to found a new system of war upon the speculations of any individual on what he sees and learns in one corner of France. If Buonaparte becomes moderate, he is probably as good a Sovereign as we can desire in France; if he does not we shall have another war in a few years; but if my speculations are well founded, we shall have all France against him; time will have been given for the supposed disaffection to his Government to produce its effect; his diminished resources will have decreased his means of corruption, and it may be hoped that he will be engaged single-handed against insurgent France and all Europe.

'There is another view of this subject, however, and that is, the continuance of the existing war, and the line to be adopted in that case. At the present moment it is quite

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impossible for me to move at all: although the army was never in such health, heart, and condition as at present, and it is probably the most complete machine for its numbers now existing in Europe, the rain has so completely destroyed the roads that I cannot move; and, at all events, it is desirable, before I go farther forward, that I should know what the allies propose to do in the winter, which I conclude I shall learn from your Lordship as soon as the King's Government shall be made acquainted with their intentions by the King's diplomatic servants abroad. As I shall move forward, whether in the winter or the spring, I can inquire and ascertain more fully the sentiments of the people, and the Government can either empower me to decide to raise the Bourbon standard, or can decide the question hereafter themselves, after they shall have all the information before them which I can send them of the sentiments and wishes of the people.

'I can only tell you that, if I were a Prince of the House of Bourbon, nothing should prevent me from now coming forward, not in a good house in London, but in the field in France; and if Great Britain would stand by him, I am certain he would succeed. This success would be much more certain in a month or more hence, when Napoleon commences to carry into execution the oppressive measures which he must adopt in order to try to retrieve his fortunes.

'I must tell your Lordship, however, that our success, and every thing, depends upon our moderation and justice, and upon the good conduct and discipline of our troops. Hitherto these have behaved well, and there appears a new spirit among the officers, which I hope will continue, to keep the troops in order. But I despair of the Spaniards. They are in so miserable a state, that it is really hardly fair to expect that they will refrain from plundering a beautiful country, into which they enter as conquerors; particularly, adverting to the miseries which their own country has suffered from its invaders. I cannot, therefore, venture to bring them back into France, unless I can feed and pay them; and the official letter which will go to your Lordship by this post will show you the state of our finances, and our prospects. If I could now bring forward 20,000 good Spaniards, paid and fed, I should have Bayonne. If I could

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bring forward 40,000, I do not know where I should stop. Now I have both the 20,000 and the 40,000 at my command, upon this frontier, but I cannot venture to bring forward any for want of means of paying and supporting them. Without pay and food, they must plunder; and if they plunder, they will ruin us all.

'I think I can make an arrangement of the subsidy to cover the expense of 20,000 Spaniards; but all these arrangements are easily settled, if we could get the money. Where we are to get the money, excepting from England, it is impossible for me to devise; as the patriotic gentlemen at Lisbon, now that they can buy no Commissariat debts, will give us no money, or very little, for the draughts on the Treasury, and the yellow fever has put a stop to the communication with Cadiz and Gibraltar; and if we had millions at all three, we could not get a shilling for want of ships to bring it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 2.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 22 Nov., 1813.

'Les autorités constituées dans les villes et villages du territoire Français doivent continuer leurs fonctions jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

'En cas que les personnes qui les ont remplies jusqu'à présent se soient retirées avec l'armée Française, ou que ces personnes désirent quitter leur emploi, les villes et villages le feront savoir au Commandant en Chef de l'armée alliée, qui ordonnera des dispositions.

'Les personnes qui continuent à remplir leurs fonctions, et celles qui pourront être nommées pour les remplir, doivent se ressouvenir qu'il ne leur est pas permis d'avoir communication quelconque avec l'armée Française, ni avec aucune autorité du Gouvernement Français.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'I received your letter of 5 P.M. The disobedience of orders you mention is very unpleasant; and you may

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depend upon it that I will not allow any of the claims to go before a Board.

'I am going in the morning again to try to get to the right. The road was yesterday so bad, that I was obliged to give it up. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir J. Hope, K.B.'

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K.B.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 18th. Under the orders which I received from the Secretary of State, I do not conceive that I could, and therefore I did not, return your name for the medal for Busaco. But if you think that I acted under a misconception of the orders which I had received, or for any other reason did not return you when I ought to have done so, I will forward your letter to be laid before the Commander in Chief, as an appeal from my decision on the orders which I had received.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. Stewart, K.B.'

To General Dumouriez.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 22 Nov., 1813.

'Il y a long-temps que je ne vous ai écrit, et j'ai devant moi vos lettres jusqu'au 1 Novembre, aux quelles je n'ai pas encore repondu. Je vous suis bien obligé pour vos nouvelles d'Allemagne et vos réflexions sur les événemens de ce coté-là. J'ai les nouvelles du Général Stewart jusqu'au 19 Octobre, et celles de Buonaparte jusqu'à son arrivée sur le Rhin. Je respecte la facilité et l'habitude de marcher qu'ont les troupes Françaises; mais je ne peux pas croire que les troupes battues à Leipsig, qui avaient quittés Erfurt le 25, ayent pu arriver en assez grand nombre pour se battre contre 70,000 Autrichiens et Bavarois sous le Général Wrede à Hanau le 30. Ainsi je crois que Buonaparte est arrivé avec sa garde, quelque cavalerie et artillerie, et les plus forts du reste de son infanterie, les autres ayant été abandonnés comme en poste, n'étant peut-être pas suivis de très près, et que le Général Wrede lui a donné un pont d'or,

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n'ayant pas cru possible de lui faire une résistance de fer. Voilà mes spéculations sur les dernières affaires en Allemagne. Mais il est possible que le bulletin sur les affaires du 29 et 30 soit entièrement faux, et que l'armée Française est, comme on le dit, entièrement détruite.

' Vous aurez vu les rapports sur nos dernières affaires ici, depuis lesquelles nous sommes entièrement arrêtés par les pluies, et absolument embourbés. D'ailleurs les torrens sont remplis d'eau ; et j'ai été bien aise de pouvoir cantonner l'armée, qui avec exception des Espagnols, est plus en état de faire une campagne d'hiver qu'aucune armée que j'aie jamais vu.

' La Catalogne m'a donné bien desmauvais momens pendant l'automne, et j'ai bien souvent pensé a y aller.

' Peut-être que, si je regardais seulement l'Espagne, ou même si je voyais les affaires sous un aspect militaire seulement, j'aurais du y aller, parcequ'il n'y a pas de doute que Buonaparte tient en Catalogne et tiendra les facilités pour rentrer en Espagne. Je dis *peut-être,* parceque, dans ce diable de pays, où j'ai fait la guerre pendant cinq ans, j'ai toujours trouvé, comme votre Henri Quatre, qu'avec des petites armées on ne faisait rien, et qu'avec des grandes armées on mourait de faim ; et je sens, qu'avec les moyens que j'ai et le tems que je pourrais y donner, je ne pourrais pas établir, les choses en Catalogne comme elles devraient être pour tenir en campagne les forces que nous y avons, et que nous pourrons y introduire. D'ailleurs il faut que la vue purement militaire céde à la politique. J'ai vu la marche des affaires en Allemagne, et, malgré les revers très graves qui sont arrivés, j'ai cru voir des germes des succès très considerables qui sont depuis arrivés.

' Si je ne me suis pas trompé, il est bien plus important aux alliés, et à l'Espagne même, que je me porte en avant en France, au lieu de faire une guerre de forteresse en Catalogne. Même en vue militaire pure, je dirai que, s'il est vrai que Buonaparte soit pressé du côté du Rhin, comme il le parait, et que je le presse aussi du côté des Pyrenées occidentales, il n'a pas les moyens de se renforcer en Catalogne ; et les forteresses tomberont d'elles mêmes par suite des opérations ici, et ailleurs, et des blocus qui y sont établis. Ainsi, tout considéré, je me suis déter-

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miné à porter la guerre en France de ce côté-ci; et j'ai en mon pouvoir de la rendre vigoureuse autant que les circonstances le permettront. Je crois et j'espère que je ne me suis pas trompé.

'Je vous envoie la proclamation que j'ai faite en entrant. Le pays ne nous est pas contraire, les paysans ne nous font pas la guerre; ils vivent très contens avec nos soldats dans leur maisons; et les propriétés sont respectées; et à l'exception des Espagnols, que j'ai envoyés cantonner en Espagne, on n'a pas fait de mal.

'Je crois que nous nous approchons de la fin de la tyrannie la plus atroce et dégoûtante qui ait jamais affligée le monde; et que, si nous avons une autre campagne, il y aura des révolutions plus importantes pour le monde qu'aucune de celles qui sont arrivées.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Général Dumouriez.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Commodore Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th instant.

'I cannot interfere in any manner with the orders given by the Admiralty to the *Regulus* and *Dictator*. I know there are prisoners of war at Coruña, whom it is desirable to remove to England.

'I have no wish to detain the *Mullet*.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of the Transport Office.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'I enclose a memorandum regarding a Frenchman of the name of —— ——, who is now a prisoner in England, and whom, as he belongs to this part of the country, I am desirous of having released without exchange. I shall be much obliged to you, therefore, if you will comply with this request, and permit M. —— to return to his home.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of the Transport Office.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'Having referred to the Commissary General your Lordship's dispatch of the 11th instant, regarding the Commissariat of the army acting on the Eastern coast of the Peninsula, I beg to transmit for your information the copy of a letter which has been received on the subject from Sir R. Kennedy, who appears to be of opinion that no advantage will be derived by the adoption of the arrangement which has been proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'The rain which commenced on the 11th inst. continued almost without intermission till the 19th at night, and has left the roads and country in such a state as to be at this moment impracticable for any general movement of the troops.

'The distress of the Spanish troops and other considerations affecting them, and seeing that I could not immediately carry on any operations, induced me to order them into cantonments within the Spanish frontier on the 12th instant; and the army of reserve of Andalusia are well cantoned in the valley of Baztan, while that part of the 4th army, called the army of Galicia, are on the high road between Irun and Hernani. I have sent General Longa's division to the rear to Medina de Pomar, as having become quite unfit for service.

'Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill reconnaitred the enemy's post at the *tête de pont* at Cambo on the 12th, and again on the 16th. The enemy withdrew from it on the latter day, having blown up the bridge; and I was then enabled to place the British and Portuguese troops on the 17th in cantonments very much closed up, having the right under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill at Espellete and Cambo; the right of the centre under Marshal Sir William Beresford at Ustaritz and Arrauntz; the left of the centre at Arcangues and Arbonne; and Lieut. General Sir John Hope's corps on the high road in front of St. Jean de Luz, having their advanced posts near Anglet.

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[illegible] of intelligence the second time occurring [illegible] to the [illegible] which the enemy recommenced [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] on which occasion [illegible] Vimeiro was [illegible] occupied.

Marshal Sir William Beresford on the same day moved [illegible] upon [illegible] and [illegible] the enemy's [illegible] on the following morning before daylight the enemy made an attempt to move them in and surprise the village. This failed in consequence [illegible] the Marshal having the command of the 4th Portuguese [illegible] Brigade, and in the first operation and loss of the 4th [illegible] under Lieut.-Colonel Drummond fell.

No [illegible] reports from Catalonia are [illegible] the 3rd Nov., and nothing of importance has occurred. Lieut.-General Clinton had moved the Anglo-Sicilian corps to Villa Franca, where it was joined with Generals Mackenzie's division of the 2nd Spanish army. The rest and the Spanish army remained nearly in the situation in which they were before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

[illegible]

Earl Bathurst.

To Lord Bathurst.

My Lord, St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

I am sending you Sir Stapleton's application for a cavalry medal. I must tell you that I stated to him the mode in which Government gave the orders that a medal should be given for any service, and the rules under which the list for any particular medal were made out under my direction; and I told him that I had never applied for a medal for the

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troops for any service whatever, and that I did not think his application would be successful. He has desired, however, that it should go to your Lordship, and I send it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th, regarding the conduct of the troops at San Sebastian; and I have sent to Sir Thomas Graham the principal libels upon that subject, and what I had written to the Ambassador upon it, and the copy of the publication by the Spanish Government.

'The fact is, that the libels in the *Duende* were published by an officer of the War Department, who is the editor of that paper; and they were part of a scheme to reconcile the Spanish public to my removal from the command. There is one of them, that in which the people of Spain are called upon to rise and revenge the supposed injury done to the town of San Sebastian, upon which I proposed to make a complaint to the British Government, if the Spanish Government had, as usual, taken no notice of the matter. I made no secret of this intention, which is, I believe, the reason why they published what they did in the supplement of their Gazette of the 20th of October.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Nov., 1813.

'Since I received your letter of the 10th, regarding the Prince of Orange, I am sorry to tell you that I have not been able to see him, as he has got the ophthalmia rather badly, although I understand he is in no danger of losing his eyes.

'I am, however, decidedly of opinion, that under existing circumstances he ought to return to England; and I propose to recommend him to return immediately that he recovers.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

My dear Lord, St. Jean de Luz, 31st Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 15th regarding the Rocket brigade. The only reason why I wished to have it was to get the horses; but as we are to have them at all events, I am perfectly satisfied.

I do not want to set fire to any town, and I do not know any other use of the rockets.

Believe me, &c.

'Earl Bathurst.' WELLINGTON.

To Major General Pack.

'My dear Pack, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'Sir Stapleton Cotton has sent here your resignation of your situation on the staff; and, although you have not written here a line to explain the motives of this resignation, I venture to write to you upon it, having thought it probable that it might have been occasioned by the inactive state in which the circumstances of the war had kept the cavalry lately; and having since heard that it had been occasioned by your finding that junior officers to you had been employed to command divisions of infantry.

'In regard to the first, I had mentioned to Sir Stapleton, that I had always intended that you should have the general charge of the cavalry with the right of the army, and that I should request you to come up when the army made its late movement. I cannot account for having forgotten to do so, excepting by the sense I had always that we should not find the cavalry of great use in our late operations; and that it did not occur to me to provide a commander for that on the right. It is not impossible that I may immediately make a disposition of the right of the army which will afford more scope and more opportunity, and, indeed, will occasion a necessity for using the cavalry; and if you should be induced to alter your mind, I should wish you to join General Sir Rowland Hill at Espelette, leaving the command of your brigade with the senior officer.

'In regard to the other point, I have to mention that I have as yet no opportunity of giving the *command* of a division of infantry to any body; and the officers lately

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appointed are only in temporary charge till the commanders of the divisions shall return. I fully recollect your willingness to serve, as well as your habit of serving, either with cavalry or infantry; but I acknowledge that I should not have thought of putting you in the temporary charge of a division of infantry, or even of giving you the command of one, unless you should express a wish to have it, or I should be tolerably certain that it would be agreeable to you. If, however, it is so, you may depend upon it that you cannot be more desirous to command a division of infantry than I shall be to see you at the head of one.

'I hope that, if your resignation has been occasioned by either of the circumstances to which I have above adverted, you will be induced, by what I have above written to you, to withdraw it; at all events I shall be happy to see you here.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Fane.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov., 1813.

'The circumstances which occurred here lately, the inconvenience which we felt, and are now feeling, from the plunder and irregularities of the Spanish troops, and the impossibility which exists of getting them into any order, or of being sure of them, unless we should take their food as well as their payment into our own hands, at least when they shall serve beyond the Spanish frontier, have induced me to wish to alter the existing distribution of the subsidy.

'It is obvious that, when it comes to be expended upon food and all the appurtenances, such as the pay and maintenance, of means of transport, &c., it will not support any thing like half the number of men that could be supported by its being given as pay only; but it is equally certain, that for all our future objects it will be thrown away unless laid out in the mode which I propose.

'That which I would propose is, that we should, after the issue which I some time ago wrote should be made on the 1st of November to the five armies, cease all issues of the same description; and that, after the end of December, we should cease to pay Whittingham and Roche's divisions,

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Don Carlos, the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, the depôt at Cadiz, &c., leaving them all to be provided for by the Spanish Government; and that we should engage to pay and feed men of infantry, to be employed in France with this army; all the rest of the Spanish army to be employed in Spain, the greater part in getting possession of the fortresses on the Eastern coast, and about 20,000 men on this frontier as a corps de reserve, and the whole of these to be exclusively at the charge of the Spanish Government.

'Let me know if you approve of this scheme, and if you do, I will propose it in a formal manner with estimates of expense, &c. &c.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that, since I wrote to your Lordship on the 21st, I have received a letter from His Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz stating, that the money intended for the Spanish troops serving in this quarter is ready, and waiting for a vessel of war to carry it round, which had been asked for some time before, but had not arrived.

'It is most desirable that some measures should be adopted to give the army that assistance from the navy in convoys, and for the conveyance of money, which is necessary in its present situation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov., 1813.

'It is reported here that —— —— is coming out in order to go and take the command of the troops on the Eastern coast.

'If I am to remain in command of the Spanish armies, is doubtful, and the British General commanding the Sicilian corps is to command all the troops on the coast, —— —— is not exactly the person I should

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select for such a charge. If I am not to command the Spanish armies, the General Officer commanding the Anglo Sicilian corps will not command on the Eastern coast; I must instruct him to co-operate with the Spanish armies, and must define, as accurately as I can, what he is and what he is not to do. —— —— is not the kind of man to be in such a delicate situation as that in which the General commanding that corps will find himself, even after the most detailed instructions from me.

'Besides, I have lately brought under your Lordship's consideration certain propositions for breaking up that corps, and sending the whole or part to Sicily.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Bromhead.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 25th Nov., 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of private —— ——, of the Royal Staff corps, and I request the Court to revise the evidence and their sentence.

'It is desirable that they should revise the evidence so far as to inquire into the characters of the witnesses on the defence, and whether they were not the men stated in the charge to have been concerned with —— —— in the plunder.

'The evidence of Major Wade, the prosecutor, is positive as to the fact charged against the prisoner, and is fully sufficient to convict him; and is not contradicted by that of the two witnesses produced on the defence, even supposing these witnesses should be deemed creditable. These two witnesses, however, were the men concerned with the prisoner in plundering the house, as stated in the charge, as the Court will find by extending their inquiries to that fact, and were tried and punished in their regiment for the same crime. They are liable to be examined as witnesses; but, adverting to the charge, which states that the prisoner Forbes ought to have prevented them from plundering, and to the character of these witnesses as convicted plunderers on the very occasion which is the object of the inquiry of the Court, I think they will be disposed to admit that their

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testimony cannot be brought in competition with that of Major Wade, which is positive to all the facts, and fully sufficient to convict the prisoner.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Bromhead.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 25 Nov., 1813.

'J'ai reçu trois lettres de votre part, auxquelles je n'ai pas encore repondu. J'ai ordonné qu'on demandat raison à l'officier commandant la cavalerie à Logroño, et au Commissaire du 3me régiment de dragons, de leur conduite. Pour ce qui regarde les cantonnemens, il me parait que, si vous laissez ceux de la vallée d'Araquil vuides, il n'y aurait point d'inconvénient à ce que vous preniez ceux que vous préférez. Mais comme je vais faire encore un mouvement avant de prendre les cantonnemens pour l'hiver, je vous prie de rester où vous êtes jusqu'à ce que je vous écrive encore.

'Je n'ai aucune nouvelle de Cadiz; mais à ce que j'entends on a accepté ma démission. En attendant il parait que tout va de mal en pire; et il est impossible de prévoir comment tout finira.

'L'argent pour vos armées, la 3me et la 4me, a été prêt à la fin du mois passé, et attend seulement un vaisseau. Je l'attends à chaque moment, et je n'ai nul doute qu'il arrivera incessamment.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov., 1813.

'Lord F. Somerset has shown me your letter of the 20th, regarding the claim of Mr. ——— and Mr. * * *.

'The latter gentleman appears to be aware of the delicacy of the interference of yourself or me in the business. In truth, they have no claim on the Spanish Government. They were promised certain advantages by the Governor [illegible]nte Video, General Elio, on condition of their performing certain services; they failed in performing those

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services, *i. e.* in bringing the arms to Monte Video, and they can have no claim to the remission of the duties.

'Neither do I think it would be proper in me to make myself an agent to Messrs. ———, &c., to procure the acknowledgment of General Elio of the bargain between him and Mr. ——— against my own Government.

It appears to me that the whole transaction is to be attributed to the crooked policy at the court of Rio Janeiro, in the province of Buenos Ayres, and the fears of Lord —— to assist the legal Government of the country, contrary to the wishes of Lord * * *.

'Let those noble Lords or their employers pay the piper; we have nothing to say to such transactions.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 26th, regarding —— ——. I wrote the letter regarding him, in consequence of what was agreed with you; and you will judge of his staying, particularly considering what Hill thinks of him, upon whom the laboring oar will fall in the next operation, and that the operation must now necessarily be deferred in consequence of the state of the weather.

'I ordered the balks and plank of thirteen pontoons to be sent to Ustaritz yesterday; but if you can do without them, it is so much the better. There is nothing new.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov., 1813.

'I observe, by General Barnes's report of the 26th to the Quarter Master General, that the river was partially fordable on that day; but I conclude that the rain of last night will have made some difference; and, at all events, the roads are impassable.

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'I think it probable that, if the enemy were to withdraw their sentries from the neighbourhood of the bridge in the bad weather, it might be possible to repair the bridge during the night, even though we should not have possession of the right bank by the fords. A few planks might be thrown over in the first instance, and a piquet placed in the house; or a boat might be brought from Ustaritz to pass over a covering party, and then the bridge might be repaired during the night. The enemy could not then occupy the village on the other side.

'Would any ground on your side command that on which the enemy are constructing a work? It appeared to me that it would, though my view was cursory. If it is so, it might be as well to make cover for guns to enfilade their work.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Brisbane.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov., 1813.

'I have the honor to return the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of privates —— —— and —— ——, and I beg that the sentence on the prisoner Kelly may be revised.

'The Court having found the prisoner Kelly guilty of the whole charge of burglary, the legal sentence for that offence is death, and not transportation for life, which is not legal for any part of the prisoner's offence.

'For the *stealing*, simply, seven years' transportation would be a legal sentence.

'And for the receiving the stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen, fourteen years' transportation would be a legal sentence.

'In revising the sentence I beg the Court Martial to observe, that the crime of robbing officers in their tents has become very common in the army; and that, having found the prisoner guilty of the burglary, it is expedient that they [illegible]ntence the whole punishment allotted by the law.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*[illegible] Brisbane.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To General Don Luis Lacy.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov., 1813.

'I have received two letters from your Excellency in regard to certain affairs, which it was necessary that I should refer to the Portuguese Government; to both of which I should have returned an answer long ago, only that Marshal Sir William Beresford, to whom I had referred them, sent the originals, instead of copies, into Portugal; and I now write answers from a recollection of their contents, rather than to delay it longer.

'The first related to the desertion into Portugal of certain persons liable to the recruiting laws in Galicia.

'Your Excellency is possibly not aware that the Governments of Spain and Portugal have made a convention, by which it has been agreed that the inhabitants of the one country, residing or being found in the other, shall be liable to the recruiting laws of the country in which they are found.

'It is obvious that this law is impolitic. Spaniards will not serve in Portuguese regiments; neither will the subjects of Portugal serve in the Spanish army.

'Marshal Sir William Beresford, therefore, has suggested to the Government of Portugal to propose to that of Spain to put an end to this convention, and to agree upon another, to deliver up, on both sides, all persons liable to the recruiting laws of either country, residing in the other. Till, however, the convention above referred to shall be altered, your Excellency will be aware that nothing can be done on this subject.

'I likewise referred to Marshal Sir William Beresford your letter regarding the murder committed in Galicia, supposed by inhabitants of Portugal; and I enclose the answer of the Marshal on that subject, from which you will see that directions have been given to the Governor of the province of Minho to exert himself to discover the persons guilty of this offence, supposed to be in that province.

'I take this opportunity of assuring you, that you will always find me ready to assist you in every view which you may have to forward the service and to preserve the peace of the interesting country under your charge; and, from the

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experience which I have had of the inclinations of the officers in the service of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, I can venture to answer for them that they will do every thing in their power to forward your views, they having no object so much at heart as that, by a cordial union of all the allies, and by assisting each other in removing the difficulties in the internal government of each, the efforts of the whole may be the more strenuously exerted against the foreign and common enemy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Don Luis Lacy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 27 Nov., 1813.

'Je vous envoie une lettre du Commissaire Général sur un pillage de biscuit par l'armée de la Galice dans la retraite de Salamanque au mois de Novembre de l'année dernière; dont je vous serai bien obligé de me faire dire si vous savez quelque chose.

'Si les troupes prirent le biscuit, comme le disent les charretiers, ce sera un *à compte* entre les deux Gouvernemens, et il serait dur de le faire payer aux charretiers sur le loyer de leurs charrettes. Si les troupes de Galice ne prirent pas le biscuit, ou s'il n'y a pas quelque preuve là-dessus, il faut que je fasse payer le prix du biscuit aux charretiers.

'Il y a bien long-temps que je ne vous ai écrit, mais vous aurez vu les nouvelles dans les journaux; et pour des réflexions sur les événemens du jour, il y en a tant à faire que je n'ai pas le temps de les écrire, ni vous le loisir de les lire. D'ailleurs vous savez les faire aussi bien que moi.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 27 Nov., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 25, dans laquelle vous me faites entendre qu'il est douteux que le Capitaine Tarleton et les Lieuts. Hovenden et Hughes soient renvoyés à l'armée ou en Angleterre en échange pour le Capitaine Morand et les Lieuts. Blanchard et Maignal

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que j'ai renvoyés il y a quelques jours à l'armée Française par suite de la convention que j'avais faite avec votre Excellence au mois de Septembre passé. Votre Excellence se ressouviendra que le 21 Septembre vous me proposâtes un échange d'officiers contenant les noms des six officiers ci-dessus nommés, à laquelle proposition j'ai repondu le 24 Septembre, vous proposant des changemens dans la liste que votre Excellence m'avait envoyée, et contenant l'échange du Capitaine Tarleton pour le Capitaine Morand, du Lieut. Hovenden pour le Lieut. Blanchard, et du Lieut. Hughes, pour le Lieut. Maignal, à laquelle proposition votre Excellence m'a repondu le 27 Septembre, en ces mots :

'" J'ai reçu les propositions d'échange de la part de votre Excellence, lesquelles étant jointes à la lettre qu'elle m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire à la date du 24 de ce mois; les propositions sont acceptées, avec le seul changement de faire renvoyer en France le Chef de bataillon d'artillerie Espagnol fait prisonnier à Badajoz, &c. &c."

' Dans ma lettre du 29 Septembre j'ai fait savoir à votre Excellence les raisons qui empêchaient l'échange du Chef d'Escadron Anthoine; et l'échange est resté comme proposé de la part de votre Excellence, avec les changemens proposés par moi dans ma lettre du 24 Septembre, et agrées par votre Excellence dans votre lettre du 27, avec la seule exception des Colonels FitzGerald et Anthoine, qui n'étaient pas echangés.

' J'ai mis en exécution tout ce qui me regardait en cette convention, comme je l'ai dit à votre Excellence dans ma lettre du 15 Novembre, et même j'ai fait plus; me fiant à la loyauté et à l'honneur de votre Excellence, le Capitaine Morand et les Lieuts. Blanchard et Maignal étant arrivés au quartier général, je les ai renvoyés à l'armée Française.

' Mais comme il devient douteux que le Capitaine Tarleton et les Lieuts. Hovenden et Hughes me soient renvoyés, ou seront renvoyés en Angleterre, je réclame ces officiers, et je fais la demande formelle à votre Excellence ou de mettre en exécution la convention qu'elle a faite ou de me les renvoyer.

' Pour ce qui regarde les proportions d'officiers Espagnols et Portugais que votre Excellence me dit, dans votre lettre du 25 Novembre, pourraient être renvoyés en Angle-

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terre au lieu des officiers nommés par votre Excellence et convenus avec moi dans vos lettres du mois de Septembre, votre Excellence se ressouviendra qu'il n'a été question dans votre correspondance avec moi des proportions d'Espagnols et de Portugais en les échanges de prisonniers que dans votre lettre du 29 Octobre, et seulement à égard d'un échange général que vous me proposâtes, auquel je vous repondis le 2 Novembre, que je ne croyais pas que j'avais le pouvoir de faire un arrangement de l'étendue proposée par votre Excellence sans consulter les vœux de mon Gouvernement.

'Cette proposition donc ne peut nullement être censée avoir égard à la convention faite avec moi au mois de Septembre, dans laquelle les noms étaient specifiés.

'Je n'ai jamais consenti que les non-combattans soient rendus de part et d'autre ; mais j'ai consenti à faire une convention pour les rendre quand votre Excellence serait autorisé par M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, d'une manière formelle et usitée, à faire telle convention.

'Mais il parait, par les circonstances qui font le sujet de cette lettre, que toute convention est inutile, et que, malgré les promesses, les stipulations ne sont pas mises en exécution de la part de votre Excellence. Ainsi une autre convention serait déplacée, et je me rétracte, comme j'en ai le droit, et je ne ferai aucune convention qui ne peut s'exécuter d'elle-même sur les lieux jusqu'à ce que celle déjà faite ait été mise à exécution.

'J'ai l'honneur cependant de faire savoir à votre Excellence que je n'ai pas rappellé les ordres que j'avais donnés que M. Payan et le Lieut. Mallet soient renvoyés d'Angleterre en échange pour M. Jesse et le Lieut. Joyce, malgré que, dans les circonstances, j'en aurais le droit.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. Je prie votre Excellence d'observer que le 26, avant de recevoir votre lettre du 25, j'ai pareillement renvoyé aux avant postes de l'armée Française le Lieut. Durand pour être échangé pour le Lieut. Russell, du 34me régiment, selon la liste convenue au mois de Septembre dernier. Si le Lieut. Russell n'est pas renvoyé, je réclame le Lieut. Durand.'

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov., 1813.

'Matters are becoming so bad between us and the Spaniards, that I think it necessary to draw your attention seriously to the subject.

'You will have seen the libels about San Sebastian, which I know were written and published by an officer of the War Department, and I believe under the direction of the Minister at War, Don Juan O'Donoju. Advantage has been taken of the impression made by these libels to circulate others, in which the old stories are repeated about the outrages committed by Sir John Moore's army in Galicia; to endeavor to irritate the public mind about our still keeping garrisons in Cadiz and Carthagena, and particularly in Ceuta; to exaggerate the conduct of our traders in South America, and every little concern of a master of a ship who may behave ill in a Spanish port; each of which is represented as an attack upon the sovereign authority of the Spanish nation.

'I believe these libels all proceed from the same source, the Government, their immediate servants and officers; and although I have no reason to believe that they have as yet made any impression on the nation at large, they certainly have upon the officers of the Government, and even upon the principal officers of the army. These persons must see that, if the libels are not written or encouraged by the Government, they are at least not discouraged: they know that we are odious to the Government, and they treat us accordingly.

'The Spanish troops plunder every thing they approach; neither their own nor our magazines are sacred. But, till lately, there was some semblance of inquiry, and of a desire to punish the offenders: lately these acts of disorder have been left entirely unnoticed, till I have interfered with my authority as Commander in Chief of the Spanish army to enforce it. The civil magistrates in the country have not only refused us assistance, but have positively ordered the inhabitants not to give it for payment; and where robberies have been discovered, and property proved to belong to the

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Commissariat, the law has been violated, and possession withheld. This was the case lately at Tolosa.

'Then, what is more extraordinary, and more difficult to understand, is a transaction which lately occurred at Fuenterrabia. In the arrangement of the cantonments, and station for general hospitals, it was settled that the British and Portuguese hospitals should go to that town. There is a building there which had been a Spanish hospital; and the Spanish authority, who gave it over to our person, who was to have charge of the hospital, wanted to carry off, in order to burn as firewood, the boards, &c., which are the beds, in order that our soldiers might not have the use of them: and these are the people to whom we have given medicines, instruments, &c., whose wounded and sick we have taken into our hospitals, &c., and to whom we have rendered every service in our power, after having recovered their country from the enemy!

'I beg your Lordship to observe, that these persons are not the people of Spain, but the officers of the Government, who would not dare to conduct themselves in this manner, if they did not know that their conduct was agreeable to their employers. If the spirit is not checked, however; if we do not show that we are sensible of the injury done to our characters, and of the injustice and unfriendly nature of such proceedings, we must expect that the people at large will soon behave towards us in the same manner, and that we shall have no friend, or none who will dare to avow himself as such, in Spain.

'I will now request your Lordship to consider what will be the consequence of this state of affairs, supposing that any reverse was to happen; or that, in consequence of an aggravation of these injuries and insults, and of this unfriendly conduct, or for any other reason, you were to think it proper to withdraw your army. I think I should experience great difficulty in retiring through Spain into Portugal, the Spanish people being hostile, from the peculiar nature of our equipments; and I think I might be able to embark the army at Pasages, in spite of all the French and Spanish armies united. But I should be much more certain of getting clear off, as we ought, if we had possession

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of San Sebastian; and this view of the subject is the motive for the advice I am about to give you, as the remedy for the evils with which I have made you acquainted.

'First, then, I recommend to you to alter the nature of your political relations with Spain, and to have nothing here but a *Chargé d'Affaires*. My brother is of the same opinion as I am upon this point.

'Secondly; I recommend to you to complain seriously of the conduct of the Government and their servants; to remind them that Cadiz, Carthagena, and I believe Ceuta, were garrisoned by British troops at their earnest request; and that the troops were not sent to the two former till the Government agreed to certain conditions; and that, if our troops had not garrisoned the last, the place would, before now, have been in the hands of the Moors.

'Thirdly; I recommend to you to demand, as security for the safety of the King's troops, against the criminal disposition of the Government, and of those in authority under them, that a British garrison should be admitted into San Sebastian, giving notice that, unless this demand were complied with, the troops should be withdrawn.

'Fourthly; I recommend to you to withdraw the troops if this demand be not complied with, be the consequences what they may, and to be prepared accordingly. You may rely upon this, that if you take a firm, decided line, and show your determination to go through with it, you will have the Spanish nation with you, you will bring the Government to their senses, and you will put an end at once to all the petty cabals and counteraction existing at the present moment, and you will not be under the necessity of bringing matters to extremities. If you take any other than a decided line, and one which, in its consequences, will involve them in ruin, you may depend upon it you will gain nothing, and will only make matters worse.

'I recommend these measures to you, whatever may be the decision respecting my command of the army. They are probably the more necessary if I should keep the command. The truth is, that a crisis is approaching in our connexion with Spain; and if you do not bring the Government and nation to their senses before they go too far, you

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will inevitably lose all the advantages which you might expect from the services rendered to them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 18th, Nos. 8 and 9.

'There appears to me no objection to your supplying General Elio with the powder and 12 pounder shot, which he requires from the stores of your battering train, which I will take care shall be replaced as soon as the return of health at Gibraltar and Cadiz will allow of a communication with those ports.

'In the mean time, I beg to know what quantity of powder and shot you will give General Elio, and what quantity of 12 pounder shot you will have remaining, stating how much for each gun.

'I beg to know also of what kind, and what number, of intrenching tools, of each kind, you require.

'I have made known to the Secretary of State your want of money.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Lambert.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Private —— ——, of the —rd regiment, and the recommendation of the Court; and I request the Court to reconsider the expediency of making the latter.

'I consider all punishments to be for the sake of example, and the punishment of military men in particular is expedient only in cases where the prevalence of any crime, or the evils resulting from it, are likely to be injurious to the public interests.

'I beg the Court to consider their recommendation in this light, and to apply it to the existing circumstances and

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situation of the army, and to what is notorious in regard to this crime.

'The increase of the number, and the aggravated nature, of the disorders committed by the soldiers, and the inadequacy of the ordinary course of the military law to prevent or restrain them, have induced His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and Government, to form two squadrons of the Cavalry Staff corps, in aid of twenty five Provosts Marshal, to endeavor to effect that object. These endeavors have obviously not yet produced the effect wished for; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the odium attached to the character and office of the person, whose business it is to prevent others from committing profitable crimes, will have the effect of preventing the attainment of the object in view.

'But if, besides the odium attached to the Staff Corps, there is to be danger in the execution of the duty required from the persons belonging to it; if a serjeant can be resisted with impunity when endeavoring to prevent a private soldier from plundering and destroying a house; if such serjeant, as appears by the proceedings of the Court Martial, is put in fear of his life in the execution of his duty, and is actually obliged to remonstrate with the private soldier to induce him not to shoot him; what can be expected?

'I beg to inform the Court Martial that a very common, and a most alarming crime in this army is that of striking and otherwise resisting, sometimes even by firing at, non-commissioned officers, and even officers, in the execution of their duty. It will not be disputed that there is no crime so fatal to the very existence of an army, and no crime which officers, sworn as the members of a General Court Martial are, should feel so anxious to punish, as that of which this soldier has been guilty.

'It is very unpleasant to me to be obliged to resist the inclination of the General Court Martial, to save the life of this soldier; but I would wish the Court to observe, that if the impunity with which this offence, clearly proved, shall have been committed, should, as is probable, occasion resistance to authority in other instances, the supposed mercy will turn out to be extreme cruelty, and will occasion the loss of some valuable men to the service.

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'The character of this soldier does not appear to be quite so good as is stated in the letter from the Court. The officer, Captain ——, obviously knew nothing about him, and did not even know his name.

'Upon the whole, I recommend to the Court to withdraw their recommendation, and to allow the law to take its course.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Lambert.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I have received a letter and enclosures of the 29th October, from General Wynyard, regarding the removal of the clothing of the 57th regiment from Lisbon to Santander.

'I do not understand what occasioned the order of Lieut. General Sir William Stewart of the 23rd September, which is one of the enclosures, as, if he had made any application to me, or the Quarter Master General, on the subject, he would have met the same disposition, which has always existed on my part, to accommodate the Colonels of regiments with the public means of transport.

'I have always, however, considered that the Colonel of a regiment was responsible for the delivery of the clothing of his regiment at the station in which it might be; and, although from the peculiar nature of the service in the Peninsula, and the difficulty, and even impossibility, of procuring means of land transport, and the necessity of having the clothing conveyed to the regiments by an arrangement made at head quarters, and applicable to all, and by the means of transport at the disposal of the public, I have never ceased to consider the Colonels responsible till the clothing is delivered to the regiments; and, in case of losses, they have been liable to go before a Board of Claims.

'I would beg leave to recommend an adherence to the same system, as equally advantageous to the Colonels, and more convenient to the public service.

'For instance, the clothing of some regiments was lately lost by a transport running into Santoña and being captured, in consequence of the blockading ship having quitted

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her station. If the clothing is considered as the property of the Colonel, he will, as a matter of course, replace it, and will recover for his loss from a Board of Claims. If it is considered as the property of the public from the period at which it went into the stores at Lisbon, in what mode, from what funds, under whose directions, and at whose responsibility is it to be replaced? What are the regiments to do in the mean time for want of clothing till these questions shall be decided?

'I have taken upon myself so far to decide them, as to order the commanding officers of the regiments in question to apply for fresh clothing from their Colonels.

'In regard to the clothing at Plymouth also, I would beg to observe, that if the clothing is to be considered as belonging to the public from the time it is lodged in store there, it will be desirable that there should be a storekeeper in charge of it. Then the question arises, what quantity of clothing for each regiment is to be lodged in store at Plymouth? Is it to be for the full establishment, or for effective numbers? and if for the latter, at what period of the year are they to be calculated?

'I am fully aware that the clothing must be brought to the army by some public arrangement, and I am prepared accordingly, as soon as I shall know that there is any clothing at Plymouth, and for what regiments; but I would recommend that it should be at the risk of the Colonels till it shall reach the regiments, leaving them to recover from Boards of Claims.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose two letters which I have received from Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, in which he claims the medal for the battle of Busaco.

'I confess that I did not understand, from the first of the two letters, that the Lieutenant General wished that the subject should be referred to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; and I made him acquainted with the prin-

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ciples on which I had ordered that the lists should be made out for each medal, for which I had received directions from the Secretary of State to send returns.

'In answer to this information, I received the second letter, and the copy of one which the Lieutenant General had already written to His Royal Highness, of the 19th November, from which I observe that he had already referred the subject for His Royal Highness's decision, notwithstanding the 2nd article of the orders of His Royal Highness of the 1st October, 1813, which accompanied the medals recently transmitted to the officers.

'It certainly cannot be meant by that General Order that the decision of any Commander of the Forces shall be final on the claim of any officer to this mark of distinction, and I can feel no objection to the revision by His Royal Highness of my decision on this, or any other subject.

'It remains then for me only to state the principles on which I acted, in making the returns for the Busaco medal, which I believe will be found strictly conformable to the subsequent instructions of the Secretary of State, the Earl of Liverpool, of the 3rd September, 1811, and His Royal Highness's orders of the 1st October, 1813.

'I have always conceived that, by the words *personally and particularly engaged*, it was meant for the infantry that they should be at least engaged with musketry *in general;* and so I have applied them. There certainly may be instances in which troops may be engaged in a cannonade, in which their conduct may be so conspicuously gallant as to induce a Commander of the Forces to use his discretion, and return the officers for a medal, ordered for such an occasion; but I have not yet seen such a cannonade, and I have always considered that to be engaged at least with musketry was necessary.

'Now, it happened that in the battle of Busaco the 2nd division of infantry were not engaged "personally or particularly," or in any other manner, and I do not believe received a single shot of any description. The medal was not given for marches previous to, or during, or after the battle of Busaco, but to those "personally and particularly" engaged in the battle; and I therefore did not return Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, who commanded, and has not

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made a claim, or Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, or any other of the officers of that division.

'I would beg His Royal Highness likewise to observe, that there are other divisions in the same predicament, the whole army having been in the field on that day, and some even having lost men by cannonade, and even by the effect of distant musketry, whose officers are not returned.

'None of the cavalry, or of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th divisions of infantry were returned, excepting a few of the light infantry of the 1st division, nor the officers of a large part of the Portuguese army not engaged; but if Lieut. General Sir William Stewart's claim be admitted, it will be necessary to revise the list, not only for this battle, but for all the others for which medals have been granted.

'I have received many claims for medals since the publication of the Orders upon the subject, some of which, in my opinion, are founded; and I propose hereafter to transmit them, to be laid before His Royal Highness, with my opinion of the grounds on which they ought to be granted. For others there is no foundation whatever, under the Instructions and General Orders; and I beg to know whether it is His Royal Highness's wish that the whole should be transmitted to him, or that I shall forward only those for which there appears to me to be a fair foundation, rejecting the others.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 22nd instant. The weather cleared for a few days, and I was in hopes that I should have been able to extend our posts beyond the Nive; but the rain has again commenced, and it is impossible to move the troops by the cross roads at present.

'The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the Light division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected on the morning of the 23rd; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the in-

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trenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them; in doing which some loss, of which I enclose the return, was incurred, and Captain Hobkirk, of the 43rd, was made prisoner.

'My last reports from Catalonia are of the 18th instant, at which period no change had taken place.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from General W. Clinton.

'It must be obvious to your Lordship, from the statement which I lately sent you of the pecuniary wants of this army, that I have no means of assisting General Clinton; and as the General reports direct to your Lordship, I only hope that he has reported his wants, and that some measures will have been adopted to relieve them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov., 1813.

'The Prince of Orange is better, and will go to England as soon as a vessel can be given for his conveyance.

'I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will send out to Pasages 3000 or 4000 stand of arms and sets of buff accoutrements for the soldiers recovered from their wounds.

'We have plenty of arms in Portugal, but no ships to remove them, or ships of war to give them convoy.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose the morning state.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov., 1813.

'I send Fremantle with a letter to the outposts, on the old subject of exchange of prisoners.

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'It is reported here that —— —— has had a good deal of conversation with the French officer at the outposts. He is a very good kind of man, but the last person who should be allowed to have such conversations; and I shall be obliged to you if you will give him a hint upon the subject, and refer him to the General Orders of the year 1810.

'It appears that we have got a fresh lease of the bad weather.

'I hope that you are quite well. I have no news from any quarter.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Hope, K.B.'

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day relative to the Lieut. General Don José Worster.

'I have not by me at present the papers relating to Don José Worster's case; which, as well as I recollect, is as follows:—

'Some time in the month of July or August, 1812, and before I had any thing to say to the Spanish army, Lieut. General Don José Worster wrote me directly a complaint of the Commanding General in Castille, Don Carlos de España, and the Commanding Officer of Ciudad Rodrigo, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, not in very respectful terms of those persons, and contrary to all the rules of every military establishment. I sent this complaint to Don Carlos de España, who thought proper to direct that the Lieut. General should be put in arrest, and tried for having departed from the accustomed and ordered channel, in making his complaint, and having sent it to me, who had nothing to say to him or to his complaints, or to the Spanish army.

'At that time, as since, Great Britain assisted the Spanish Government with money, which was in general advanced from the military chest of the British army under my command; and His Majesty's Government and His Ambassador at Cadiz had been pleased to leave to my discretion the distribution of the sums of money thus advanced for the Spanish service. I conceived that the best use which I could

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make of the money, of which the distribution was intrusted to me, was to pay those who were really present and doing duty with their corps, as far as it would go. If I had had ten times the amount to distribute, it would not have paid those who, by the abuses of the times, were absent from their duty, and those who, by the defects of the military law, were under trial for their offences. Whatever claim they might have upon the public treasure under the regulations of the service, they had none upon the pecuniary assistance given to Spain by Great Britain, which was not sufficient for those who were doing their duty and fighting in the cause of their country.

'Lieut. General Don José Worster then being in arrest, was, by my desire, never included since his arrest in any estimate sent to me of pay for the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo; and his pay, if it is due to him, or if he is to get it, must be paid by the Spanish treasury.

'Acting on the part of Great Britain, I never will consent to pay any officer or soldier with the funds of the military chest of the British army, who is not doing his duty at his station, unless he should have been wounded, and should be absent on account of his wounds. But that is no reason why the regulations of the Spanish service should not take effect; and that if an officer is entitled to his pay when in arrest for 18 months, for a crime which ought not to take an hour to inquire into, he should not receive it according to the regulations of the service.

'I repeat, therefore, the request made to you by my desire by the chief of the Staff on the 17th of September last, that Lieut. General Don José Worster may be paid.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will forward to Hill the letter which accompanies this; and inquire what the state of the fords at Cambo is this afternoon. I beg to know also what is the state of those at and near Ustaritz this afternoon; whether the balks and planks of the bridge have

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arrived there; and what progress is made in preparing the materials which you have got at Ustaritz, either to repair the old bridges, or to lay the bridge of boats.

'—— —— came here, notwithstanding your desire to the contrary; but I referred him to the orders which he had received from you.

'We have nothing from England; but there is a report from Lisbon, and it is said also from Bayonne, that Admiral Young has taken nine sail of the Scheldt fleet.

'*Marshal* 'Believe me, &c.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'I received yesterday evening yours of the 29th. It is obvious that we can do nothing with the bridge of Cambo, till we can cross the river by the fords above and at Ustaritz. The rain appears now over, and I wish you would let me know by an officer, early in the morning, what the state of the fords is this evening.

'Believe me, &c.
'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir R. Hill, K.B.'

To His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st of November; and I beg to acquaint you that, in the usual course, the officers of the Portuguese nation, to whom medals have been granted, ought to apply for leave from their own Government to accept the mark of distinction.

'I have the honor to be, &c.
'*His Excellency* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of this morning. The road not being fit for the pontoon carriages to travel on, the pontoons were ordered to the rear, to be out of the way.

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Colonel Elphinstone is, however, going, or gone, to Ustaritz to settle all these matters with Captain Henderson.

'I have burned your landlord's paper.

'Let me know, early to-morrow, the state of the river this night.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec., 1813.

'I enclose the translation of a letter from Colonel San Llorente, who commands the land blockade of Santoña, to Captain Wells of the Engineers, containing information of the enemy's intention to escape from Santoña, to which I beg to draw your attention.

'This is the same information which I mentioned to you on the day before yesterday.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec., 1813.

'Since I wrote to you on the 28th of November, I have received letters from my brother of the 22nd from Cadiz, which tend to show, that there is an inclination in the Cortes to get rid of the existing Government, principally on account of their conduct towards us; that the confidential intercourse with the anti-democratic party has been revived, and that there is the appearance of a better disposition than I had supposed to exist.

'Although I am quite certain that nothing can ever be done with the Spaniards excepting by coming to extremities with them, I am very averse that there should be the appearance of difference of opinion just at this moment here, which is the cradle of the new spirit of resistance to France, if it can be avoided; and I therefore recommend, either that you should not send the orders which I suggested in my [illegible] of the 27th November, or that you should leave to our

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discretion here, either to carry them into execution or not, and to select the moment for carrying them into execution.

'I recommended to you to recall the Ambassador, not only to show the world that you disapproved of the democratic system, on which the Spanish Government were acting, but because he has in fact for many months possessed no influence whatever over the councils of Spain; and to have an Ambassador residing with such people, under such circumstances, was, in my opinion, degrading to the national character. I was besides in hopes that, as this measure would be an indication of coolness on the part of the British Government, it would occasion a desire in the Cortes to change those councils which had been the cause of this coolness.

'I believe the effect has been produced very much by the language I held about the San Sebastian libels, viz., that I never would have entered Spain if a servant of the Government had published a libel, calling upon the people to rise, to revenge the conduct of the British army, even supposing the complaints of that conduct had been well founded; and that it would rest with the British Government to determine what should be done under existing circumstances. But as the effect has been produced, as confidential intercourse has been revived, and as there are symptoms of restored influence, it is better that we should not deprive ourselves of the advantage of my brother's experience among these people.

'I expect at every moment to receive your permission to withdraw the garrison of Cadiz, when I will again give them a hint that Spain has an interest in refraining from insulting the British Government, and in keeping well with Great Britain, which I hope will have some effect; at the same time that I shall take that opportunity of making public the truth, viz., that the Spanish Government entreated to have garrisons in Cadiz and Carthagena, and actually consented to certain conditions before I would allow the troops to land at either.

'In regard to San Sebastian, I want it only in the apprehension of the continued unfriendly conduct of the Government and their officers, and of the probability that the people may at last have the same sentiments, particularly in case of a reverse. I should prefer not to garrison the place if there

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should be no ground for such apprehension. Remember, however, that if you ask to garrison San Sebastian, you must be prepared to go to extremities in case of refusal.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.

SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 3rd Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 17th November, with eight proceedings of a General Court Martial on certain soldiers of Dillon's regiment at Carthagena, all of which I have confirmed.

'I desire that —— —— and —— —— may be pardoned; that —— ——, —— ——, and lance corporal —— ——, may be executed by being shot; and that the remainder of the prisoners should first draw lots for one more to be executed, by being shot, according to the sentence of the General Court Martial.

'The other eleven prisoners are then to have the choice of suffering corporal punishment, or to be executed according to sentence; and those who shall prefer to be executed are to be shot; those who prefer to receive corporal punishment are to receive a punishment not exceeding three hundred lashes.

'The punishments are to be carried into execution in the most solemn manner at Carthagena, in presence of the British troops to be paraded there for that purpose; and care is to be taken to impress upon the troops, that their entrance into the British service is voluntary; that they are well treated, well fed, and taken care of; and that they must expect that any attempt to desert and break their engagement will be followed by certain punishment.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Administrators of St. Jean de Luz and Socoa.

'MESSIEURS, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 3 Dec., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 1 Décembre; et avant de pouvoir décider sur les objets que vous me proposez, je vous prie de me faire savoir le montant des

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dépenses faites par le Gouvernement Français pour les mêmes objets jusqu'à présent, et les fonds dont elles ont été payées.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Les Administrateurs de St. Jean de Luz et Socoa.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 3rd Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 22nd November, enclosing a memorandum from the Conde del Pivar, regarding the exchange of two officers.

'I beg that you will tell him that I shall be happy to forward his wishes if there should be an opportunity to make any exchange; but I am apprehensive, from the enemy's conduct, that there will be no opportunity of making any. They have very lately broken their engagement with me on this point in a most flagrant manner.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 3rd Dec., 1813.

'Before I had received your letters of the 22nd November, finding that the conduct of the Spanish Government towards the British Government and nation was beginning to have its effect among the magistrates and people of the country, I had written to Lord Bathurst to draw the attention of the King's Government to the subject, and had recommended some measures, which had for their object to bring people here a little to their senses. One of them was to alter the nature of our diplomatic relations with Spain in conformity with your opinion; and the others related to our military position in the country. In consequence of the receipt, however, of your letters of the 22nd, I have requested Lord Bathurst either to suspend his orders upon the subject, or to leave the period of their execution to us here; as, if there is any probability of returning confidence and influence, it would be most unfortunate if you were to be away, with the knowledge you have of these people and their character.

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'The delay of the decision on the question of the command is important, principally, as it delays all arrangements; as I have not now, nor have not had for several months, the power of doing any thing. In other respects it is not important.

'I shall take measures to remove from ———'s mind any notion he may have that you are his enemy. I never perceived any talent whatever in him: but he is not more deficient than others; and he is certainly well inclined towards the English alliance. He is not a man of business, and I should think him an impediment rather than otherwise, to all good arrangements; he would, therefore, be a bad Minister of War; he would be a better Regent, or in a Council of Regency.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th November, regarding a provision for Sir Richard Fletcher's family.

'I wrote to Lord Liverpool on that subject; and I enclose you an extract of His Lordship's letter in answer, which related to it. I entertain no doubt that Sir Richard Fletcher's family will be suitably provided for.

'There is nothing new here; the weather continues terribly bad.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose some papers which I have received, which I request may be returned, detailing the circumstances of the robbery of gunpowder by certain soldiers of the British army at Peretta in Navarre, from the ammunition tumbrils under their charge, and the sale of it to certain inhabitants of that town.

'I imagine that the law of Spain, as of all other coun-

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tries, prohibits the purchase of arms, accoutrements, and military stores from soldiers; and even of stolen goods of all descriptions.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to have the individuals punished who purchased these stores, and to induce the Alcalde to perform his duty more strictly in future.

'Major General Fane will be directed to order the evidences to attend him to point out the persons who purchased the gunpowder.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose a letter from a merchant by the name of —— ——, belonging to —— ——, who had imported into Santander, under the circumstances stated in the enclosed letter, a quantity of French wines to be sold to the officers of the British army, and had lodged them in the custom house of Santander; and had tendered, and was in the act of paying the duties for them, when they were seized.

'Considering that these wines were certainly intended for the officers of the British army, and that the owner offered to pay the duties for them on their entry into Spain, I shall be obliged to you if you will apply to have them restored to him on his payment of the duties, and that he may do with them what he pleases.

'I beg that the enclosures may be returned.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 4 Dec., 1813.

'Je reçois seulement il y a une heure votre lettre du 28, dans laquelle vous me demandez permission de partir: j'ai prié le Chef d'Etat Major de vous l'envoyer, et à Alava de vous dire que je vous l'envoyais.

'Je regrette beaucoup votre départ. Je crois que j'aurais

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pu faire un arrangement par lequel vous auriez retenu le commandement du corps d'armée, même après l'arrivée du Comte de la Bisbal, ce qui vous aurait été agréable; et je vous assure que je serai bien aise que vous reveniez.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Général Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Transports.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'Having lately agreed with General Comte Gazan, acting on the part of Marshal Soult, for the exchange of Captain Tarleton of the Royal Fusiliers, Lieut. Hovenden of the 34th, Lieut. Hughes of the 39th, and Lieut. Russell of the 34th, for Captain Morand, Lieuts. Blanchard, Maignal, and Durand, of the French service, taken prisoners by this army, and whom I have sent in to the French outposts; and doubts having been stated since these officers were sent in, whether the exchange as agreed upon would be carried into execution, which doubts General Comte Gazan has in a subsequent letter endeavored to remove, and he has promised that the English officers above mentioned shall be forthwith sent to England; I request that you will be so kind as to let me know as soon as they shall arrive in England, as, till that period, I do not propose to make any other agreement with Marshal Soult for any exchange whatever which shall not be immediately carried into execution at the outposts of the two armies.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of Transports.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 18th November, regarding the cattle and mules allowed to be exported at certain low duties from Barbary.

'Upon reference to what has passed upon this subject, it appears to me that we here have hitherto misunderstood the nature of Mr. A'Court's arrangement. It is very obvious, upon reference to the whole correspondence, that we must send to Tangiers to purchase the cattle and mules; and

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that we shall be allowed to export the number, and at the reduced rate of duty stated by Mr. A'Court in his letter of the 20th August, including the supply required for Cadiz up to the period of the export.

'The person who shall be sent will of course communicate with Mr. A'Court, or whoever may be his agent at Tangiers, and will take care not to exceed the number of 4000 head of cattle and 400 mules, including the purchases of the former for the garrison of Cadiz.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Excellency*
Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I think it proper to transmit, for the information of His Royal Highness, the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which Colonel Bromhead of the 77th regiment was President, on the trial of —— ——, a private of the Cavalry Staff corps, for plundering.

'This man came from the Scotch Greys, and I propose to send him to the army depôt to be returned to that regiment, as being quite unfit for that in which he is now.

'But the principal reason for which I send you the proceedings of this General Court Martial is to draw His Royal Highness's attention to the conduct of the members composing it, in omitting to revise the evidence when ordered by me; and in persisting in the sentence of acquittal of the prisoner contrary to the evidence before them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th November, and shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you have any objection to my sending it to —— ——. It will save you from being troubled again upon the subject, and will put an end to the hopes with which he has been flattering himself now for ten years.

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'I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, that * * * has always been a little mad; and I have at last persuaded * * * * * *, who is his relative, to allow me to write him a letter, suggesting the expediency of his being employed in a situation in which his malady is less likely to be injurious to the public service.

'I mention this to you, because * * * * * * has requested me to urge you not to allow this arrangement to make an impression upon the mind of His Royal Highness unfavorable to * * *, so as to induce His Royal Highness to refrain from promoting him to a more desirable regiment, if an opportunity should offer, of which His Royal Highness might feel inclined to avail himself.

'The weather is terribly bad, but the army is well cantoned; and I never knew them so healthy. I know nothing of the armies of Germany. The last I have heard from their own authority is Sir Charles Stewart's dispatch from Leipsic.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose (marked A) two memorials which have been delivered to me by inhabitants of this place; one of them desiring to have the vessel called the *St. Joseph*, the other desiring to have the vessel called *Les Trois Amis*, both lying in San Sebastian, where they were taken; and I likewise enclose (marked B) the report of the Commissary General on these memorials; and I beg to know whether you entertain any objection to these vessels being returned to their former owners, as they are now useless at San Sebastian.

'I likewise enclose (marked C) a list of the vessels taken in this port when the army passed the Nivelle, respecting which I am desirous to have your opinion. I am convinced that the public service would derive great advantage in many views by allowing the owners to retain possession of these vessels; upon which point I request to have your opinion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22nd of November, enclosing one of the 13th of October, from the *Diputacion Provincial* of Navarre, complaining of the excessive weight of the supplies which that province has furnished to the army, amounting to twelve and a half millions of reals since the 23rd of June.

'Although I have reason to believe this statement to be much exaggerated, there is no doubt that the provinces have much reason to complain of the mode in which the requisitions for supplies for the troops are made and enforced, and of the burden which it throws upon them.

'Your Excellency will find, in the letters which I have addressed to your predecessor and yourself upon this subject, frequent observations upon it. I have repeatedly urged the adoption of a remedy for an evil as injurious to the well-being of the army as to the people; but hitherto without effect.

'I have now written to the *Diputacion* of the province to request that they will let me know in detail to what troops the rations were furnished, in order that I may endeavor to discover whether there have been abuses.

'The allied British and Portuguese armies have drawn some supplies from Navarre, particularly for the cavalry; but these supplies have been paid for at a most extravagant rate; and I conclude that, although these supplies may be included in the value of twelve and a half millions of reals, the *Diputacion* do not complain of this supply as a burthen.

'In regard to means of transport, I consider it my duty likewise to mention that, though I doubt not there has been some abuse and much loss, yet that means of transport are not wanting in Navarre, as scarcely a day elapses in which numbers of private traders do not come here with very fine mules loaded with wine, to be sold in the suttling houses of this town.

'I beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that, having resigned the command of the Spanish army more than three months ago, and exercising the command only till the pleasure of the Cortes shall be made known upon my resignation; and the Government being in the

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habit of receiving reports direct from, and sending orders direct to, the General and other officers without my knowledge in any shape, either of those reports or of the orders of the Government, and possessing neither the power of rewarding nor of punishing; it is impossible for me to hope to accomplish the reform of any of the numerous existing abuses.

'It is very desirable that this state of things should not long exist; and I hope that your Excellency will, at an early period, make me acquainted with the determination of the Cortes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, according to reports from Cadiz of the 22nd of November, the money for the Spanish troops was still waiting there for want of a vessel to send it; and the great coats belonging to the soldiers of this army are still, according to the last accounts, waiting in transports at Oporto, for want of convoy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec., 1813.

'Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship last. The weather has been very bad, and had necessarily prevented all movement of the troops.

'I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23rd of November, enclosing the copy of one which your Excellency had, by order of the Regency, addressed to General Don Manuel Freyre, on the subject of one from that

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General which I had transmitted to your Excellency on the 8th of that month.

'The wants of the troops, and the state in which the army is, are to be attributed to the deficiency of public authority in the provinces. I was always of opinion that the decree of the 6th of January, 1813, did not convey a sufficient degree of authority to the Captains General of provinces; and I informed the committee of the Cortes, to whom the subject was referred, of that opinion; and the construction given to the decree by the Regency, which has only lately been remedied, augmented the evil which the decree of the Cortes had left in existence.

'The fact is, Sir, that the Intendants of the provinces and the *Xefes Politicos* are unable or unwilling to perform their duty; all authority has been annihilated in Spain; and at the moment the greatest exertions are required to form and maintain armies to save the State, there is no authority in existence capable of enforcing the most simple order of the Government. That is the truth; and, till a remedy is applied, the evil will become worse.

'In regard to means of transport in the service of the allied army under my command, I cannot answer for those on the East coast, but I can answer for those here, that there are none employed permanently with the army under requisition; and that there are very few employed in that manner at all.

'The greater number of the muleteers with this army have been with us from two to five campaigns. They came voluntarily to be hired; and they stay, not because they are well paid, for I am sorry to say that the debt due to them is very large, but because their accounts are regularly kept; they are worked with regularity, they are well treated and taken care of; justice is done them; and they know that the debt due to them, however large, will be paid.

'If any system could be introduced into the Spanish army, there would be no want of mule transport for the service of the army. There are more mules in Navarre than would serve twice the number of troops; but there is no power to establish a system either for working, paying, or feeding them; and they desert as fast as they can be forced into the service. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.'

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To Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec., 1813.

'Having obtained permission of His Majesty's Government to withdraw his troops from Cadiz and Carthagena, I have to request that, upon the receipt of these orders, you will communicate on the subject with the Governor of Gibraltar, and that you will arrange with the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the bay of Cadiz for the removal to Gibraltar of the troops, ordnance, military stores, and camp equipage stores, now at Cadiz, the Isla, and Carthagena, belonging to His Majesty. The officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery and drivers, and to the Royal Engineers, are to go to Lisbon, where they will receive further orders.

'In regard to the provisions at Cadiz, you will communicate with the Governor of Gibraltar; and you will either have them removed to Gibraltar, or sold by public auction at Cadiz, according as the Governor of Gibraltar may think most expedient for the service.

'I write by this occasion to Major General W. Clinton in Catalonia, to request him to decide whether the provisions at Carthagena shall be sent to Catalonia for the use of the army under his command. If they should not be wanted for the service of these troops, you will be so kind as to order that they may be removed to Gibraltar. All the departments at Cadiz and Carthagena belonging to this army are to proceed to Lisbon as soon as this order shall have been carried into execution.

'You will, in the usual manner, communicate these orders to his Excellency the Captain General of the Isla and Cadiz; and you will request his directions respecting the position to be occupied by His Majesty's troops under your command, till measures shall be adopted for their removal; and till the stores can be removed or disposed of, you will request his permission to allow the officers of the civil departments to remain in charge of them at Cadiz or the Isla, with such guards for their security as may be necessary.

'The same communication will be made by the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Carthagena to the Spanish officer in command there.

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'All works at both places are to be discontinued from the receipt of this order.

'The above order to be applied to any detachment of troops or any stores there may be at Tarifa, which are to be sent to Gibraltar.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel* 'WELLINGTON.
The Hon. E. Capel.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a copy of the orders which I have written to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Cadiz and Carthagena, to desire that he will adopt measures to withdraw the troops and stores belonging to His Majesty from those places without loss of time, of which I request you to apprise the Spanish Government.

'It appears to me that the operations of the war are in such a state, that it is very improbable that the assistance of His Majesty's troops will be again required at those places; and there being therefore no reason why they should remain at them, at great expense to the British Government, and inconvenience to the service of His Majesty, I have applied for, and obtained, the permission of the Prince Regent to withdraw them.

'I should have delayed this measure till I had received a communication of the wishes of the Spanish Government upon it, if I had not read the libels circulated in Spain upon this subject, against the honor and good faith of His Majesty, and had not witnessed the endeavors made to convince the public that His Majesty's troops continued in those stations with sinister views,—assertions equally unfounded and contrary to the honor of His Majesty.

'This will be seen clearly by a reference to what passed on this subject when His Majesty's troops were sent to Cadiz and Carthagena.

'At an early period of the war, His Majesty's Government appear to have been aware of the military, as well as naval, importance of Cadiz and the Isla, and they were anxious that these posts should be securely garrisoned; and various

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negotiations were entered into upon that subject, with the Junta of Seville first, and afterwards with the Central Junta, all of which ended in nothing.

'The military events on the Tagus in the end of the year 1809, and in Andalusia in the beginning of the year 1810, showed that His Majesty's Government did not take a mistaken view of this subject; and fortune had certainly a considerable share in the events which at that period saved Cadiz from falling into the hands of the enemy.

'At this time, viz., in January, 1810, the British army was in Portugal; and I received, on the 5th of February, from your predecessor, Mr. Frere, and from the Provisional Regency, a pressing requisition to send a detachment of British troops to co-operate in the defence of the place; and there being at that moment a considerable detachment at Lisbon, I sent them without loss of time.

'With them, however, I transmitted a statement of the conditions on which I took upon myself to detach these troops from the army, one of which was, that they should be fed from the Spanish stores; and I particularly ordered the General Officer who commanded those troops not to land if those conditions were not complied with.

'The Government must be in possession of the documents which passed upon this occasion, and if they have them not, your Excellency has, and they will prove these facts:

'First; that the British troops were sent to Cadiz at the pressing solicitation of the Spanish Government.

'Secondly; that certain conditions were insisted on by me before I would allow them to land, and therefore,

'Thirdly; that the British Government, or its servants, could have had no sinister view in sending those troops to Cadiz.

'The history of the British troops in garrison in Carthagena is nearly the same as that of the British troops in garrison at Cadiz. The progress of the enemy in Valencia, and the defeat of the Spanish army, under General Blake, in that province, in the end of the year 1811, occasioned apprehensions for the safety of Carthagena; and your Excellency conveyed to me the application of the Spanish Government, that a detachment of British troops might be sent there to aid in the defence of the place.

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'I consented on the same conditions as those I had stipulated when I detached the troops to Cadiz, with the addition that the ships and naval stores which were at Carthagena should be forthwith removed to Mahon. Your Excellency is in possession of all the documents upon this subject; and they must be equally convincing that there could be no sinister view in sending British troops to that station.

'The Spanish Government has never, that I know of, expressed a wish that His Majesty's troops should be withdrawn from either station.

'The existing Government must be aware of these facts; and it is a matter of astonishment to me that, being desirous of the continuance of the alliance with His Majesty, and feeling, as they must, an interest that the people of Spain should believe that the views of their ally are at least honest, and that the services which he has rendered to the cause are not less disinterested than they are valuable and important to Spain, they should not have taken some opportunity of endeavoring to remove the impressions made by those who it is clear are in the employment of the enemy.

'The measure which I have now adopted, however, and which is the subject of this letter, will, I hope, open the eyes of the public upon this subject; and I beg leave to suggest to you that this letter, which contains an epitome of the history of these transactions, should be made public.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Fane.

'MY DEAR FANE, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th of November, and I am very happy to find that you have determined to remain with the army; and I shall appoint you to command a division of infantry as soon as one may be vacant, and it shall come to your turn; and in the mean time I hope that you will have joined Sir Rowland, in order to take the command of the cavalry with him.

'You must not blame me if your situation is not what you like. It is exactly what it was in 1810, only that there

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has been less scope lately for the use of the cavalry. There will be more, however, every day.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Fane.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I have heard from Burghersh, from Francfort, on the 9th.'

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 8 Dec., 1813.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 7. Pour de l'argent, je n'ai pas un sou; mais je sais qu'il y en a sur mer, qui vient d'Angleterre, de Lisbonne, et j'espère de Cadiz. Aussitôt qu'il en arrivera vous en aurez une proportion, quoique je ne puisse pas vous promettre autant que 20,000 *duros*.

'Il me parait très certain que l'armée de réserve ne pourra rien faire de bon jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait été refaite un peu en cantonnemens; mais je crois que vous ferez mieux de ne pas aller à ceux qui vous sont destinés pour l'hiver avant que vous ne recevrez un peu d'argent. Pour ce qui regarde votre détresse actuelle pour les vivres, je vous envoie un ordre sur un magazin que j'ai à Pampelune pour 40,000 rations, ce qui vous servira pour au moins quelques jours. J'enverrai 4000 paires de souliers pour vous à Ascain, si vous voulez avoir la bonté d'y envoyer un charretier, et un officier ici pour communiquer sur ce sujet avec le Commissaire Général. Ils arriveront à Ascain le 12. Je n'ai pas de pantalons.

'Je vous envoie les gazettes Anglaises. Je fais passer la Nive au Général Hill demain, et je serai là pendant la journée.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I addressed to Commodore Sir George Collier on the 5th, and the copy of the enclosures in my letter, and the copy of Sir George Collier's answer.

'Your Lordship will observe that the enclosures, marked

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A, relate to two vessels, or rather boats, taken at San Sebastian, and now lying there, not used, and of no use to any body, which the petitioners, as former owners, wish to have back again.

'The enclosures marked C relate to certain vessels found here when the army passed the Nivelle, and which are now lying useless in this port.

'I wished to have the opinion of Commodore Sir George Collier, as the senior officer of His Majesty's navy, regarding these vessels, before I should restore them.

'To the first, if they are considered as prizes, he may be supposed to have some claim; but I must beg to have your Lordship's positive directions respecting the last.

'Your Lordship has before you my Proclamation, published in November*, to the inhabitants of France; and I beg to receive your orders whether the promises held out in that Proclamation are or not to be fulfilled in respect to vessels in the ports; or whether, because Commodore Sir George Collier may have a brig or two off a port when the army passes a river and gains possession of it, Admiral Lord Keith and Commodore Sir George Collier are to consider all the vessels in the port as prize. It is important that I should know this, that I may make an exception of ships in any future Proclamation I may issue.

'While writing upon this subject, I beg to enclose an extract of a letter which has been received here, which shows the effect already produced in France by the respect for private property which has been manifested in this army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 25th November.

'I had always intended to cross the Nive as soon as the state of the weather would permit; and orders had been given for that operation to be performed to-morrow morning before I had received your Lordship's letter, expressing your wish that I should continue my operations.

* See page 237.

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'I beg leave to remind your Lordship, however, that the army is very ill supplied with money. The troops are more than six months in arrear of pay; and the money in the hands of the Captains of troops and companies is nearly expended, and the daily payments to the soldiers must soon be stopped entirely.

'The Spanish and Portuguese armies are equally unprovided with money; and the supplies provided at Cadiz for the former, and at Lisbon for the latter, are detained at those places respectively, according to the last accounts, for want of ships of war to bring them round.

'It is vain to expect to be able to continue to carry on our operations through the winter, unless we should be supplied with money from England, and should be enabled to bring round from Cadiz and Lisbon the sums which we may get at those places respectively, for bills upon the Treasury.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 10th Dec., 1813.
20 minutes before 9 P.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'The enemy made no progress against the Light division, except driving in their piquets. They attacked Sir John Hope, and drove in his piquets likewise, but never got beyond the *abattis* on the great road, or to the piquet house.

'Sir John had on the ground only the 5th division, and Campbell's and Bradford's brigades. Campbell's brigade lost a good many men, in a charge of the cavalry.

'I beg you will let Hill know that the enemy brought from the other side of the Nive, through Bayonne, by some accounts three, by others four, divisions opposed to him yesterday. It is not quite certain, from the accounts of the prisoners taken, whether they left any *division* of troops in the intrenchments on the right of the Nive; but it appears that one division, Paris', retired yesterday upon St. Jean Pied de Port. One prisoner (rather a stupid fellow) told me two had retired that way; all the others said only one.

'The firing, as usual, continued till dark; but I do not think it will be renewed in the morning. Most probably the piquets will resume their ground without difficulty.

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'We must not be surprised, however, if the enemy should move through Bayonne to attack Hill; and it is very desirable that, at all events, your troops should be ready to move at short notice. The 7th division are now at the Croiz de Alots, which is a short distance on this side of Ste Barbe, nearly on the ground they occupied the day we left St. Pé; the 4th division near Arcangues.

'I hope that you will have had the bridge placed this day in the situation agreed upon particularly, as I sent to you by Lord FitzRoy; and if Hill should be attacked, it is desirable that you should at once move the 6th division across the river to Ville Franque, sending for the 7th division to come to Ustaritz; but the former must not wait for the latter.

'If the bridge has not been already placed, do not let Major Henderson lose any time about it in the morning. The boats will carry all the materials down the stream for themselves. There is only one bad place on the road to the site you have pointed out for the bridge, and that is close to the houses on the right of the Nive, which could easily be repaired. The 9 pounders with you might travel the road, I believe; and it might be useful to support Hill with them.

'I shall be on the right in the morning, if Sir John Hope should not be attacked.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 11th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair which we had yesterday with the enemy, two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of the Prince Primate, the whole under the command of Colonel Kruse of the former, came over to the allied army, on the condition of being sent immediately to Germany, which condition I am about to perform.

'Besides the battalions above mentioned, there is a regiment of Nassau, consisting of two battalions, and a regiment of Nassau cavalry, in the army of Marshal Suchet;

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and I enclose the letter from Colonel Kruse to the commanding officers of those regiments, recommending to them to follow his example.

'It is most desirable that these letters should reach the commanding officers of those regiments as soon as possible, and that they should act accordingly without loss of time, as it is certain that Marshal Soult will give the earliest account of the occurrence of last night to Marshal Suchet, and that the Nassau troops, if not disarmed, will be sent to a situation in which they will not have it in their power to put their wishes into execution, whatever they may be. They will probably, however, under existing circumstances, be made prisoners.

'You will therefore send a copy of this letter, and the enclosure, to the commanding officers of the regiments of infantry and cavalry of Nassau, by a safe conveyance, without loss of time.

'In case these regiments should come over to you, you will receive and treat them as friends; and you will put them in march, with arms and baggage, along the Ebro, to Pasages, where they will embark for Germany. You will send with them an English officer, acquainted with the customs of Spain; and you will desire him to take every precaution that they may be kindly treated on their march.

'I beg you will communicate a copy of this letter to General Copons, and tell him that, in case either of these regiments should join any part of the army under his command, I beg that he will act in conformity to the instructions above given to you.

'If these troops should join you or General Copons, I beg that they may have one month's pay on their estimate; and tell General Copons that I will take care that this money shall be repaid to him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I enclose only one letter for Colonel Mader, which I conclude is intended for the officers commanding both regiments.'

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz,
'My dear Beresford, 12th Dec., 1813. 6 A.M.

'I received in the night your letter of 3 P.M.; and I have since heard that you had ordered the 7th division to march to Ustaritz.

'You will get instructions from Murray regarding the application of this division, and taking charge of the ground on the right of the Nive which Hill now occupies, in case he should be obliged to detach still farther to his right; and I will take care to support you still farther with the 4th division, if necessary. The ground occupied on the right of the Nive should be strengthened. When the regiments cross let them take their tents with them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Near Biaritz, 12th Dec., 1813.
'My dear Beresford, 12 at noon.

'The enemy have still a considerable force in front of Sir John Hope, and are keeping up a *fusillade:* but I do not believe they intend to attack; at least there is no appearance of it now. There was some time ago, however; and as the whole army is in this neighbourhood, I have ordered the 7th division to Arbonne.

'As the tide comes up to our new bridge, it will be necessary to take measures to preserve it from any attempts the enemy might make to destroy it.

'When that bridge shall be down, and the standing bridge at Ustaritz repaired, I recommend that the pontoons should be taken up, in order to be in readiness to move wherever they may be required.

'Believe me, &c.

Marshal 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'St. Jean de Luz,
'Sir, 12th Dec., 1813. 9 P.M.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th, 4 P.M. I have no objection to the transports being sent to

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England with the Nassau and Francfort troops, which have hitherto been destined for Lord Aylmer's brigade, with a view to the expedition to Santoña. These troops will march from hence to-morrow, and I request you to embark them in the transports either to-morrow, immediately on their arrival, or next day, as may be most agreeable to Colonel Kruse, their commanding officer.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Officer Commanding at the Place in England where the German Troops may arrive.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec., 1813.

'Two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of Francfort, having quitted the enemy's army and passed over to that under my command, in order that they may be sent to Germany, I now send these troops to England; and I recommend that you should not land them till you shall receive directions from the Secretary of State.

'*The Officer Commanding, &c.*' 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec., 1813.

'I have the pleasure to inform you, that after the affair with the enemy on the 10th instant, two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of the Francfort regiment, under the command of Colonel Kruse, passed over to the allied army, on the condition that they should be sent to Germany.

'In consequence of your Lordship's instructions upon that subject, I have made arrangements for their immediate embarkation at Pasages; and I send these troops to England, in order that your Lordship may give directions that they may be sent forward to Germany in such manner and to such port as you may think proper.

'I have given the officers of the three battalions 1236 dollars 16 *reals*, being one month's pay for them, on the estimate of Colonel Kruse.

'I beg leave to recommend Colonel Kruse to your Lordship's attention. He appears to me to have conducted

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himself with great judgment, decision, and firmness, in the whole of the delicate transaction which has terminated in the removal from the service of the enemy, to that of their legal superiors, of three battalions of troops. Colonel Kruse had received orders from his sovereign upon this subject, and acted in obedience to them. I had not been able to communicate to him what your Lordship had directed in your dispatch, No. 178.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'On the heights above Ville Franque,

'MY DEAR SIR, 13th Dec., 1813. Noon.

'I have the pleasure to inform you that Hill has beat them completely.

'I have ordered across the river the 3rd, 4th, and 7th divisions, excepting a brigade of the former holding the bridge of Urdains, and a brigade of the 7th to support them. The 6th division are already there. I shall order the 7th division back if I should find the firing ceases, of which there is now every appearance. They appear to have all their force here.

'I have ordered a division of Spanish troops up to St. Jean de Luz. As the weather continues fair you had better keep your troops encamped; and in the morning send a brigade to occupy the ground on the left of the Light division on which General Ross's brigade is encamped.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir R. Kennedy.

'In front of Ville Franque,

'MY DEAR SIR, 13th Dec., 1813. Noon.

'I have ordered forward one division of Spaniards to-morrow (about 4000) to St. Jean de Luz or Ascain, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to supply them with what they want, in order that they may do no mischief. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Sir R. Hill has given the enemy a terrible beating.'

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To the Officer of the Commissariat in charge of a Depôt at Espelette or Louhossoa.

'On the heights above Ville Franque,
'SIR, 13th Dec., 1813.

'I have ordered a division of Spanish troops to Itsassu to-morrow morning, and I beg that you will meet the officer commanding it at Ainhoüé, and take his directions regarding the supplies which he will require in bread, meat, and rum, which you will be so good as to furnish to him; and you will settle with the magistrate at Itsassu respecting their forage, and respecting the place where they are to cut their wood.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Officer of the Commissariat in charge, &c.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'Sur les hauteurs en avant de Ville Franque,
'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ce 13 Déc., 1813. à midi.

'Je ne vous ai pas écrit depuis que j'ai passé la Nive. L'ennemi s'est trouvé bien embarrassé de notre position sur l'Adour, et a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour s'en dégager, ayant attaqué le 10 notre gauche et notre centre avec toute son armée. Le 11 et le 12 il y a eu d'assez fortes affaires d'avant postes; et aujourd'hui il a attaqué sur la droite le Général Hill, qui l'a diablement battu. Je le renforce du centre à présent.

'Il est très important de bien garder le débouché de la vallée de la Nive, qui vient par Itsassu; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté d'y envoyer demain deux brigades des troupes sous vos ordres.

'Nous avons un magazin ou à Espelette ou à Louhossoa, et je donne ordre que le Commissaire Anglais, qui est là, pourvoye vos troupes de tout ce qu'il leur faut. Je vous serai bien obligé donc si vous voulez avoir la bonté de donner ordre qu'on ne demande ni ne prenne rien du pays, et que la discipline la plus stricte soit observée.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

'J'ai donné un ordre ce matin au Général Wimpffen,

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pour qu'il vous envoye un ordre pour 10,000 *duros* sur le trésor de l'armée : ayez la bonté de les envoyer chercher.

' Envoyez un officier à St. Jean de Luz pour recevoir cet argent.'

To General Don L. Wimpffen.

' Sur les hauteurs en avant de Ville Franque,
' MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ce 13 Déc., 1813. à midi.

' Le Général Hill à repoussé l'ennemi, et l'a battu diablement.

' Faites moi le plaisir d'écrire au Général Freyre que je le prie de faire avancer demain matin les deux brigades qui sont à Irun et Oyarzun jusqu'à Ascain, où elles seront cantonnées. Je donne l'ordre au Commissaire Général de les pourvoir de vivres ; et je le prie d'avoir la bonté de prendre bien soin de la discipline, et qu'il ne fasse pas du mal au pays.

' Dites au Général Freyre de les faire avancer jusqu'aux hauteurs près de Siboure, où elles recevront des ordres ultérieurs. Je coucherai ce soir à Ustaritz.

' Agréez, &c.

' *El General Wimpffen.*' ' WELLINGTON.

To Major General Houstoun.

' MY DEAR GENERAL, ' St. Jean de Luz, 13th Dec., 1813.

' I have received your letter of the 6th November by Lord March, in regard to the Order of the Tower and Sword.

' In any instance in which I have recommended an officer to the Prince Regent of Portugal for that honor, I have been guided by certain rules ; and I am sorry to inform you that these rules do not allow of my recommending you.

' Believe me, &c.

' *Major General Houstoun.*' ' WELLINGTON.

To General Don X. Castaños.

' MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ' à St. Jean de Luz, ce 13 Déc., 1813.

' Je reçois votre lettre du 9, et je réponds à celle du Marques de Salucci, et je vous envoie la réponse qu'il vous mon-

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trera. Je n'ai pas le temps de vous écrire beaucoup. Alava vous apprendra les nouvelles. Vous serez bien aise de savoir que le Général Hill battit l'ennemi terriblement avant hier. Il y a long-temps que je n'ai pas vu tant de morts sur le champ de bataille.

'J'ai ma droite sur l'Adour, de laquelle la communication est coupée pour l'ennemi.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Marques de Salucci.

'MON CHER MONSIEUR, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 13 Déc., 1813.

'J'ai reçu hier votre lettre du 18 Novembre sur l'emprunt à faire en Angleterre. Je ne crois pas que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté puisse consentir que l'Espagne y fasse un emprunt, parceque, si cet emprunt réussisait, il diminuerait les fonds à emprunter qu'il faudrait pour le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté elle même, pour le secours de ses alliés, &c., et renchérirait de beaucoup la dépense d'une pareille opération. Je ne crois pas non plus que l'Espagne puisse faire un emprunt en Angleterre sans l'aide du crédit du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté; et si cet aide doit être donné, il serait mieux que l'emprunt fut fait par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté que par le Gouvernement Espagnol.

'Si le Gouvernement Britannique voulait consentir que tel emprunt se fit d'une manière ou d'une autre, je ne crois pas qu'on trouverait en Angleterre les moyens de réaliser en Espagne une telle quantité d'espèces; ainsi vous pouvez être sûr qu'un tel emprunt est un songe agréable.

'Si l'Espagne veut être riche, il faut qu'elle retrace ses pas; qu'elle se donne un Gouvernement raisonnable, dans lequel les gens raisonnables et sensés, qui ont des capitaux, puissent avoir confiance pour reproduire dans le monde leurs richesses; qu'elle ne soit pas gouvernée pas des gazetiers et des fripons, qui ne gouvernent que pour vivre; que les propriétés soient respectées; et que le crédit public soit basé sur un système de revenu et de taxation si juste qu'il puisse s'exécuter, et que le commerce, et que l'union avec l'Amerique, soient fixés d'une manière à rétablir la tranquillité dans ces beaux pays, afin que l'Espagne puisse en

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retirer quelque chose. Voilà ce qu'on ne veut pas faire; et, malgré nos succès militaires, on va de pas à pas à sa ruine.

'En Portugal les finances sont déjà rétablies; et voilà ce pays dévasté, qui va sortir de la guerre plus florissant que tout le reste de l'Europe, parcequ'on écoute un peu les conseils de l'expérience et de la raison; et qu'on ne va pas chercher des ressources dans des systèmes de finances qui n'ont pu naître que dans les têtes d'une troupe de voleurs.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Marques de Salucci.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 14th Dec., 1813.

'Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been intrenched with great labor since the battle fought at Vitoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place: the right rests upon the Adour; and the front in this part is covered by a morass occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the river Nive; the left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biaritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with General Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port; and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franque and Mouguerre.

'It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it, without the certainty of great loss, at the same time that success was not very probable, as the camp is so immediately protected by the works of the place.

'It appeared to me, therefore, that the best mode of obliging the enemy either to abandon the position altogether, or at least so to weaken his force in it as to offer a more favorable opportunity of attacking it, was to pass the Nive, and to place our right upon the Adour; by which operation, the enemy, already distressed for provisions, would lose the means of communication with the interior

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afforded by that river, and would become still more distressed. The passage of the Nive was likewise calculated to give us other advantages; to open to us a communication with the interior of France for intelligence, &c., and to enable us to draw some supplies from the country.

'I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month; but the state of the weather and roads having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army, under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, should pass on the 9th at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir William Beresford should favor and support his operation by passing the 6th division, under Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, at Ustaritz. Both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division; and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

'The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franque by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th caçadores, under Colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalion of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night, and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up; and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

'On the same day Lieut. General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnaitred the right of the intrenched camp under Ba-

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yonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Anglet. The Light division, under Major General Alten, likewise moved forward from Bassussarry, and reconnaitred that part of the enemy's intrenchments.

'Sir John Hope and Major General Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

'On the morning of the 10th Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the intrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franque, and communicating with the centre of the army under Marshal Sir William Beresford by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

'General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments within the Spanish frontier, was placed at Urcuray with Colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under General Paris, which upon our passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

'On the 10th in the morning the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the piquets of the Light division and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners. The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Major General A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support.

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'Lieut. General Sir John Hope reports most favorably of the conduct of these, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

'I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieut. General Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff Officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry which must have tended to produce the favorable result of the day. Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

'After the action was over the regiments of Nassau and Francfort, under the command of Colonel Kruse, came over to the posts of Major General Ross's brigade of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

'When the night closed the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the piquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieut. General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied in force the bridge on which the piquets of the Light division had stood, and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about three in the afternoon they again drove in Lieut. General Sir John Hope's piquets, and attacked his post. They were again repulsed with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success. The 1st division, under Major General Howard, having relieved the 5th division, the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the intrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the Light division after the 10th.

'Lieut. General Sir John Hope reports most favorably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the Portuguese brigade under General Archibald Campbell, and of General Robinson's and General Hay's brigades of the 5th division, under the command of Colonel the Hon.

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Charles Greville. He mentions particularly Major General Hay, commanding the 5th division; Major Generals Robinson and Bradford, Brigadier General Campbell, Colonels de Rego and Greville, commanding the several brigades; Lieut. Colonel Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed; Lieut. Colonels Barns of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th; Captain Ramsay, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel De Lancey, the Deputy Quarter Master General; Lieut. Colonel M'Donald, the Assistant Adjutant General attached to Sir John Hope's corps; and the officers of his personal staff.

'The first division, under Major General Howard, were not engaged till the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

'The enemy, having thus failed in all their attacks with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne; with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

'In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir William Beresford to reinforce the Lieut. General with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight in the morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3rd.

'The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieut. General great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port, Major General Barnes' brigade of British infantry, and the 5th brigade of Portuguese infantry under Brigadier General Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point; and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between those troops and Major

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General Pringle's brigade engaged with the enemy in front of Ville Franque. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major General Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the Portuguese brigade under the command of Major General Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

'Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who, being beat in all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their intrenchments.

'It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the services and merits of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieut. General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, commanding the 2nd division of infantry, Major Generals Barnes, Byng, and Pringle, Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, Major Generals Buchan and Da Costa, and Brigadier General Ashworth. The British artillery under Lieut. Colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery under Colonel Tulloh, distinguished themselves; and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieut. Colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General attached to his corps, Lieut. Colonel Goldfinch of the Royal Engineers, and from the officers of his personal Staff.

'The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir Rowland Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

'Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter Master General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant General Sir Edward Pakenham, and Lord FitzRoy Somerset, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal Staff.

'I send this dispatch by Major Hill, the aide de camp of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the operations connected with the passage of the Nive, from the 9th to the 13th December, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	32	15	603	13	650
Wounded .	233	215	3459	21	3907
Missing . . .	17	14	473	1	504

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'Having received no answer to my letters of the 24th of October and the 28th of November, requesting to know the clothing of what regiments had been sent to Plymouth, and the whole army being in want of clothing, and it being probable that much time will elapse before the regiments will receive it, even after I shall know that it has arrived at Plymouth, I again beg leave to draw your attention to the subject, and request to know for what regiments the clothing has arrived.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'You will see the accounts of our last week's operations. I never saw such weather, such roads, or such a country; but if I am not much mistaken we shall get Bayonne by our positions on the Adour.

'I have long entertained the highest opinion of Sir John Hope, in common, I believe, with the whole world, but every day's experience convinces me of his worth. We shall lose him, however, if he continues to expose himself in fire as he did in the last three days; indeed his escape was then wonderful. His hat and coat were shot through in many places, besides the wound in his leg. He places himself among the

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sharpshooters, without, as they do, sheltering himself from the enemy's fire. This will not answer; and I hope that his friends will give him a hint on the subject. I have spoken to M'Donald about it, and I will to Sir John Hope himself, if I should find a favorable opportunity; but it is a delicate subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving yesterday your Royal Highness's letter of the 25th of November, in regard to certain opinions which I had communicated to the Secretary of State, regarding the weak battalions of this army.

'Some months ago, Lord Bathurst wrote me a private letter, in which he desired to have my opinion regarding the mode of rendering efficient for the service, as I understood, of this army, a measure, then in the contemplation of the Government, for augmenting the disposable force of the country; in answer to which, I wrote him, on the 11th of August, a letter, of which the enclosed is an extract, and on the 24th of September, 9th of October, and 9th of November, letters of which the enclosed are copies. These letters contain the whole that has passed on my part on this subject; from which your Royal Highness will see that every line is in reference to your Royal Highness's opinion. I assure your Royal Highness that I am perfectly ready to adopt any measure that your Royal Highness may think proper to order regarding these battalions or any other part of the army. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me personally, whether the army is strong or weak, or whether I am to carry on operations in France, in Spain, or in Portugal; but I hope your Royal Highness will consider, that if the public interests require, as I have been told, that I should carry on operations during the winter, it is expedient that the veteran soldiers should remain with the army; and that, if the war is to continue, it should be reinforced early in spring.

'I certainly did not understand your Royal Highness's

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letters of the 13th of January and 16th of February to be an order to send back to England all these battalions, when other troops should arrive in this country; nor do I consider that they have been always so understood by His Majesty's Government; indeed, the enclosed letters show that I did not so consider them; and the correspondence on the subject proves that they were not so considered by the Secretary of State. However, your Royal Highness's orders shall be obeyed as soon as I shall know positively what your wishes are: and I now beg to have your Royal Highness's orders, whether to draught these battalions or not, and under what regulations or restrictions; and whether to send them home or not, either after draughting them or leaving in them their men.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'I think it proper to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the copy of my answer, on the subject of sending home three battalions of British infantry.

'I beg that the Government may understand clearly that, according to all the information I had of the enemy's strength previous to the late affairs, they were stronger in French infantry than we were in British and Portuguese infantry, exclusive of General Paris' division of the army of Catalonia. Their loss has in these affairs been, I believe, three times greater than ours; but I cannot pretend to hold the post I have taken if there is any material diminution of our force, or unless I am so supplied with money as to be able to put a large Spanish corps into the field.

'It is quite indifferent to me whether I carry on the war in France, Spain, or Portugal; and I only beg that it may not be expected from me to diminish the force which has been placed under my command till I shall have distinct orders to do so.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that we are still without the money raised at Cadiz and Lisbon by bills on the Treasury, for want of the means of carrying it from those places respectively; and I have therefore been obliged to allot part of the money recently arrived from England in the *Garland* to the support of the Spanish and Portuguese troops, in pursuance of the engagements of His Majesty with those Powers.

'I am concerned to have to inform your Lordship that two more British vessels have run into Santoña, notwithstanding the supposed blockade of that port.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 3.

'Ce 16 Déc., 1813.

'Selon les valeurs aux quelles la monnaie Française a circulé en Espagne, et les calculs qui ont été faits, il parait que, le franc ayant circulé pour 3 reaux et 24 maravedis, le piastre fort de 20 reaux vellon vaut et doit circuler pour 5 francs et 8 sous, et la guinée Anglaise, qui vaut 4 piastres forts et 2 tiers, ou 83 reaux vellon et 12 maravedis, vaut et doit circuler pour 25 francs et 4 sous.

'Wellington.'

To the Conde de Montezuma.

'Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th Dec., 1813.

'I have received your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant, and I return the enclosures.

'I am perfectly aware of the nature of the evils with which Spain is afflicted, and I feel them strongly; but I am a stranger, and I have no right to interfere in the internal concerns of that country; and I am equally sensible that all interference on my part would be unwelcome.

'I propose to confine myself, therefore, to keeping out the common and foreign enemy; wishing most earnestly that the Spanish nation may have a Government suited to the genius

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and inclinations of the people, and which will promote their happiness.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Conde de Montezuma.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec., 1813.

'Finding that Major General Donkin has come here to attend the General Court Martial to be eventually assembled for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, I beg leave to remind your Lordship that, the army being in operation, it will be impossible to send officers to the Eastern coast to form the Court. On the other hand, I imagine, that it will be very inconvenient for the witnesses to attend here, and that if the Court is assembled in this part of the country, the ends of justice may be frustrated. I beg to receive your Lordship's directions on this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec., 1813.

'I have sent you Sir Charles Stuart's letter regarding the expected return of the Prince Regent.

'I was yesterday informed that the Spanish Government have brought Ballesteros to Algeziras, and have allowed him to go and live at Fregenal, in Estremadura. It is very obvious that they have no very honest view in this.

'I recommend to you to warn the Portuguese Government of the necessity of their being on their guard on the Guadiana frontier. He will collect about him immediately all the vagabonds in Estremadura, the Condado, &c., and will live by plunder. A regiment of cavalry, and a good one of militia, cantoned on the lower Guadiana, and under a good officer, would be sufficient to keep the country quiet.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3rd instant.

'We crossed the river Nive on the 9th, and placed our right upon the Adour, thus cutting off the enemy's communication by that river. This movement and position led to a variety of attacks by the enemy; first on our left, and at last on our right flank, every day between the 9th and 13th; in all of which they were defeated with great loss.

'I am happy to find that your apprehensions of the want of money and provisions have been removed by the arrival of both.

'I concur in your sending to Murviedro the 2nd battalion required by General Roche; and of your assisting him with ordnance and stores to obtain, and eventually secure, the possession of the town; and of your assisting General Elio with ordnance and stores to make his proposed attack upon Peñiscola. Let me know what you give them, in order that I may have the articles replaced.

'I propose to adopt early measures, not only to reinforce the 1st army, but to place larger means at the disposal of General Copons. In the mean time, I concur entirely in your having detached two battalions as General Copons proposed, to Esparraguera.

'I have given directions that the British troops at Carthagena may be withdrawn from that place, and may be sent to Gibraltar, as well as the ordnance and military, and provision stores there belonging to us, which you will not require. I have not by me a return of what there is, but I beg you to take measures to ascertain; and that you will take what you will require, and allow the rest to go to Gibraltar.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 5.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Déc., 1813.

'Considerant la nécessité de fixer les bases sur lesquelles le commerce se fera dans les ports de la Navarre Française

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au sud de l'Adour, le Commandant en Chef de l'armée alliée a déterminé,

'1°. Que ces ports seront libres et ouverts aux individus de toutes nations, excepté de celles en guerre avec aucune des nations alliées, et pour les denrées de toute espèce.

'2°. Il sera prélevé sur tout article qui viendra par mer, et qui sera débarqué dans ces ports, un droit pris sur la valeur de cinq pour cent, avec l'exception—

'Du froment, maïs, et leurs farines; l'orge; l'avoine; le son; biscuit; haricots; pois; sel.

'3°. Les marchandises et vivres venant par mer pour les armées alliées seront aussi exemptes du paiement des droits fixés par l'article 2.

'4°. Les municipalités seront chargées de l'organisation des établissements nécessaires pour le relevé de ces droits; et soumettront au Commandant en Chef les réglemens pour leur conduite, et pour assurer le service qui leur est confié.

'5°. Les municipalités feront tous les Lundis un rapport au Commandant en Chef des entrées de la semaine précédente, avec spécification du montant des droits réalisés. Il donnera l'ordre pour l'application.

'WELLINGTON.'

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 19 Déc., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 18. Votre Excellence peut envoyer la lettre pour le Général Lameth aux avant postes, et je la ferai passer.

'Il ne me parait ni nécessaire ni convenable, ni d'usage, que votre Excellence lui envoye un officier.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'I received your letter of the 22nd, in which you have informed me of your appointment to command in Holland. I am very sorry that you left us; but as you

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found your health in some degree improved, I do not see how you could refuse to take the command of the troops in Holland.

'Between the exaggerations in the English newspapers, and the direct falsehoods in the French, it is very difficult to judge of the exact state of affairs in Holland. But I see some of the allied troops have entered that country; and I conclude that matters will go right.

'You will have seen the account of our last operations here, which I hope have already accomplished our object in relieving us from the large force at Bayonne. The enemy have certainly retired a great part of their force from thence.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'Upon referring to your letter of the 1st instant, I observe that you talk of sending here 200,000 dollars for the 3rd army and army of reserve, which, when I received that letter, I concluded was a mistake, as, when I wrote on the 16th of September, I said that the money "for the 3rd, 4th, and army of reserve of Andalusia," being 300,000 dollars, should be sent here, that for the 1st and 2nd should be sent to Catalonia; and in a former letter you had mentioned the arrangement as I had proposed it. I should not now, therefore, trouble you upon this subject, if the Chief of the Staff had not this day shown me a letter from General Freyre, enclosing one from the Minister at War, in which that person mentions that 200,000 dollars are coming for the 3rd army and army of reserve of Andalusia, and nothing for the 4th army.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will refer to my letter of the 16th of September, and carry into execution this arrangement as therein proposed.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose proclamations which I have issued since the army crossed the Nivelle.

'None of them appear to require any explanation, excepting the last, marked No. 5*. As, under the existing circumstances in this part of the country, it appeared quite impossible to levy the contributions levied by the Imperial Government, at the same time that there are certain expenses of police, civil government, and for the care and preservation of this port, to be incurred, which I conclude your Lordship would be little inclined to see defrayed out of the military chest; and as there is already a very extensive trade here, particularly in colonial produce, which will in all probability increase in proportion as we shall extend our operations and intercourse with the interior; I have thought it but reasonable that a small duty should be levied on the imports to defray the expenses above referred to. The smuggling traffic now carried on with Bayonne, and along the Adour, is not inconsiderable; and will eventually prove very detrimental to the Imperial revenue.

'I have refused to listen to all propositions for a trade with the other ports of France by licence, although accompanied by proposals to supply the army with wine and French brandy at a cheap rate.

'I propose to carry on all transactions relating to the French territory as hitherto, by proclamation, which I shall submit to your Lordship by every occasion; and upon which I request to have your early decision.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary General, Sir Robert Kennedy, and its enclosures, relating to the mode of doing business and accounting in the Commissariat, to which I beg to draw your Lordship's attention.

* See p. 376.

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'Your Lordship will find my opinion on this subject in a dispatch which I addressed you on the 13th April* (No. 30), to which I have nothing to add.

'It appears to me quite impossible that any account can be settled in a manner either satisfactory or advantageous to the public, in the way in which the business is now done; and the weight of responsibility thrown upon the Commissary General, viz., to account for a sum amounting now to more than 50,000,000*l.* sterling, not one shilling of which has been expended by him, or by persons appointed by him, is of a description to be quite nugatory to the public. It is besides quite clear that all the advantage will be lost of the appointment of a local auditor.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

'Since I wrote to you on the 15th, I have learnt that the money expected from Lisbon for the payment of the Portuguese subsidy has arrived at Coruña; and it has been sent for by Commodore Sir George Collier. The soldiers' great coats have also arrived upon this coast.

'I am sorry to inform your Lordship, however, that according to the last accounts, the money which had been raised at Cadiz in October for the Spanish army, and ought to have arrived here on the 4th of November, was still at Cadiz.

While writing upon this subject, I think it right to lay before your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Inspector of Hospitals, stating that a considerable number of French prisoners are detained at Lisbon for want of the means of conveying them to England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec., 1813.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 14th instant, the enemy have continued to move troops out of Bayonne,

* See Vol. X., p. 287.

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and up the right of the Adour; and, as far as I can learn, three divisions have now crossed that river.

'A force had recrossed the Adour at Urt on the 6th, and had appeared in the rear of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's position; but that movement had been foreseen and provided for; and upon the movement of our troops towards them, the enemy retired again across the Adour the same night; and there is nothing on the left of that river at present, excepting General Paris' division, towards St. Palais.

'By accounts from Lieut. General W. Clinton of the 3rd December, it appears that the enemy made another attempt on the 1st to surprise his post at Ordal, which failed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Grammont.*

MEMORANDUM.

'20th Dec., 1813.

'M. de Mailhos having arrived from the interior of France, and having expressed a strong opinion of the wishes of the people of France to see one of the Princes of the House of Bourbon in the field with this army, and an earnest desire that the Comte de Grammont should go to England, in order to make the Princes of that House acquainted with the situation of affairs, and with this opinion; and the Comte being in this neighbourhood with his regiment, I have consented to his going, and think it desirable that he should go on this mission.

'I recommended, however, what follows to his attention:

'First; that the object of his voyage to England should be an inviolable secret; and should be known only to His Majesty's Ministers, to whom I shall of course report it, and to the Princes of the House of Bourbon.

'Secondly; no public demonstration of the wishes of the people of France in favor of the House of Bourbon having yet been made, and there being no proof (although I think, from what I have experienced, seen, and heard, a great

* Now Duc de Grammont.

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probability) of the truth of the assertions of M. de Mailhos; and as the Allies have always declared the object of their military operations to be peace with Buonaparte, and reports of negotiations are in circulation; I recommend to the Comte de Grammont to advise the Princes of the House of Bourbon to consider the subject well, and to be aware of all the consequences before they take the step proposed to them.

'Under the circumstances above referred to, nor indeed under any circumstances, could they expect the powers of Europe to make a declaration in their favor, unless they should be able to show that they had a strong party in their favor in France willing to go all lengths for them; and unless all hopes of a reasonable peace with the existing French Government should be at an end.

'I mention this in order that these Princes may have clearly under their view the state of the question, and that they may see the risk to which they expose their friends and adherents; and that, in case the step proposed to them should be taken by one of the family, it may be clearly understood that it is their own act, and that I, at least, on the part of the British Government, pointed out the chances that a successful negotiation for a general peace might expose the safety of all their adherents in France.

'By the time that the Comte de Grammont will have arrived in England, some events may have occurred to show whether the war will be continued, and with what success, or whether there is any probability of peace; and the Princes may have more data than I can afford them to enable them to decide on the line which they ought to take.

'*Le Comte de Grammont.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 20 Déc., 1813.

'Je vous envoie les dernières gazettes Anglaises. Il en est, je crois, arrivé d'autres à Pasages, que je vous enverrai aussitôt que je les recevrai.

'On dit que les Français se sont beaucoup affaibli à Bayonne. Le temps est à présent si mauvais qu'on ne peut rien faire, pas même voir; mais je tâcherai de leur

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porter encore un coup avec une partie des troupes. Je crois que les Alliés auront passé le Rhin.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Je n'ai pas encore la réponse du Gouvernement sur ma proposition pour la 3me armée.'

To Lieut. General Sir James Leith, K.B.

'MY DEAR LEITH, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Dec., 1813.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 7th, and I assure you that nothing can at any time give me more satisfaction than to find that the Government attend to the claims and interests of the officers of this army; and I am quite delighted that they have given you the appointment which you mention*. Nobody could expect you to decline to accept it in order to return to your division with this army; and if I could have advised you before you accepted the offer, my advice would have been by all means to accept; and I now most sincerely congratulate you.

'I have frequently heretofore given you a hint upon a subject, which I hope you will forgive me for taking the liberty of mentioning to you again. You have now been appointed to one of the most lucrative situations in the service; and I hope you will put your establishment on such a scale as that your holding it will be a permanent advantage to yourself and your family. You have always told me that you were a *good manager*, of which I do not entertain the smallest doubt; but you may depend upon it that no management will make an income, however large, give a surplus, if the possessor of it does not take care to fix his expenses on the lowest scale that the nature of his situation will permit.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir James Leith, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

*The command in the West Indies.

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PROCLAMATION. N°. 6.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 21 Déc., 1813.

'M. Jean Baptiste Haramborere est nommé Maire de Louhossoa à la place de M. St. Esteven, qui se retire à cause de son grand age; et Pierre Goyhen est nommé adjoint.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 21st Dec., 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant, and I beg you will assure the Russian Ambassador that there is nothing that I can do with the force under my command to forward the general interests that I will not do. I am already farther advanced on the French territory than any of the allied powers; and I believe I am better prepared than any of them to take advantage of any opportunities which may offer of annoying the enemy, either in consequence of my own situation, or of the operations of the armies of the allies.

'Your Lordship is acquainted, by my last dispatches, with the nature and objects of my recent operations, and with the position in which we were at their close. The enemy have since considerably weakened their force in Bayonne, and they occupy the right of the Adour as far as Dax. I cannot tell yet what force they have in Bayonne, or whether their force is so reduced as that I can attack their entrenched camp.

'In military operations there are some things which cannot be done; one of these is to move troops in this country during or immediately after a violent fall of rain. I believe I shall lose many more men than I shall ever replace, by putting any troops in camp in this bad weather; but I should be guilty of an useless waste of men, if I were to attempt an operation during the violent falls of rain which we have here. Our operations, then, must necessarily be slow, but they shall not be discontinued.

'In regard to the scene of the operations of the army, it is a question for the Government and not for me. By having kept in the field about 30,000 men in the Peninsula, the

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British Government have now for five years given employment to at least 200,000 French troops of the best Napoleon had, as it is ridiculous to suppose that either the Spaniards or Portuguese could have resisted for a moment, if the British force had been withdrawn. The armies now employed against us cannot be less than 100,000 men, indeed more, including garrisons; and I see in the French newspapers that orders have been given for the formation at Bordeaux of an army of reserve of 100,000 men. Is there any man weak enough to suppose that one third of the numbers first mentioned would be employed against the Spaniards and Portuguese, if we were withdrawn? They would, if it were still an object to Buonaparte to conquer the Peninsula. And he would succeed in his object: but it is much more likely that he would make peace with the powers of the Peninsula, and then have it in his power to turn against the allied armies the 200,000 men, of which 100,000 men are such troops as those armies have not yet had to deal with.

'Another observation which I have to submit is, that, in a war in which every day offers a crisis, the result of which may affect the world for ages, the change of the scene of the operations of the British army would put that army entirely *hors de combat* for four months at least, even if the new scene were Holland; and they would not then be such a machine as this army is.

'Your Lordship very reasonably, however, asks what objects we propose to ourselves here which are to induce Napoleon to make peace? I am now in a commanding situation on the most vulnerable frontier of France, probably the only vulnerable frontier. If I could put 20,000 Spaniards into the field, which I could do if I had money and was properly supported by the fleet, I must have the only fortress there is on this frontier, if it can be called a fortress, and that in a very short space of time. If I could put 40,000 Spaniards into the field, I should most probably have my posts on the Garonne. Does any man believe that Napoleon would not feel an army in such a position more than he would feel 30 or 40,000 British troops laying siege to one of his fortresses in Holland? If it be only the resource of men and money, of which he will be deprived, and the reputation he will lose by our being in this position, it will do ten times

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more to procure peace than ten armies on the side of Flanders. But, if I am right in believing that there is a strong Bourbon party in France, and that that party is the preponderating one in the South of France, what mischief must not our army do him in the position I have supposed, and what sacrifices would he not make to get rid of us?

'It is the business of the Government, and not my business, to dispose of the resources of the nation; and I have no right to give an opinion on the subject. I wish, however, to impress upon your Lordship's mind, that you cannot maintain military operations in the Peninsula and in Holland with British troops; you must give up either the one or the other, as, if I am not mistaken, the British establishment is not equal to the maintenance of two armies in the field. I began last campaign with 70,000 British and Portuguese troops; and taking away from me the German troops, and adding to me what could be got from the militia, and by enabling me to bring up the Portuguese recruits, I expected this year to take the field with 80,000 men; but this is now quite out of the question. If you should form the Hanoverian army, which is in my opinion the most reasonable plan to go upon, I shall not take the field with much more than 50,000 men, unless I shall receive real and efficient assistance to bring up the Portuguese recruits; and it will then be about 55,000, or if our wounded recover well and we have no more actions, about 60,000 men.

'Then I beg you to observe that, whenever you extend your assistance to any country, unless at the same time fresh means are put in action, the service is necessarily stinted in all its branches on the old stage. I do not wish to make complaints, but if you will look at every branch of the service here now, you will find it stinted, particularly the naval branch, and those supplies which necessarily come from England. I lately sent you a return of the supply of clothing received for the Spanish army for the year 1813, from which you will see how that branch stands; and I have not heard of the arrival at Plymouth of the 25,000 suits to be lodged in store there, which will still leave a deficiency of 3000 suits for 1813; 7800 suits having lately arrived at Coruña. Nearly all the great coats are deficient. The reason of this is, that the inferior departments do not

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observe, that when British exertion is to be made on a new scene, the old means are not sufficient. New engines must be set at work, otherwise the service must be stinted in one or both scenes, and there must be complaints.

'The different reports which I have sent your Lordship will show how we stand for want of naval means; and I beg you to take the state and condition of the ships *on the stations*, striking out those coming out and going home, which the Admiralty will insert on the 1st and 15th of every month since June last, and you will see whether or not there is reason to complain. But whatever may be the numbers employed, I complain that there are not enough, because they do not perform the service. This is certainly not the intention of the Admiralty.

'Since we have established our posts on the upper part of the Adour, the French have again begun to use the navigation of the coast from Bordeaux to Bayonne.

'Your Lordship is also acquainted with the state of our financial resources. We are overwhelmed with debts, and I can scarcely stir out of my house on account of the public creditors waiting to demand payment of what is due to them. Some of the muleteers are 26 months in arrears; and only yesterday I was obliged to give them bills upon the Treasury for a part of their demands, or lose their services; which bills they will, I know, sell at a depreciated rate of exchange to the *sharks* who are waiting at Pasages, and in this town, to take advantage of the public distresses. I have reason to suspect that they became thus clamorous at the instigation of British merchants.

'I draw your Lordship's attention to these facts just to show that Great Britain cannot extend her operations by British troops, or even her pecuniary and other assistance, without starving the service here, unless additional means and exertion should be used to procure what is wanted.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Dec., 1813.

'Lord FitzRoy Somerset will have informed you that the money has arrived at Pasages for the Portuguese army.

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'I enclose the Commissary General's answer regarding the arrangement under which the money is to be made over to the Portuguese Government. I agree with him in thinking that he cannot send away the original receipt which he gets for the money; and I should think that a copy would answer equally well.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Dec., 1813. 6 P.M.

'I have received a letter from Morillo, in which he mentions that some of his troops have suffered from the want of food; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will inquire into the matter, and let me know how it happened that he wanted food, particularly meat.

'If you think the lesson he has lately had has produced any effect on their conduct, you may countermand the order I gave them the other day to remain under arms.

'I hear that the enemy still use the communication by the river; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know whether you have a boat upon it, as I suggested to you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir R. Hill, K.B.'

To Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, Commanding Royal Engineer.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Dec., 1813.

'The bridge over the Nive, between Herauritz and Ville Franque, was carried away on the night of the 20th, and all the boats and materials lost.

'Major Henderson appears to have known that there was a probability of a flood in the river on that night, as he took up the pontoon bridge which was at Ustaritz.

'I beg you to inquire, first, whether there were any, and what persons, in attendance upon the bridge at Herauritz when it was carried away, according to the verbal orders I gave Major Henderson?

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'Whether he took any, and what measures, to secure that bridge on the night of the 20th?

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Elphinstone.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Dec., 1813.

'I referred your letter of the 9th, regarding the grain expected to be imported from Egypt and South America, to the Commissary General, and I enclose his reply.

'It would be quite useless to force the Portuguese Government to take at Lisbon all the grain they require for their army here. We must carry it round here for them, or they will not have the use of it when it is wanted; and we may as well carry it round for ourselves, and deliver it to them here.

'I have always, I think, had reason to complain of their being so very fastidious about their supplies.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Dec., 1813.

'I enclose a letter from the Commissary General, in regard to the arrangement for bringing money from Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, to the north coast of Spain, for the army.

'I have already submitted to your Lordship the inconvenience to this army of the division of the naval command on the north coast of Spain, and the west and south coast, and I have nothing farther to add upon that subject.

'The money raised at Cadiz, in October, for the use of the Spanish army, was still there, according to the last accounts, waiting for a ship.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd Dec., 1813.

'Some days ago a M. de Mailhos came here from the interior of France, to represent the earnest desire of the people of France in general that a Prince of the House of Bourbon should join this army; that Louis XVIII. should be proclaimed; and that the standard of the Bourbons should be raised.

'I do not think he produced any proof of the truth of his assertions, which, however, your Lordship will have seen by my letter of the 21st of November, I am sufficiently inclined to believe; and all that I have seen and heard since I wrote that letter gives fresh reason for believing them.

'M. de Mailhos asked for the Comte de Grammont, and expressed a desire to see him; and that he should go to England, to convey to the French Princes the information which he, M. de Mailhos, could afford.

'The Comte de Grammont happening to be near this place, I sent for him; and, after having conversed with M. de Mailhos, he told me that he was certainly acquainted with the names of several persons employed by the King in France, and that he saw no reason for discrediting what he reported.

'Under these circumstances, I have allowed M. de Grammont to go to England with a letter to the King from M. de Mailhos; but I have thought it proper to give him a memorandum, of which I enclose the copy, in which your Lordship will observe that I have pointed out the risk to which the adherents to the House of Bourbon might be exposed by one of the family appearing here at the present moment.

'I shall expect instructions from His Majesty's Government how I am to conduct myself in case one of the Princes of the House of Bourbon should come to France.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To General Morillo.

'Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd Dec., 1813.

'I have received your reports to the 20th inclusive.

'Before I gave the orders of the —th, of which you and

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the officers under your command have made such repeated complaints, I warned you repeatedly of the misconduct of your troops, in direct disobedience of my orders, which I told you I could not permit; and I desired you to take measures to prevent it.

'I have sent orders to countermand those which I gave on the 18th; but I give you notice that, whatever may be the consequence, I will repeat those orders, if your troops are not made by their officers to conduct themselves as well disciplined soldiers ought.

'I did not lose thousands of men to bring the army under my command into the French territory, in order that the soldiers might plunder and ill treat the French peasantry, in positive disobedience of my orders; and I beg that you and your officers will understand that I prefer to have a small army that will obey my orders, and preserve discipline, to a large one that is disobedient and undisciplined; and that, if the measures which I am obliged to adopt to enforce obedience and good order occasion the loss of men, and the reduction of my force, it is totally indifferent to me; and the fault rests with those who, by the neglect of their duty, suffer their soldiers to commit disorders which must be prejudicial to their country.

'I cannot be satisfied with professions of obedience. My orders must be really obeyed, and strictly carried into execution; and if I cannot obtain obedience in one way, I will in another, or I will not command the troops which disobey me.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El General Morillo.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 23 Dec., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 21, et j'ai pareillement à accuser la réception de celle que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 2 de ce mois.

'J'ai tardé d'écrire la réponse à cette dernière jusqu'à ce que j'eusse connaissance que le Capitaine Tarleton, et les Lieuts. Hovenden, Hughes, et Russell, se fussent rendus

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en Angleterre. Je ne doute nullement du désir de son Excellence M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie de mettre à exécution toute convention faite par votre Excellence sous son autorité; mais j'ai déjà, dans ma lettre du 3 Octobre, prévenu votre Excellence que, quand vous feriez sortir les prisonniers de guerre de l'arrondissement de l'armée sous les ordres de M. le Maréchal, ils n'étaient plus dans votre pouvoir; et qu'il se trouverait que ceux sous le pouvoir desquels ils viendraient n'auraient pas l'inclination de mettre à exécution les conventions qui les regarderaient. J'ai annoncé aussi à votre Excellence, dans ma lettre du 27 Novembre, que je ne pourrais faire autre convention qui ne se mettrait pas à exécution d'elle même jusqu'à ce que celle déjà faite fut mise à exécution de la part de M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie. Aucune circonstance n'est arrivée pour me faire changer cette disposition, à laquelle j'adhère.

'Quand les officiers Espagnols pris à Sarre arriveront aux avant postes de l'armée Française je serai préparé à échanger pour eux des officiers Français du même grade; et je suis pareillement préparé d'envoyer des officiers Français en échange pour le Major Brotherton et le Lieut. Southwell, du 14me régiment de dragons, pris il y a quelques jours près de Hasparren; ou aucuns autres officiers de l'armée alliée qui sont prisonniers de guerre. Je consens aussi à l'échange de M. le Major du Genie, Le Gentil, pour le Major O'Hara du 1er régiment Portugais; et du Chef d'Escadron, Bruce, pour le Lieut. Colonel FitzGerald.

'Nous ne savons rien de l'Adjutant Commandant Chattier, supposé être à Sarre.

'Je n'ai pas eu des nouvelles d'Angleterre de M. Payan depuis celles que j'ai adressées à votre Excellence. Je ferai des perquisitions pour savoir s'il est à Vitoria; et s'il y est, il sera renvoyé tout de suite aux avant postes de l'armée Française.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd Dec., 1813.

'I beg that, when the British Commissariat shall deliver provisions to any corps of Spanish troops, the ration may be as follows :

'One pound and a half of bread, or one pound of biscuit; half a pound of meat; two ounces of rice, or a quarter of a pound of meat; ration of rum, wine, or brandy, or a quarter of a pound of meat.

'Notice has been given to the Spanish division at Itsassu, and to that of General Morillo, that this is to be their ration.

'The division of Don Carlos de España (about 4000 men) is ordered to-morrow to Ascain; and I request you will provide for them there as above.

'The division of the army of reserve of Andalusia, which is at Itsassu, has been ordered to march on the 25th to Urdax and Maya; and on the 26th to Elizondo. You will take measures that they may receive their provisions for both days at Urdax on the 25th.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*C. Dalrymple, Esq.,* 'WELLINGTON
Commissary General.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd Dec., 1813.

'Being desirous of sending the ships *Lady Shaw* and *William Heathcote* to Plymouth as soon as possible, in order to bring back to Pasages clothing for the army, I have directed the Commissary General to have the stores in those vessels disembarked; and I request, that as soon as they shall be emptied, they may be sent to Plymouth to report themselves to the agent there.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd Dec., 1813.

Some French fishermen belonging to Guetary, who are now with their boats at Cape Breton, have desired to have my permission to return to Guetary, and to follow the pursuits of their profession.

'I wish to know from you, whether the permission which I am desirous of giving to persons of this description to sail freely on the coast occupied by the allied armies, will be respected by the squadron under your command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To J. Trotter, Esq., Storekeeper at Plymouth.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd Dec., 1813.

'The Adjutant General of the Forces has given me reason to believe that the clothing for this army would be lodged in store at Plymouth; but I have not yet received from him any returns of the clothing which is there.

'I send, owever, retur ns of clothing wanted by the several regiments noted in the margin without loss of time; and I have requested Commodore Sir George Collier to send to Plymouth the *Lady Shaw* and *William Heathcote*, in order to bring this clothing to Pasages. I request that you will have the clothing for these regiments, according to the enclosed memorandum, embarked in these vessels, and sent to Pasages as soon as may be possible after the arrival of those vessels at Plymouth.

'I request you to apprise the Adjutant General that you have received these directions.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. Trotter, Esq., Storekeeper at Plymouth.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 24th Dec., 1813.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, ½ past 10 A.M.

'I intended to go to Herauritz, in order to be a little nearer the right of the army, and the probable scene of our

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operations; but have been delayed by the bad weather, and by the want of room for head quarters in that village, till part of Ustaritz shall be evacuated by the 7th division. There can be no reason why you should move, and you cannot be better placed than at Ustaritz. I prefer Herauritz.

'In regard to your going to Lisbon and England, you must fix your own time. Great anxiety is expressed in England that we should continue our operations; which I can promise only not to discontinue when the state of the roads will permit. But it does not appear possible at present to march troops on any road whatever. The sooner you go, however, the sooner you will return, and the more likely you will be to be present when our operations shall commence in earnest.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 24 Déc., 1813.
'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 11 heures du soir.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre d'aujourd'hui; et j'avais déjà donné ordre le 22 de rappeler celui que j'avais donné le 18 à la division du Général Morillo de se tenir sous les armes.

'La question entre ces Messieurs et moi est s'ils pilleront ou non les paysans Français. J'ai écrit, et j'ai fait écrire, plusieurs fois au Général Morillo pour lui marquer ma désaprobation sur ce sujet, mais en vain; et enfin j'ai été obligé de prendre des mesures pour m'assurer que les troupes sous ses ordres ne feraient plus de dégâts dans le pays. Je suis fâché que ces mesures soient de nature à déplaire à ces Messieurs; mais je vous avoue que je trouve que la conduite qui les a rendues nécessaires est bien plus déshonorante que les mesures qui en sont la conséquence.

Je vous prie de croire que je ne peux avoir aucun sentiment sur votre lettre que celui de la reconnaissance; et aussitôt que j'aurai lu toutes celles incluses dans votre lettre officielle je vous enverrai réponse. En attendant je vous dis que je suis, et de toute ma vie ai été, trop accoutumé aux libelles pour ne pas les mépriser; et si je ne les avais pas méprisés, non seulement je ne serais pas où je suis, mais le Portugal au

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moins, et peut-être l'Espagne, serait sous la domination Française. Je ne crois pas que l'union des deux nations dépend des libellistes; mais si elle en dépend, pour moi, je déclare que je ne désire pas un commandement, ni l'union des nations, si l'un ou l'autre doit être fondé sur le pillage. J'ai perdu 20,000 hommes dans cette campagne, et ce n'est pas pour que le Général Morillo, ni qui que ce soit puisse venir piller les paysans Français; et, où je commande, je déclare hautement que je ne le permettrai pas. Si on veut piller, qu'on nomme un autre à commander; parceque, moi, je déclare que, si on est sous mes ordres, il ne faut pas piller.

'Vous avez des grandes armées en Espagne; et si on veut piller les paysans Français, on n'a qu'à m'ôter le commandement, et entrer en France. Je couvrirai l'Espagne contre les malheurs qui en seront le résultat; c'est à dire, que vos armées, quelques grandes qu'elles puissent être, ne pourront pas rester en France pendant quinze jours.

'Vous savez bien que vous n'avez ni argent, ni magazins, ni rien de ce qu'il vous faut pour tenir une armée en campagne, et que le pays où vous avez passé la campagne dernière est incapable de vous soutenir l'année prochaine.

'Si j'étais assez scélérat pour permettre le pillage, vous ne pouvez pas croire que la France (toute riche qu'elle est) puisse soutenir votre armée, si le pays est pillé. Pour ceux qui désirent vivre des contributions du pays (ce qui je crois est votre objet dans la campagne prochaine), il parait essentiel que les troupes ne soient pas autorisées à piller. Mais, malgré tout cela, on croirait que je suis l'ennemi, au lieu d'être le meilleur ami de l'armée, en prenant des mesures décisives pour empêcher le pillage, et que ces mesures la déshonorent!!

'Je pourrais dire quelque chose aussi en justification de ce que j'ai fait, qui regarderait la politique; mais j'ai assez dit, et je vous répète, qu'il m'est absolument indifférent que je commande une grande ou une petite armée; mais que, qu'elle soit grande ou petite, il faut qu'elle m'obéisse, et surtout *qu'elle ne pille pas.*

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.* 'WELLINGTON.

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'En vérité je ne peux pas m'empêcher de me moquer des plaintes du Général Morillo. Le jour que je lui ordonnai de se mettre sous les armes, il entreprit de lui-même (sans mes ordres, ni ceux d'aucun autre) une reconnaissance sur l'ennemi; les routes étant en tel état qu'il ne pouvait faire marcher son infanterie; et le resultat a été que la cavalerie Anglaise, qui l'a accompagné, et faisait son avant garde, a beaucoup souffert. Puis il vient me dire qu'il n'a pas de souliers! Comment a-t-il pu faire cette reconnaissance sans souliers? Et puis la malheureuse troupe, sans souliers et sans vivres, pour se tenir sous les armes, comment le Général Morillo a-t-il pu la faire marcher?

'Demandez au Général Alava, et au Général O'Lalor, combien de fois j'ai mis les troupes Anglaises et Portugaises sous les armes en Espagne pour sauver les villes et campagnes Espagnoles, et vous verrez que je suis au moins impartial.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec., 1813.

'My dear Beresford, 3 P.M.

'I have received your letter of this day. I beg you will tell my friend that he must proceed with great caution in making his proposed levy. I intended only that he should make his preparatory arrangements in case of the occurrence of the event proposed, but not that a levy should now be made.

'I enclose Bony's speech to the *Corps Legislatif*.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec., 1813.

'I have received this morning your letter of the 19th, marked private. I had made known to Government your desire to quit the command of the troops in Catalonia; and I have reason to believe that Government have endeavored to send an officer to relieve you. Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton lately rejoined this army, and I believe it

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was the intention of the Secretary of State that I should send him into Catalonia; although this intention has not been announced to me. But, from the conversations which I have had with the General, it appears that he prefers to resume the command of his division in this army, and he has declined to go into Catalonia.

'I do not know how I can request you to continue to hold a command for which you state that your health renders you unequal; but if an expression of the entire satisfaction I have had in all my communications with you, and of my confidence in all your arrangements, can be an inducement to you to continue to exercise your command, or can be any gratification to you upon quitting it, it is but justice to you to express it.

'In the mean time, till I shall receive your answer to this letter, I shall omit to say any thing farther on the subject of your resignation to the Secretary of State, excepting to inform him that Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton has joined the 3rd division.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th instant (No. 11).

'If General Elio has powder in the transports, there is no reason why you should give him any. If he has not, I see no reason why you should not give him the 400 quintals he wishes to have.

'I think it will be very desirable to send to General Roche the two battalions of which he wishes to have the services, to enable him to take the town of Murviedro.

'In regard to artillery to secure his position in the town, if General Elio can supply him with Spanish guns taken in Denia, or elsewhere, I have no objection; nor to your supplying General Roche with ammunition from the stores of your battering train, which can easily be replenished from our stores at Carthagena or Gibraltar. But as I do not feel much confidence in General Roche's being able to keep his

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position in the town of Murviedro, I do not think you ought to give him your ordnance.

'There will be no difficulty in sending you a regiment of Spanish light cavalry; but I conclude there will be the usual difficulty in feeding them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 25 Déc., 1813.

'Je reçois votre lettre du 23 Décembre, et j'ai dit à Alava de vous envoyer les gazettes que j'ai reçues par le dernier paquet.

'Je vous suis bien obligé de votre désir de nous être utile; mais je suis bien sûr que ce ne sera pas possible, à moins que vous ne soyez pour quelque temps en quartiers tranquils, où vous pourrez recevoir tout ce qu'il vous faut et vous remettre un peu.

'J'ai un magazin à Puente la Reyna, que je recommande à votre protection. Cependant, si ce magazin vous gêne du tout, je vous prie de me le faire dire, et je le ferai ôter.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th instant from Irun, enclosing one from General Morillo with several enclosures.

'In consequence of repeated complaints of the conduct of the troops under the command of General Morillo, it appears, by the papers enclosed, that I took measures to call his attention to the subject, and I desired that he and his officers would prevent his men from plundering the country.

'Finding that all my remonstrances were vain, that the disorder complained of still continued, and that I received warning from various quarters of the danger to General Morillo and others from their continuance, I directed that General Morillo's troops should be kept under arms during the day till further orders, in order to insure good order in future.

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'Notwithstanding the doubts of General Morillo that I have a right to give such orders, I believe he will find that every officer in command has not only a right, but that it is his duty, to order the troops under his command under arms whenever he thinks it proper or necessary; and it is the first time I have heard that it is disgraceful to officers and soldiers to be ordered under arms.

'General Morillo is mistaken in supposing that the same orders have never been given to the soldiers of the other allied nations. If he will inquire he will find that it has been done constantly; and if he reflects a little he will discover that the disgrace does not consist in having received those orders, but in the conduct which has rendered them necessary.

'General Morillo's letter appears to me to be a complaint of me, which he certainly has every right to make if he thinks proper, and of his situation in the army in general, which I had understood till now was the object of his choice, which complaints he has undoubtedly forwarded through the proper channel; and it is my duty to transmit it to be laid before the Government.

'As, however, the letter shows that it was written in a moment of irritation, that it contains some matters not very relevant to the subject, and others which I should imagine that, upon consideration, General Morillo would not wish to insert in a letter complaining of my conduct in a single act, I detain the letter till I shall learn from you that it is his wish that it should be forwarded as it is, or that it should be altered, and confined to the simple case of complaint of my order.

'In the mean time, I have sent orders that the troops under General Morillo may be moved nearer to the magazine. When I gave orders that they should be supplied from the British magazines, I was in hopes that, with the means of transport in my power, and those they had themselves, the supply would have been regular. But their own means of transport are so very few, and the roads are now so bad, that I find it impossible to supply them where they are; and they are therefore ordered to be cantoned nearer to the magazine. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 26 Déc., 1813.
à midi.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 26. Il parait, par les lettres du Général Morillo que vous m'avez envoyées, que j'avais averti le Général Morillo par différentes manières pas moins que quatre fois des plaintes que j'avais reçues contre ses troupes; et malgré que le Général nie que ses troupes ayent fait du mal, il a dit lui-même au Général Hill que "c'était impossible de l'empêcher, parcequ'il n'y avait pas un soldat ni un officier qui ne reçut des lettres de sa famille en Espagne, pour lui dire que se trouvant en France il devait faire fortune." Cela étant, il reste à moi de tâcher de l'empêcher.

'Ce n'est pas de la demande de rations dont je me plains tant que du pillage et des désordres des soldats, malgré que, quand je donnai ordre au Général Morillo de prendre des rations dans les magazins, je lui aie défendu de les demander au pays.

'Sur ces désordres j'ai reçu toutes les preuves que je pouvais avoir; et je vous dis que dans trois differens endroits j'ai reçu l'avertissement que je devais prendre garde à la division du Général Morillo, parceque les paysans Basques commençaient à parler de vengeance; et que, si une fois ils prenaient les armes en main, il serait difficile de leur faire mettre bas. C'est à dire, à Ustaritz, à Herauritz, et St. Jean de Luz.

'Il était donc de mon devoir d'arrêter ces désordres; et tout ce que je regrette est que ces Messieurs ne sentent pas que sûrement je ne l'aurais pas fait d'une manière à eux désagréable si ce n'avait pas été nécessaire.

'Demandez à Mina la jolie manière avec laquelle les paysans de Baygorry l'ont attaqué par surprise dans leur village; et vouz verrez que l'inimitié des paysans n'est pas à mépriser quand les troupes sont en cantonnemens.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 26th Dec., 1813.

'Nothing extraordinary has occurred on the line since I addressed your Lordship on the 19th instant.

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'It appears that the enemy have still farther weakened their force in Bayonne and the intrenched camp; and their left is at Peyrehorade, on the Gave, with General Paris' division at St. Palais, and in that neighbourhood.

'By reports from Lieut. General William Clinton to the 19th instant, it appears that the enemy succeeded in surprising a cavalry piquet in the pass of Ordal, on the 10th. I enclose Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck's report on that event.

'Some troops had moved from Catalonia, it is supposed in this direction; but this report does not appear to rest on very certain foundations.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Dec., 1813.

'I mean to go over to your side this day; but I write this letter lest I should not see you.

'You had better come over here to-morrow or next day. I have ordered that a house should be prepared for you.

'I think all communications with Bayonne had better be carried on from head quarters. We have already much more than we ought; but, however frequent, it had better be confined to this one road.

'Let Hill have the 3 pounders. I did not intend to ask you for the 60,000 dollars, as I believe you are as much, if not more, in want than we are; but as you think you can let us have them without inconvenience, I will take them.

'I hope that this fine weather will bring money and other things from all quarters.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th Dec., 1813.

'I enclose the translation of a letter from the Chief of the Staff of the 4th army, regarding a vessel which cruises from

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Santoña, and entirely impedes the communication by the coast. I have likewise the report of a privateer from Santoña having been taken at Guetaria.

'It would appear that, if the enemy's vessels can come out of and go into Santoña, and can cruise off the port, it would not be impossible for His Majesty's ships to maintain the blockade. If it is so, it is quite useless for them to pretend to maintain it.

'From all the intelligence which I have, I believe that, if the blockade had been maintained, and no vessel had run into Santoña, the place would before now have been under the necessity of surrendering.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*'

To Lieut. Colonel Broomhead, 77th Regiment.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Dec., 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, on the trial of Mr. Deputy Purveyor ——, for gross neglect of duty, and disobedience of the orders of his superior officer, in not attending to certain sick and wounded soldiers in St. Jean de Luz, on the 10th of December, 1813; and I beg leave to request that the Court will revise their sentence.

'First; the Court have stated in their sentence that "it has not been proved that any particular injury has occurred to the service" (in consequence of the conduct of which Mr. —— had been found guilty), "it not appearing that bedding, or any particular comfort, had been provided for the sick at the hospital;" upon which statement I beg the Court will observe that Serjeant ——, of the —th regiment, swears that blankets, chocolate, and their rations, were provided for the men expected in the hospital, which, considering that it was a station only for the night, was as much comfort as the service would afford; but that, whether it was as much as the service could afford or not, or comfort to a greater or lesser degree, it is proved by Mr. —— evidence, that whatever it was, the wounded did not enjoy the

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advantage of it, owing to the disobedience of orders, of which the Court have found Mr. —— guilty.

'Whether comforts were or not provided for the wounded soldiers, or whether the soldiers did or not enjoy the comforts proved to have been provided for them, is immaterial to the proof of the military offence of disobedience of orders, charged against Mr. ——; and therefore I recommend to the Court, in the revision of their sentence, to omit that part which states "that it has not been proved that any material injury had occurred to the service," &c., as it is inconsistent with the fact in proof before them; and, whatever may be the truth of the fact, entirely immaterial as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, in regard to the main fact of disobedience of orders charged.

'I likewise recommend to the Court to omit the remark at the conclusion of their sentence, as it conveys a notion that their sentence, for the offences of which they have found Mr. —— guilty, has been lenient, because the conduct of that gentleman has been excusable, as he had shown a disposition to obey the orders he had received, by ordering an inferior officer to attend the wounded.

'This remark has nothing to say to the guilt or innocence of Mr. ——, upon which the Court have already pronounced, and in which, with the exception above stated, I concur, and does not appear necessary to the justification of the General Court Martial for their lenient sentence. They have a right to pass the sentence they think proper, and they may safely keep their justification till called upon for it.

'This appears more particularly desirable, as the paragraph in question contains a principle, in my opinion, very erroneous, and highly detrimental to the service. Every officer in the army, be his rank what it may, is directly and personally responsible for the execution of the orders he receives from his superiors, and I am responsible for the whole; and the general principle is, that it is no excuse for me, or for any other officer who receives an order, to state that he ordered an inferior to carry it into execution. There are undoubtedly limitations to this principle; and instances may occur in which an officer receiving an order may be under the necessity, or it may be his duty, to intrust the

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execution of it to another; and the guilt or innocence of the omission will depend upon the proof of the necessity, or of the case of duty; and in every instance upon the party accused of the neglect or disobedience having brought to punishment the person who neglected or disobeyed his orders.

'But in this case not only there was no such necessity, and it was not the duty of Mr. —— to impose the duty upon Mr. * * * *, but it appears by the evidence that Mr. —— had nothing else to attend to, and that he ought to have attended to this duty, as, in point of fact, he knew that Mr. * * * * was going to his dinner, and could not attend to it; and it does not appear that he took any measures to bring Mr. —— to punishment for disobeying his orders.

'If the Court should agree in opinion with me in the observations contained in this letter, they will consider whether the punishment which they have inflicted on the prisoner is adequate to the offence of which they have found him guilty.

'A person in the situation of Mr. —— has but few duties to perform, and those, however trifling they may appear, are important to the service, and to the well being of the soldier.

'He was ordered to convey, or, in other words, to clear the way to 50 wounded soldiers, from the boats to an hospital in St. Jean de Luz, provided for their accommodation, on the 10th of December. We all know that the weather was bad on that night, and those men might have been lost by his inattention; and, at all events, they suffered to the amount of the want of the accommodation provided for them.

'It is the duty of a Court Martial to prevent such neglects and disobedience, and the chance of such sufferings by the soldiers, by the example of the punishment which they will inflict on the prisoner whom they have found guilty; and the Court will judge whether they have performed that duty by their sentence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Broomhead.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th Dec., 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th. I do not recollect ever to have received from you a communication of your opinion that the possession of the port of Laredo was essential to the naval blockade of Santoña, and I shall be obliged to you if you will assist my memory by referring me to the letter in which you before stated it. A body of troops, however, sufficient to obtain possession of that port, shall march forthwith for that object.

'I beg to explain that I have not stated any opinion that the officers in charge of the blockade of Santoña have neglected their duty; nor have I, or shall I, venture to give any opinion on any naval concern whatever.

'In all services of the description of the naval blockade of Santoña, it may be necessary to inquire into the cause of the failure of success; and even if I had suggested such an inquiry, which I did not, it would not have followed that I was of opinion there was blame.

'I only forwarded to you a report which I received of the inconvenience resulting from the practical want of a naval blockade; and, as a measure of policy, I recommended that, if we could not blockade Santoña more effectually, we should not pretend to it.

'I have only farther to trouble you with an assurance that you are misinformed regarding supplies received by the enemy into Santoña by land. The blockade by land has been effectual, and the troops are as near the place as is necessary, and as I think it expedient to place such troops as I have been able to use in that service.

'I shall be happy to see you here whenever you will do me the favor to come over.

'I have the honor to be, &c,

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir G. Collier, R.N.'

To General Charles de Lameth, Santoña.

'MONSIEUR, 'Au Quartier Général, ce 31 Déc., 1813.

'Je vous envoie une lettre de la part de M. le Duc de Dalmatie, qui me dit vous avoir autorisé à vendre les ha-

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billemens et autres effets pris dans le vaisseau *Margaret* dans le port de Santoña.

'Le porteur, M. Drake, est autorisé à acheter et payer tout ce qui lui sera restitué.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Charles de Lameth.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec., 1813.

'I received yesterday your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant, in which you enclosed the copy of a report and its enclosures, which you had received from the officer commanding at San Sebastian, being the correspondence between the Alcalde of that town and the Governor.

'After the full justification of the British and Portuguese artillerymen from all blame in this transaction, and against the charges of the Alcalde against both artillerymen and their officers, it is useless for me to do more than to thank you for the communication of those papers.

'I enclose you the copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and reports which I have received on this subject, from which you will see additional grounds for believing that the misfortune was accidental; that there was no irregularity whatever; that all fires had been extinguished at the usual hour; and that every thing that was possible was done to save the building.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 31 Déc., 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir les lettres de votre Excellence du 26 et 28.

'Le Lieut. Durand a été renvoyé aux avant postes de l'armée Française le 26 du mois de Novembre, et je vous prie de faire renvoyer le Lieut. Russell ou ici ou en Angleterre.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer copie du certificat que j'ai reçu des Commissaires des prisonniers en Angleterre,

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qui prouve que le Lieut. Henri a été renvoyé en France. Il y a quelque temps que je n'ai reçu des nouvelles d'Angleterre, et je n'ai pas encore reçu la nouvelle du renvoi du Lieut. Mallet; mais j'ai écrit, encore, là-dessus, et j'attends la nouvelle de son renvoi à chaque instant.

'J'écris pour faire renvoyer en France le Major du Genie, Le Gentil, en échange pour le Major O'Hara; de faire l'échange du Chef d'Escadron Bruce pour le Lieut. Colonel Fitz Gerald, et du Chef de Bataillon d'Artillerie Biron pour le Major Brotherton à Morlaix.

'Le Capitaine Herrie du 120me régiment n'est pas dans l'arrondissement de l'armée; mais s'il y était, vous sentez que M. Le Général Giron ne pourrait pas le renvoyer en échange pour un Lieutenant. Je propose donc de renvoyer le Lieut. Aubert de la gendarmerie en échange pour le Lieut. Southwell; et il arrivera incessament aux avant postes.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec., 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving from Brig. General O'Neill, on the 27th instant, the letter of the 30th, which you addressed me in regard to the appointment of Mariscal de Campo Don Thomas O'Donoju to command in Aragon.

'Your Excellency will have seen, from the letter which I addressed you on the —th instant, regarding the situation of the province of Aragon, and the disputes which had occurred between the chiefs there and the troops serving under their command repectively, that I had already thought it would be expedient to appoint an officer of rank to command there, and had written to the General Officer commanding the 1st army (to whom it belongs) upon that subject.

'The selection, however, made by the Government of Don Thomas O'Donoju is preferable to any that I could make, and there is no doubt of his competency to fill any military situation to which he may be appointed.

'I beg to observe to your Excellency, that, according to the arrangement of the Government of the last, and the recent decree of the Cortes, it is necessary that the Inspector General of the infantry should reside at head

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quarters; and the business transacted here by the Inspector General shows that this is most important to the public interests, as long as I may be honored with the command of the Spanish armies.

'Under these circumstances, although I shall regret exceedingly to lose the assistance of General Don Thomas O'Donoju, I beg to recommend that he may be appointed to the command suggested for him by the Government; but that an officer may be appointed to fill his office of Inspector General of the infantry *interino* while he may be absent.

'In case your Excellency should adopt this arrangement, I beg leave to recommend that General Don Antonio Garcia, heretofore Sub Inspector of the 4th army, may be appointed Inspector General *interino*.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec., 1813.

'I am sorry to inform you that a vessel was taken on the 29th instant, off Biaritz, by two vessels which came out from the Adour.

'The weather has been fair off the coast since the 24th.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 7.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 31 Déc., 1813.

'Ayant déterminé par ma proclamation, No. 5, du 18 Décembre, 1813, qu'il serait levé un droit d'entrée de 5 pour cent. sur la valeur des divers articles importés dans les ports au sud de la rivière de l'Adour, les marchandises ci-dessous nommées seront évaluées pour la perception de ce droit d'entrée aux prix fixés pour chacune; mais les marchandises non exprimées dans cet état et susceptibles de droits, seront reglées sur le prix de facture.

'WELLINGTON.'

(*Here follow the Articles enumerated in the Proclamation.*)

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec., 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's dispatch (No. 200) of the 8th December, enclosing a letter from the Secretary at War of the 4th December, in which his Lordship states that "it would be desirable to order all officers paying companies to pay into the military chest the balances of men in hospital or otherwise absent;" and that, "if this measure be thought expedient, it seems to Lord Palmerston so completely an arrangement of Lord Wellington's army, that no other authority than his own appears necessary to carry it into execution."

'The Deputy Paymaster General of this army is an officer acting under special instructions from Paymasters General of His Majesty's forces, and I am of opinion that I cannot with propriety direct him to deviate from those instructions, unless the safety of His Majesty's service requires it.

'I enclose the 13th paragraph of the instructions of the Paymaster General applicable to this subject, which your Lordship will see is positive in regard to the Deputy Paymaster General "acting as banker to any officer in the army;" and I likewise enclose the copy of Mr. Deputy Paymaster General Hunter's letter, in answer to a reference to him of that from your Lordship, No. 200, and its enclosure.

'You will observe that Mr. Hunter conceives, that under "the special orders" of the Commander of the forces, he can, under his instructions, act as banker to officers. But I construe his instructions differently; and I conceive that the reference in the 13th article of the instructions to the authority of the Commander of the forces is only to the issue of sums of money.

'This is obvious from the whole tenor of the instructions from the Paymasters General to their deputies.

'I conceive, therefore, that it requires something more than an "internal arrangement" of mine for this army to provide for the inconvenience stated in my dispatch of the 2nd November; and that I cannot take upon myself to order the Deputy Paymaster General to act as banker.

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'Urgent necessity may justify a departure from any rule, and I should certainly confide in the justice of His Majesty's Government to forgive a departure from rule if such necessity existed. But the inconvenience stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 2nd November is not of that magnitude; and if it had been at the moment I wrote, the want of money in the army since has lessened it; and there is ample time for my receiving the instructions of your Lordship after you shall have seen the instructions of the Paymaster General.

'I must say that I have frequently felt the inconvenience of the 13th paragraph of the Paymaster General's instructions to his deputy, and that if I had thought it was in my power to depart from it, I should have done so for the facility of paying detached officers, parties, hospitals, &c. But I believe your Lordship will find, upon inquiry, that the establishment of the Pay Office of the army is formed with a view to the simple payment of the army, and accounting for the money passing through the hands of the Deputy Paymaster General, and is quite inadequate to the business of a banker, which would result from the construction which I should give to the instructions of the Paymaster General if I were to follow the suggestion of the Secretary at War.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Transports.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st January, 1814.

'The Chief of the Staff of the French army has proposed that the Chef d'Escadron Bruce, now a prisoner in England, should be exchanged for Lieut. Colonel Fitz Gerald of the 60th regiment, now a prisoner in France, and ordered to Morlaix; and that the Chef de Bataillon d'Artillerie Biron, now a prisoner in England, should be exchanged for Major Brotherton of the 14th dragoons, now a prisoner in France, and likewise ordered to Morlaix, to which proposition I have consented; I request, therefore, that you will have the Chef d'Escadron Bruce, and the Chef de Bataillon Biron in readiness to proceed to Morlaix as soon as you shall learn that

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Lieut. Colonel Fitz Gerald and Major Brotherton have arrived there; and that you will apprise the Commissary for prisoners in France that I have made this request.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of Transports.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st January, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose copies of different proclamations which I have issued in this country, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, since I addressed your Lordship last, each of which sufficiently explains its object.

'I have to report to your Lordship that M. ——, the —— of Bayonne, lately came over here with the professed object of settling with me the accounts of various officers, prisoners of war, to whom he had supplied money on their passage through Bayonne to the interior of France; but really with the intention of offering his services to supply the army with various articles of which the troops might be in want; and he has held out some hopes that he would be able to supply us even with money for bills upon the Treasury, particularly if the facilities of communicating with us should be farther increased by the continued advance of the right of the army.

'He applied to me for permission to send twenty vessels to St. Jean de Luz in the course of the months of January and February from Bordeaux, which I have given him, according to a form enclosed, on the condition that they should not carry back colonial produce. In this condition he acquiesced most willingly, as he said that the duties levied by the French Government were so enormous, and taken in a manner so injurious to the merchants, as absolutely to deprive them of all profit.

'I shall be much obliged to your Lordship if you will give directions that these sea passports given by me may be respected by His Majesty's ships.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st January, 1814.

'I am concerned to inform you that a French national armed vessel, having come out of Santoña, has done a good deal of mischief on the coast, and has taken some Spanish vessels loaded with provisions for the Spanish army. I have reason to believe, however, that this vessel has since been taken by one of Lord Amelius Beauclerk's squadron.

'A transport brig, having on board provisions for the army, was taken on the 29th of December, off the Adour, by two vessels which came out from that river.

'The weather has been moderate upon the coast since the 24th of December, and it would be very desirable if the naval blockade of Santoña and the Adour could be preserved during the moderate weather.

'The money for the Spanish army, which has been ready at Cadiz since the middle of October, is not yet arrived; but I have heard that it is coming to Coruña in the *Volontaire*, which ship was at Lisbon on the 25th of December. It is probable that this ship will likewise bring a sum of money for the Portuguese army, which was waiting at Lisbon for conveyance.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 1st January, 1814.

'I return Lord Castlereagh's papers. As well as I can judge from Buonaparte's speech to the Legislative body, and the contents of the Paris papers to the 25th December, you will have no peace now.

'I do not like the Austrian movement upon Switzerland: it will give them possession of Italy, and probably Murat will join them; but I should think their line would be too extended.

'Every day's experience here shows the desire of the people to shake off the yoke of Napoleon. It is a curious circumstance that we are the protectors of the property of the inhabitants against the plunder of their own armies;

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and their cattle, property, &c., are driven into our lines for protection. Lately, Major Brotherton and Lieut. Southwell were taken to Pau as prisoners, and the sensation upon their appearance at the theatre was so strong, that they did not deem it prudent to go a second time. Indeed, if they had expressed a wish to go, Lieut. Southwell says he believes the Préfet would have prevented their going.

'Upon his coming away the —— at Pau, —— ——, desired him to tell me that he earnestly wished us success, and the establishment of a new order of things in France, that he was prepared to aid us, and would answer for 500 men of his corps, the gendarmerie. He has a son a Lieutenant in the —nd regiment, who is a prisoner, I believe, in ——. The —— is himself a friend of the Crown Prince, and he has expressed an earnest desire that his son may be allowed to serve under the orders of the Crown Prince. He is anxious that he should not be exchanged.

'I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will take measures to have his wishes regarding his son carried into execution.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 2nd January, 1814.

'I send you a paper which I have received from Seville, and a memorandum upon it from General Alava; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will direct the muleteer in question to do what is desired, for the sake of his own interests.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To M. Commamalle.

'MONSIEUR, 'Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Janvier, 1814.

'Je reçois la lettre que vous m'adressez, dans laquelle vous désirez que je vous permette de passer les postes pour rentrer à Bayonne, enfin de pouvoir vous justifier contre des accusations qu'on a faites contre vous.

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'J'ai bien de la peine à vous refuser ce que j'ai accordé à tous ceux qui l'ont demandé; mais vous devez sentir qu'etant venu à l'endroit qui est devenu un des avant postes de l'armée, il ne m'est pas possible, sans manquer aux règles ordinaires de la prudence, de vous laisser passer à Bayonne dans ce moment.

'Je souhaite que cette disposition ne vous soit pas nuisible.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*M. Commamalle.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'St. Jean de Luz, 2nd January, 1814.

'I send by this opportunity Lieut. Colonel ——'s (of the ——) resignation of his commission, which he is desirous of selling.

'Sir Rowland Hill was very much dissatisfied with his conduct in the action of the 13th of last month, and had determined to bring him to trial before a General Court Martial, the result of which Colonel —— had at first determined to stand; but he has since thought it better to resign, and I send his resignation. I do not believe there was any reason for finding fault with the regiment upon this occasion; and if there is a rule that officers should not be promoted in succession to others who have misbehaved in action in the same regiment, it is possible that His Royal Highness may not think it proper to apply it to this case: but in case he should, I will recommend an officer for the purchase of Lieut. Colonel ——'s Lieut. Colonelcy from some other regiment.

'Captain —— of the —— was killed in an awkward affair in which a squadron of that regiment got the other day, in which * * * * was wounded, and there are now two troops vacant in that regiment. Although they are still in my opinion the worst, the worst commanded, and the worst officered regiment that I have ever met with, and we are obliged to get the General officer of the brigade to look after them as the Commanding officer of the regiment, yet, as Sir Stapleton thinks they are in some degree improved, I have recommended the oldest Lieutenant for one of the

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vacant troops, and Lieut. —— for the other. What is very extraordinary in respect to the —th, but which I have before remarked in corps that are very irregular in their conduct, they are remarkably healthy, much more so than the two excellent regiments which came out at the same time with them.

'Excepting through the French newspapers, and what the officers choose to tell us, we know nothing of what is passing in the world, not having heard from England these three weeks, notwithstanding that lately the weather has been very favorable.

'Sir John Hope's wound is of a worse description than had been supposed, and he is laid up with it. There is no danger, I believe, but he is in a good deal of pain.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 2nd January, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose a list of officers of the army under my command, on whom His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to confer the Order of the Tower and Sword in the degrees of Commander and Knight; and I will thank your Lordship to submit to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent my request that these officers may be permitted to accept the Order which the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to bestow upon them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 2nd January, 1814.

'Nothing has occurred deserving your Lordship's attention since I addressed you on the 26th December.

'I understand that the enemy are a good deal distressed for provisions in Bayonne, in consequence of the position of our right on the Adour.

'General Harispe has joined the army, but, as far as I can learn, without troops. He is to take the command of

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General Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, which is in our front. He is brought here, I believe, because he is connected with a Basque family of large property about Baygorry, and he is supposed to have much influence among the Basque peasantry on that account, and on account of his conduct in this part of the country in the commencement of the last war.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th January, 1814.

'Adverting to my letter of the 31st ultimo, upon the subject of the removal from head quarters of the Inspector General of the infantry, Don Thomas O'Donoju, to the government of Aragon, and the appointment of an officer here to do the duty of Inspector General at head quarters, and upon a further conversation and explanation with General Don Thomas O'Donoju, I find that it might be attended with convenience to the service if the duties of the following branches of the department were done here; that is to say,

'Solicitudes de Ascenso.

'Ascensos extraordinarios, ó de Escala.

'Solicitudes de licencia temporal.

'Reforma de cuerpos.

'Organizacion de Infanteria.

'Escala general de la Infanteria.

'Examen, censura, ó apoyo de las propuestas de todos clases, hasta la de Colonel inclusivo.

'Correspondencia diaria con los Sub Inspectores acerca de ascensos, govierno economico, y administrativo de los cuerpos, su vestuario, y armamento.

'Revistas y Inspeccion.

'And that the duties of the following branches of the department might be done with convenience under the direction of the Inspector General himself, while in his government at Zaragoza; that is to say,

'Invalidos de todas armas en la Peninsula y islas adjacentes; guarniciones de Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza, Ceuta,

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y presidios menores; Compañias sueltas de la Costa, Depositos de las Provincias, ó Exercitos.

'Monte Pio Militar.

'Examen, censura, ó apoyo de las solicitudes de empleos, y grados concedidos por los diferentes Generales en Xefe, y Juntas Provinciales desde la invasion de los Franceses; recursos de agravios, y aclaracion de dudas de empleos, y sueldos.

'Informes que pide el Govierno sobre todos puntos militares; solicitudes decasamientos; Retiros, pensiones y viudades; examen de sumarias por delitos no considerados graves.

'Formacion de las expediciones à Ultramar.

'The Inspector General at head quarters should correspond with the Inspector General on all points of the service.

'I beg to know from your Excellency, whether you approve of what is herein proposed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th January, 1814.

'I enclose a paper sent to me from General Morillo, containing a complaint of two soldiers of the 71st regiment. I request that these soldiers may forthwith be put in confinement, and brought to trial for murder before the General Court Martial, of which Major General Pringle is President; and I beg you to inform General Morillo that I have given these directions, and request him to send the witnesses to give their testimony before the Court Martial.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don José O'Lalor.

'MY DEAR O'LALOR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th January, 1814.

'I have received your letters of the 26th and 31st, and I am happy to find that you had arrived at Cordova safe and in good health. I have written to the Minister of

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Hacienda a letter, of which I enclose the copy of the draft, to request that possession may be given to you of the Soto de Roma. Mr. Dalrymple is now here, and I will settle forthwith General Campana's affair.

'Believe me, &c.

'*General O'Lalor.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister of Hacienda (Finance), Cadiz.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th January, 1814.

'I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that General O'Lalor having been obliged, on account of his health, to absent himself from head quarters and to go into Granada, I have requested and empowered him to take possession in my name of the Soto de Roma, which the Spanish nation have presented to me; and I shall be much obliged to your Excellency, if you will give directions that possession may be delivered to him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister of Finance.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 5th, containing the copy of one of the 30th of December, from General Morillo, in regard to the order which I had given respecting his division on the 18th of December.

'It would be very satisfactory to me to allow this subject to drop; but the letter from General Morillo contains some assertions which I cannot allow to pass unobserved, and several misconceptions, and I think proper to trouble you again upon this subject.

'I deny that the order of the 18th of December ought to be viewed in any other light than as a measure to prevent a great evil and misfortune. Let General Mina state in what kind of situation he finds himself involved in his warfare with the French peasantry, and it will soon be seen how necessary some measures were to prevent a similar warfare with the division under General Morillo. I knew that this misfortune would have occurred; and it became my duty to

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take effectual means to prevent it; and I am only sorry that those measures were disagreeable to the officers of General Morillo's division.

'In regard to the particular expression in the order of the 18th of December, to which General Morillo refers, I have no hesitation in stating the reason why I directed that it might be used. I had repeatedly sent to General Morillo, through Sir Rowland Hill and by other channels, to request he would keep his troops in order; in answer to which the General stated to Sir Rowland Hill that it was impossible, *as the officers and soldiers received by every post letters from their friends congratulating them upon their good fortune in being in France, and urging them to take advantage of their situation to make their fortunes.* This Sir Rowland Hill told me; and I therefore saw there was no remedy but a strong one.

'I can assure you that, in my opinion, it was essentially necessary to put an effectual stop to the evils complained of; and I can equally assure you, that neither in the measure adopted, nor in the orders given to carry that measure into execution, had I the most distant intention to insult or injure the officers. I considered what General Morillo told General Hill as an acknowledgment that neither he nor his officers could stop the evil; and I acted accordingly.

'I might satisfy myself with this answer to General Morillo's complaints, and justify myself as the Commander in Chief of the British army to those who have a right to call upon me for such justification.

'General Morillo is, however, entirely mistaken in his assertions respecting the measures adopted to preserve discipline among the British troops; and, instead of asserting, as he has, that they may commit what crimes they please with impunity, he ought, if informed, to say that no crime ever goes unpunished when the criminal can be discovered. Hundreds of times in Spain and in Portugal whole corps and divisions have been placed and kept under arms, not only to prevent disorder, but to obtain the discovery of criminals; and in no instance has a criminal been discovered that he has not been tried, and the sentence of the Court Martial put into execution. I defy General Morillo, I defy any man, to show an instance in which injury has been done to any individual, of which proof could be adduced, that the officer or soldier

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doing it has not been punished. Let him inquire how many soldiers have been hanged in Spain for plundering, and how many more have been otherwise punished and made to pay for the damage done, and he will find that there is no reason to complain on this ground.

'I have already sent to General Hill the complaints which he has made of the two soldiers of the 71st regiment, for the murder of a Spaniard, and have ordered that they might be tried; and if I am not misinformed by General Hill, there is no instance of a complaint made by General Morillo that redress has not been given where the criminal could be discovered; and in a very recent instance of a complaint of an officer of dragoons, General Morillo himself requested that the complaint might not be forwarded to me, as the officer had begged his pardon for his improper conduct.

'The British officers and soldiers, like others, require to be kept in order, and till I read General Morillo's letter I imagined that the last accusation that could be made against me was, that I neglected this duty. But, however I may endeavor to perform it, I must admit that, in a large and widely extended army, evils and injuries may be committed without my knowing it; but with this admission, I must say, that it is quite groundless to assert or suppose that British officers and soldiers are allowed to do what they please with impunity.

'I beg your Excellency to ask the question whether the British officers and soldiers have no ground of complaint? During the summer and autumn there were frequent instances of officers and soldiers shot at and robbed by the Spanish troops on the roads, and one soldier was murdered between Oyarzun and Lesaca. Our stores and convoys are frequently robbed, and only yesterday the accounts were received of an officer put to death at Vitoria; and a few days ago, I had accounts of others ill treated at Santander; and other events of the same kind occur frequently.

'I must produce some much stronger proof of a design to ill treat the officers and soldiers of the British army than the death and ill treatment of these individuals would give, supposing I were inclined to assert that such design existed; and yet this proof would be stronger than any General Morillo could adduce to support his assertion; as I again

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defy him to produce a single instance of a complaint made and proof adduced, and a denial or even a delay of redress.

'General Morillo has made two complaints, one of injustice and breach of the *Ordenanza* of the Spanish army by me; the other of unjust and improper conduct in allowing officers and soldiers of the British army to misconduct themselves with impunity.

'I hope this letter will show the General that there is no foundation for either complaint, and that he will withdraw them, as made in a moment of irritation, to which every man is liable. If he does not do so, I hope that he is prepared to prove them.

'I feel the same respect and regard for General Morillo and his troops that I do for all the other troops under my command, and I do every thing in my power for them. This very regard must prevent me from allowing these charges of injustice to remain unrefuted; and they must be proved or formally withdrawn.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'St. Jean de Luz, ce 8 Janvier, 1814.

'Je reçois votre lettre du 3, et vouz verrez, par celle que je vous écris aujourd'hui, ce que je pense sur les plaintes du Général Morillo. Il est tout seul à présent, et je ne crois pas qu'il soit possible qu'il ait raison de se plaindre. Je sais que le Général Hill a dernièrement fait demander pardon à un officier qui l'avait offensé, et qu'après cela même il allait le mettre en procès, si le Général Morillo n'avait pas demandé qu'il fut excusé; et j'ai toujours entendu dire qu'il était parfaitement satisfait, non seulement du Général Hill, mais de la 2me division. Il est un peu irrité, et j'espère que ma lettre le mettra en meilleur humeur. En attendant je ne peux pas permettre qu'il m'accuse d'injustice et de partialité, ce que je, ne crois pas avoir mérité.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's dispatch, No. 207, of the 23rd December.

'The Proclamation, No. 1, which I issued on the 1st of November *, and every other act of that description, and two thirds of the acts which I perform every day, can be considered of no avail, as far as affects His Majesty's Government, unless approved of and confirmed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and I am perfectly aware that no power, excepting that of his Royal Highness, can save the property of the subjects of France on the seas from the British navy. For that reason I, on the 1st of January, requested your Lordship's sanction to the sea passports which I had granted, upon which point I hope I shall have an early answer, that I may recall as many of them as possible if I have acted wrong; and I am anxious to have the sanction of the Prince Regent to the Proclamations which I have issued in France, particularly to that one (No. 1) issued on the 1st of November; and the instructions of Government for my future conduct.

'I am ready to admit, that when I issued the Proclamation, No. 1, I had not in contemplation the ships, the property of French subjects, which might be in the Nivelle, the Adour, or other ports which might be occupied by the army in the course of its operations in France. But it has been applied to the vessels in the Nivelle by their owners, and as far as I was concerned, who in personal interest might be considered a principal party, I was desirous, for the general good, that they should retain their property; and I addressed Sir George Collier on the subject, as being the senior naval officer on this station.

'I request your Lordship to approve on the part of the Prince Regent of my Proclamation, No. 1, issued in November, if it should be deemed worthy of approbation; and it then becomes a question of law, whether or not the vessels found in the Nivelle are prize to Sir George Collier's ships.

'For these last five years I have been acting here on the part of His Majesty's Government, in the confidence that

* See page 237.

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my conduct would be approved of and supported, and I conclude it is so still; but, although I feel no disinclination to do that which is necessary for the good of the cause in the novel situation in which I am placed, I hope that it is not unreasonable to ask for that assistance of the legal advice which His Majesty's Government would have if they were here to act for themselves. I hope, therefore, that your Lordship will procure for me the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whether Admiral Lord Keith, and the Channel fleet under his command, can be considered as engaged in a conjoint expedition with the army under my command against the subjects of France, under the terms of the Act of Parliament and the King's Proclamation, neither having any specified instructions from His Majesty's Government, and the fleet under Admiral Lord Keith having nothing to do with the operations of the army. All that is desired on my part from them is, that they should give me the free communication of the coast of Spain, and prevent the communication of the enemy between the Garonne and the Adour; and I believe it has always been understood that these duties were effectually performed before any army appeared here.

'Secondly, I request to know whether the terms of my Proclamation, No. 1, being approved of by his Royal Highness, will give protection to the vessels belonging to French subjects found in the rivers Nivelle, Adour, &c., which may eventually be taken possession of by the army.

'I have already informed your Lordship that this Proclamation has been considered here, whether rightfully or otherwise, to protect these vessels; and if it should be the opinion of the Crown lawyers that it does not do so, or that the Channel fleet occasionally blockading the ports are to be considered as engaged in a conjoint expedition with this army, and entitled to consider as prize all French vessels in those ports, I request the authority of his Royal Highness to issue another Proclamation to protect vessels found in the rivers and ports of France belonging to persons remaining in their houses, as described in my Proclamation of the 1st of November, No. 1; or if his Royal Highness should not deem that measure to be expedient, that he will permit me to issue a Proclamation to explain and declare that my Proclamation, No. 1, issued in November, does not apply

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to ships in rivers and harbours, but that all these must be prize to His Majesty's navy, acording to the law of England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch, No. 206, of the 23rd of December; and, although the sum of £121,535, not £147,000, arrived on the 18th of December, after the dispatches from No. 119 to No. 126 were written; and although the sum of £99,987 was on the road to Portsmouth when your Lordship wrote to me on the 23rd of December; and although it may be true that the supply of £100,000 *per mensem* in specie from England has, during the course of your Lordship's administration of the war department, been exceeded, it is still incontestible that this army, and all its departments, and the Portuguese and the Spanish army, are at this moment paralysed for want of money.

'Since the month of January, 1813, the arrear of pay to the army has increased from an arrear for four to an arrear for six months, and is now growing to one for seven months. The debt is immense in all parts of the country; and His Majesty's engagements to the Portuguese and Spanish Governments are not performed. The hire of some of the mules attending this army has not been paid for 26 months; we are in debt in all parts of Spain, and are becoming so in France; and the price of all commodities is increasing, as might be expected, in proportion to the delay in paying for them, the difficulty in getting payment for them at all, and the consequent want of credit of all the departments of the British army.

'Very lately I was obliged to prevail upon Marshal Beresford to send me back 50,000 dollars of 200,000 sent from Lisbon, as the subsidy for the Portuguese Government, in order to keep the Spaniards together; and after all I have not been able to give them the whole of this money. In order to keep the British cavalry from perishing, it was necessary to allot 10,000 dollars of the money to pay for their supplies.

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is £2,572,126; a sum which, when the ordinary expenses of this army are adverted to, and it is recollected that part of the King's engagements have been paid out of it, must be admitted to be quite inadequate.

'According to the wish expressed by Government, I am prepared in every respect, excepting with money, to push the enemy to the Garonne during the winter; and I am convinced that the greatest advantage to the cause would result from such an operation; but I cannot move at all. My posts are already so far distant, that the transport of the army is daily destroyed in supplying the troops; but there is not in the military chest a shilling to pay for any thing that the country could afford, and our credit is already gone in this country.

'It does not form any part of my duty to suggest the measures for our relief. It is obvious that an immediate and large supply of money from England is necessary; and that some measures should be adopted to enable the Admiral commanding at Lisbon to convey to Pasages, or elsewhere, without loss of time, the money which may from time to time be raised by bills upon the treasury at Gibraltar, Cadiz, or Lisbon, for the use of the army.

'I have the honor to be &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th of December, in regard to the appointment of a Storekeeper at Plymouth, to take charge of the regimental clothing of regiments in this country; which arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to me.

'It is very desirable that the Colonels of regiments should send their clothing to the stores at Plymouth without loss of time.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th January, 1814.

'I think it right to transmit to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, a letter from the Commandant at Pasages, stating that Lieut. ——, of the —— ——, had sailed for England in the packet without having leave to quit this country.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th January, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter, and its enclosure, which I have received from Lieut. General W. Clinton, reporting the measures which he had taken to communicate with the Nassau regiment in Catalonia, and their unsuccessful result.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th January, 1814.

'The enemy collected a considerable force on the Gave d'Oleron in the beginning of the week; and on the 3rd instant, drove in the cavalry piquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major General Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse near La Bastide, and those of the 3rd division in Bonloc. They turned the right of Major General Buchan's brigade on the height of La Coste, and obliged him to retire towards Briscous, and they established two divisions of infantry on the height and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave.

'Our centre and right were immediately concentrated and prepared to move; and, having reconnaitred the enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked them on the 5th, but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3rd and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Thomas

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Picton and Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, supported by Major General Buchan's Portuguese brigade of General Le Cor's division, and the cavalry, under the command of Major General Fane; and the enemy were forthwith dislodged without loss on our side; and our posts replaced where they had been.

'I then ordered the troops to return to their cantonments, as the weather has again rendered all operations impossible for the moment; and the roads are in such a state, that it has become scarcely practicable to support the troops at the distance they now are from the sea coast.

'The enemy have considerably reduced their force in Bayonne, with which place they keep their communication by a weak line along the right of the Adour. I entertain but little doubt that I could obtain possession of the intrenched camp at Bayonne; but it is so near the works of the town, that I doubt my being able to hold it, unless I should lay siege to the town; for which operation, in the existing state of the weather, I am not prepared.

'In the mean time, the enemy have, for the third time since the battle of Vitoria, received very large reinforcements.

'My last reports from Catalonia are of the 24th instant. Nothing extraordinary had occurred.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I have read the papers which Churchill has sent to Lord FitzRoy, regarding the communications with Comte D'Erlon.

'I am going to republish the orders of the army regarding communications with the enemy's posts; but it is most desirable that all communications should be confined to head quarters; particularly relating to exchange of prisoners.

'They have got Captain Colinion, Lieut. Levan, and another Captain, name unknown, in exchange for Lieut. Southwell of the 14th dragoons; for whom also I have promised on my part to send a Lieutenant, they having

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demanded a Captain. This simple fact shows how necessary it is that all these communications should be confined, as they ought to be, to head quarters.

'At all events, even if they had complied with your proposition of sending back Lieut. Harvey of the 66th and Serjeant Macpherson, two Captains and a Lieutenant are too much for two Lieutenants and a serjeant. But there is no dealing with these people, excepting at arm's length.

'You will have seen that your brother arrived very opportunely in England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of this day, and have given directions that the great coats for the Portuguese army may be brought round from Santander; and I have referred to Colonel Dickson that part of your letter regarding the Portuguese artillery.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what you arranged with Cotton and Hill regarding the signals; and how you will communicate by signal with Arcangues.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters and dispatches, to No. 16, of the 31st December.

'I should certainly have preferred that General Roche should have the Spanish instead of the English ordnance and stores; but, provided he does not lose the ordnance, &c., and he wants them, I wish him to have them.

'I beg to have a regular return and requisition from you of what you want of every kind to complete the ordnance and

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stores of the battering train, after having supplied the wants of General Elio and of General Roche.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord W. Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I received only two days ago your letter of the 5th November, which reached Lieut. General W. Clinton only on the 31st December. I am much concerned to find that you are not going on well. I am afraid that the licentiousness of the press will prevent the establishment of a free constitution in every country in which the attempt is made; and that this is the solution of the problem, "why it has been found impossible in modern days to establish freedom in any country."

'I have no intention at present of sending away either Italians or Sicilians from the Anglo Sicilian corps; nor have I any intention of asking your Lordship for more troops. I thought it not unlikely that they would be desirous of sending away the Hanoverians to Hanover, under existing circumstances; but I have not heard any thing upon the subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Lord W. Bentinck, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 20th December, and am much obliged to you for communicating to me its enclosures, which are very interesting. The scene will soon open, I hope, in Italy, and that your friend the King of Sardinia may be restored to his Italian dominions. I sent your letters for Lady Smith. I cannot move yet on account of the weather and the roads.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral Sir S. Smith.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Vice Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th December; and I send with this your letters and dispatches, which I conclude will take you the news from England to the 31st December. Every thing appears to go on well, and I only hope that the allies will not advance too far before they are quite ready.

'I think it probable that the Viceroy will have retired from Italy, and that that country, as well as others, will have risen against the power of France. I have nothing new to tell you from hence. We are prevented from moving by the state of the roads and weather.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral*
Sir E. Pellew, Bart.' 'Wellington.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I enclose a paper which Alava has given me, which shows that the San Sebastian business is still going on. It may be as well, however, to say nothing more about the matter.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose the extract of a letter from Lieut. General W. Clinton, in which he relates the want of ordnance at Tarragona, and that the Spanish Minister at War has incidentally expressed a wish that the ordnance belonging to the Spanish Government, now at Gibraltar, should be sent to Tarragona; I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship that this desire should be complied with, so far as that the Spanish Government may be apprised that the ordnance at Gibraltar, removed from the lines at San

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Roque, is at their disposal whenever they choose to send for it.

'I have the honor to be. &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Lieut. General W. Clinton, in regard to certain officers and soldiers of the regiment of Nassau who have escaped from the enemy, and have been sent to Trieste.

'I will apply to the Spanish Government for the release of all the German prisoners at Iviza; and I will apply to Admiral Hallowell to send them to Trieste.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th January, 1814.

'Since I wrote to your Lordship yesterday, I have read my brother's dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, which goes by this post, giving an account of the treaty of peace between King Ferdinand and Napoleon, brought to Madrid by the Duque de San Carlos; and I have received your letters and dispatches brought by Colonel Napier.

'I have long suspected that Buonaparte would adopt this expedient; and if he had had less pride, and more common sense, and could have carried his measure into execution as he ought to have done, it would have succeeded. I am not certain that it will not succeed now: that is to say, so much of the misery felt in Spain is justly attributed to the vices and constitution of the Government, that I think there must be many who would desire to put an end to them even by the sanction of this treaty of peace. If Buonaparte had at once withdrawn his garrisons from Catalonia and Valencia (which in all probability he must lose at all events), and had sent Ferdinand to the frontier, or into Spain (and he must be as useless a personage in France as he would probably be in Spain), I think it can scarcely be doubted that the peace would have been made, or, at all events, the prose-

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cution of the war would have been so difficult as to render it almost impracticable, and great success hopeless.

'I cannot now guess what will be the decision of the Cortes regarding this treaty, supposing the aristocratic party to be the majority. The only bar to their accepting it is their treaty with the English; and possibly the provision for Charles IV. is greater than the finances will bear. The discussion on the subject at all, however, will give strength to the democratic party.

'From this treaty, your Lordship will see that Buonaparte is of the same opinion with me regarding the importance of our operations here; and I see that you also entertain the same opinion. But if it should be the opinion in England, or of the allies, that it is most desirable, notwithstanding all the disadvantages attending the removal of this army to Holland, that it should go there, you will see that this treaty gives you an opportunity of removing it without a breach of faith.

'I concur in opinion with your Lordship, that England cannot be at her ease if Buonaparte has a large naval establishment in the Scheldt. The question is, Can he have that large naval establishment, if the Dutch frontier is established as it was previous to 1792? Can he even navigate the Scheldt at all, under such circumstances? I believe not. I mention this, not in order to urge His Majesty's Ministers to bear light upon Napoleon in a treaty of peace; but in order to induce them not to separate themselves or their interests from those of the allies, in order to obtain an object, the benefit to be expected from which would be obtained by securing an ally. It may be desirable that Holland should have Antwerp on other grounds; but, seeing what use can be made of the Scheldt to annoy England, I am not quite certain that it would not be best for us that one bank should be in the hands of one power, the other, Antwerp, and the upper part of the river, in the hands of the other.

'In regard to the operations on the Rhine, I confess that I feel no confidence in any thing that is doing. The allies are not strong enough, nor sufficiently prepared, to invade France at all, or to do more than cross the Rhine in one great corps, and there blockade some one, two, or three

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fortresses, by taking their cantonments for the winter. By the hesitation and delays of their Generals, I think they are sensible of the truth of this observation; but they have not strength to resist the cry of all the foolish people who, without knowing what they are talking about, are perpetually writing and talking of invading France.

'Then I think the operation which they should have performed is the reverse of that which they have commenced. They should have operated from Mayence down, instead of by Switzerland. The revolution in Holland, and the advantages acquired in that country, would have turned the left of the enemy for them; and the natural course of events would by this time have placed them in possession of the course of the Rhine from Mayence into the Dutch frontier, and probably of all the new departments of France on the left bank, including the Austrian Netherlands. We and the Austrians in Italy would have been equally forward.

'I suspect that Prince Schwartzenberg did not think himself strong enough even for this plan; and that he has come into Switzerland with a view to acquire his Italian objects, and, at all events, if he cannot advance into France, to have a good position for his army in Switzerland. But if I am mistaken, and he should be able to advance, what are our hopes for the future? Is it possible that any man can hope that the operations of Prince Schwartzenberg, even when joined with Bellegarde's Italian army, can connect with mine from hence? Supposing Schwartzenberg and Bellegarde to be superior separately now to Ney and the Viceroy respectively, it cannot be believed they will be so when their armies will be in France.

'The allies do not appear to me to have reflected that every thing was lost in Europe by the loss of one or two great battles, and that every thing has been restored to its present state by their military success.

'It has always occurred to me, however, upon the battle of Leipsic, that if Buonaparte had not placed himself in a position that every other officer would have avoided, and had not remained in it longer than was consistent with any notions of prudence, he would have retired in such a state, that the allies could not have ventured to approach the Rhine. They must not expect battles of Leipsic every day;

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and that which experience shows them is, that they ought, above all things, to avoid any great military disaster. Their object is peace, upon a certain basis, upon which they have agreed. Although I am quite certain that Buonaparte has no intention to make peace, notwithstanding his speeches and declarations, I am equally certain that the people of France will force him to peace, if the allies suffer no disaster. This is clear, not only from his public language, but from every thing that he does, from the reports circulated, &c. &c. (one of which, by the by, was, that Lord Castlereagh had landed at Morlaix); and it is obvious that if the allies can only continue some operation during the winter, till the garrisons behind them shall fall, and their reinforcements shall reach them, and that they are so connected as that they cannot be beat, they must attain their object.

'I agree very much with your Lordship about Louis XVIII., in the existing situation of affairs. But if you cannot make peace with Buonaparte in the winter, we must *run* at him in the spring; and it would be advisable to put one of the Bourbons forward in that case.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Captain of the Port of Fuenterrabia.

'MONSIEUR, 'St. Jean de Luz, ce 11 Janvier, 1814.

'J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre du 4; et je donne ordre aux Commissaires Anglais et Portugais de communiquer avec vous relativement aux bateaux qu'ils demandent pour le service de leurs départemens à Fuenterrabia; et j'envoie ordre aux officiers commandans les hôpitaux Anglais et Portugais à Fuenterrabia d'empêcher les soldats de prendre les bateaux pour passer la rivière.

'Mais je suis bien sûr que votre discernement vous fera voir combien il est important et nécessaire que les bateaux soient toujours prêts pour faire passer la rivière à toute heure du jour et de la nuit, et que votre zèle vous fera prendre garde qu'il soit ainsi.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El Capitan del Puerto de Fuenterrabia.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Magistrates of Fuenterrabia.

'MESSIEURS, 'St. Jean de Luz, ce 11 Janvier, 1814.

'Je reçus seulement hier vos lettres du 25 Novembre et du 27 Décembre.

'Quand une nation a été malheureusement envahie, et qu'il lui a été nécessaire de faire des efforts de toute espèce pour sa délivrance, il n'est pas possible d'éviter les inconvéniens personnels qui sont les conséquences de la présence des grandes armées dans le pays.

'Il faut des hôpitaux pour les soldats blessés et malades; et je suis sûr que ceux qui ont été sauvés par leur bravoure ne désirent pas qu'on les laisse mourir dans les champs. Dans l'hiver il est nécessaire de mettre les chevaux de l'artillerie et de la cavalerie à l'abri du mauvais temps, sans quoi ils seraient perdus; et si leur service manquait à l'armée au moment critique, il se pourrait que la ville qui se plaint à présent de l'inconvénient de leur donner un abri en eut à souffrir un plus grand, qui serait d'avoir encore dans ses foyers l'ennemi qui y a été si long-temps.

'Je ne crois donc pas que je puisse ou que je doive ôter les hôpitaux Anglo Portugais de la ville de Fuenterrabia, ni les chevaux de la cavalerie et de l'artillerie qui s'y trouvent; mais je ferai ce qui sera en mon pouvoir pour que ces établissemens soient aussi peu incommodes à la ville que possible.

'Je désire beaucoup que, quand vous me faites une plainte, vous me disiez, s'il est possible, le nom de la personne, ou que vous désigniez le temps et lieu et les circonstances, afin que je puisse savoir contre qui est la plainte, et punir ceux qui seraient trouvés coupables.

'Mais, afin de savoir au juste ce qui en est sur les plaintes qui me sont venues hier pour la première fois, j'envoie des officiers du corps d'Etat Major à Fuenterrabia, qui auront l'honneur de vous présenter cette lettre, et de communiquer avec vous, et à qui je vous prie de dire les causes que vous avez à vous plaindre, et citer les preuves des faits.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El Ayuntamiento de Fuenterrabia.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 11th January, 1814.

'I enclose a letter from a Dutch officer, in confinement at Burgos as a prisoner of war, who is desirous of being set at liberty, in order to go to Holland to serve his native country, which I shall be obliged to you to lay before the Spanish Government, with a request that his application may be complied with; and that he may be sent to me, that I may send him to England.

'There are several German officers and soldiers in confinement as prisoners of war on the island of Iviza; and I shall be obliged to you if you will apply to the Spanish Government to have them given over to Admiral Hallowell, commanding His Majesty's ships on the Eastern coast of Spain, and who will take measures to send them to Trieste.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'St. Jean de Luz, 12th January, 1814.

'MY DEAR SIR, 10 A.M.

'Sir Rowland Hill has mentioned to me that it would greatly facilitate his measures for the prevention of the enemy's communication by the Adour, if he had the assistance of about twenty seamen to put into his boats. Could you give us the assistance of that number, under an officer?

'I will undertake to pay and feed them, if you will let me know what I shall give them daily, besides their rations.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir George Collier, R.N.'

To the Junta of Bilbao.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th December, to which I should have replied at an earlier period if I had not been engaged with the operations of the army; and I assure you that I feel the utmost concern that

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you should conceive that you have any reason to complain of any of the persons attached to the British army.

'There can be no doubt that no person can have a right to claim quarters in any town to which he is not obliged to go upon duty, or by wounds or sickness acquired in the service; and the grant of quarters to ladies, the wives of officers of the army, can be considered in no other light than as an indulgence.

'I should not do justice to the town of Bilbao, if I could believe it possible that they would withhold this indulgence from the wives of the officers of the British army, more particularly as I have reason to believe that in that, any more than in other towns in Spain, it is not easy to get lodgings fit for the reception of respectable females; and that I have every reason to hope that those ladies, feeling that they owe the accommodation they possess in the town to the desire of the town to gratify the officers of the British army, will, on their parts, refrain from giving any cause whatever for future complaint.

'If there should be any such in future, I request you to mention it to , who is the military commandant at the hospital, and who, I have no doubt, will set the matter to rights.

'I cannot expect that the *Ayuntamiento* will grant this indulgence to women not married: indeed I am astonished that any officer should have ventured to ask for billets for such persons; and I beg that, in future, a quarter may not be granted to any woman with an officer, or to any lady singly, unless the military commandant of the hospital should certify that she is the wife of an officer.

'There is no reason whatever, also, why the wives of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army should be quartered in the houses with the officers of the army, unless their husbands should be in the house as the servant or orderly of the officer in question; and, in case there should be any of that description, I beg you to apply for the interference of the military commandant of the hospital, to have them removed to their husbands.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Ayuntamiento de Bilbao.*' 'WELLINGTON.'

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th January, 1814.

'Your Excellency will have learned from General Copons that Lieut. General W. Clinton has repaired the works of Tarragona, and that that place is already in a situation to be defended against a *coup de main*. It is desirable, however, that it should be armed; and, having understood that it was the wish of your Excellency that the ordnance belonging to the lines of San Roque, deposited in Gibraltar, should be placed in Tarragona, I have written to His Majesty's Government, to request that orders may be sent to the Governor of Gibraltar, to place those guns at the disposal of the Spanish Government, whenever your Excellency may think proper to call for them.

'Having heard, however, that some of those guns had been removed to Ceuta, and others to Tarifa, I think it doubtful whether there remain a sufficient number to arm Tarragona; and I beg leave to recommend that, if the Spanish Government is in want of ordnance, they should at once state their wishes to His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, specifying the calibres, and I have no doubt that any number they require will be sent from England.

'In the mean time, I take this opportunity of reporting that I have made over to the authorities of the 4th Spanish army 150 pieces of cannon, with their carriages, ammunition, &c., taken at the battle of Vitoria, and barrels of gunpowder, taken upon the same occasion; and that, having repaired the damaged ordnance in San Sebastian, and put in that place a considerable number of the pieces by the aid of which it was taken, and others since taken from the enemy, I consider that place sufficiently armed; and I will take care that it is provided with military stores.

'Pamplona appears to me likewise to be sufficiently armed. It wants powder, which is ordered thither from Vitoria, and shot and shells, which have been required from Albacete; and I will take measures to place in Pamplona the quantity of powder sufficient for its defence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To George Nayler, Esq., Herald's College.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 12th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st December, stating your wish to have authenticated copies of all the documents relating to the honors which have been conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese Governments; and I beg to refer you to the office of the Secretary of State for the War Department, where you will be enabled to gain the information you require.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*George Nayler, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Messrs. Duhassen and Duhalde, at Halsou and Jatzou.

'MESSIEURS, 'St. Jean de Luz, ce 13 Janvier, 1814.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 11, dans laquelle vous me faites des plaintes de la conduite des soldats qui sont cantonnés en votre commune.

'Vous ne me dites ni quels soldats ni quelles divisions ont fait le mal, ni quel jour ni quelle semaine il est arrivé; et je n'ai aucune trace par laquelle je puisse savoir comment je peux empêcher de tels dégâts en punissant et faisant payer ceux qui les ont faits.

'Il est inutile de répéter des ordres cent fois donnés. Il reste à vous, Messieurs, de dire par qui et quand le mal a été fait, afin que j'en fasse responsables les officiers supérieurs qui commandent ces troupes.

'J'observe aussi que le Maréchal Beresford a toujours été à Ustaritz, qu'il a toujours eu à sa disposition un détachement du corps de l'Etat Major pour maintenir l'ordre, et qu'il n'aurait sûrement pas manqué à en faire usage si vous lui aviez fait, au moment même, un rapport du mal qui arrivait.

'Le mal reste donc avec vous, Messieurs; c'est vous qui en êtes responsables. Il ne serait pas arrivé si vous vous en étiez plaint au moment où il arrivait; et tout ce que je peux faire à présent est de renvoyer votre plainte au Maréchal Beresford, à qui vous auriez dû vous adresser vous-mêmes, et le prier de tâcher de prévenir dorénavant le mal.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*MM. Duhassen et Duhalde.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th January, 1814.

'I enclose a letter from the Mayor of Ustaritz and Jatzou, and the copy of my answer. I shall be obliged to you if you will send officers of the Staff about to inquire what are the real causes of complaint, and have them redressed. I suspect the complaint is much exaggerated.

'The General Officers, however, must be called upon to look after their men, and prevent this mischief; and any found out in having done any of it must be made to pay. The men must go out regularly in parties to cut wood in the places pointed out to them by the magistrates.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th January, 1814.

'Having conversed with your brother, Don Thomas O'Donoju, on the subject of his removal to the command in Aragon, he has expressed to me a wish that that arrangement should not be made, and a desire to remain at head quarters. As nothing can be more agreeable to me, I shall be much obliged to you if you will allow me to withdraw my letter of the 31st December last, in answer to that which I had the honor of receiving from your Excellency on that subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'Wellington.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'Monsieur le Général, ce 13 Janvier, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 5.

'Le rang de Major au service de Sa Majesté correspond plus exactement avec celui de Chef de bataillon ou de Chef d'escadron au service de France, et celui de Lieut. Colonel au service de Sa Majesté correspond plus exactement avec celui de Major au service de France. Mais je suis disposé à échanger des Majors ou des Chefs de bataillons et d'es-

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cadrons pour des Lieut. Colonels et Majors sans distinction. Le Chef de bataillon Biron sera échangé à Morlaix pour le Major Brotherton; et j'écris en Angleterre qu'on renvoie en France tout de suite le Lieut. Istard en échange pour le Lieut. Southwell.

'Je fais chercher M. Parry du 10me régiment de ligne, et il sera renvoyé en échange pour M. Caldwell, *hospital mate*; et un autre de la même classe sera renvoyé en échange pour M. Haggerty, *hospital mate*. M. Cavalier était chirurgien principal à Pampelune, et on ne peut pas l'échanger pour un officier de la dernière classe du département de la Médecine de cette armée. Le Sieur Voidel, garde magazin, sera renvoyé en échange pour Francis Richardson.

'M. Radcliffe Powell n'est pas Commissaire des guerres, mais commis attaché au Commissariat. On renverra un commis ou un garde magazin en échange pour lui aux avant postes le jour que vous nommerez.

'J'ai aussi à accuser la réception de la lettre de votre Excellence du 8. Señor Caceres, Espagnol, est *cadete* et estropié; et il devrait être renvoyé sans échange, suivant ce qui a été convenu entre nous. Mais, en tout cas, je ne peux pas renvoyer un officier en échange pour un *cadete* qui n'a aucun rang dans l'armée.

'Le Lieut. Général Sir Rowland Hill m'a fait savoir qu'il avait renvoyé aux avant postes de l'armée Française, sur parole, le Capitaine Colinion et le Lieut. Levans du 64me régiment d'infanterie; et un autre Capitaine dont on ignorait le nom. J'espère que votre Excellence renverra le Capitaine Hobkirk du 43me régiment, et le Lieut. Crowley du 27me régiment, le premier ayant été pris le 23 Novembre, et le second le 10 Novembre, en échange pour le Capitaine Colinion et le Lieut. Levans.

'Le 2 de ce mois, dans l'après-midi, l'Enseigne Manoel Maria Ferreira Nobre et l'Enseigne Antonio de Vasconcellos, du 18me régiment Portugais, ont passés l'Adour près de La Honce, avec un tambour, ayant été invités à passer pour boire par l'officier Français qui était vis-à-vis; qui les a tout de suite fait prisonniers.

'Malgré que cette espèce de communication entre les avant postes des armées soit très irregulière, je crains qu'elle ne soit que trop commune entre les armées qui ont été vis-à-

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vis pendant long-temps. Mais, malgré qu'elle soit défendue, je ne crois pas que votre Excellence ou M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie voulut se prévaloir d'un tour d'adresse, comme celui qu'a joué l'officier en question, pour considérer comme prisonniers de guerre les deux officiers et le tambour Portugais; ainsi je vous prie de les renvoyer. Mais j'avoue que, si votre Excellence insiste à les considérer comme prisonniers de guerre, vous en avez le droit, et j'enverrai deux officiers subalternes en échange pour eux.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 2nd, and the person calling himself Christophe having been at that time in this town, I had him arrested and sent to General Freyre to be sent in confinement to Madrid.

'Some time in the month of November I heard that this person was at Bilbao, having letters in his possession from King Ferdinand for me and General Freyre, and shortly afterwards he appeared here, and desired to see me. I saw him, and looked at his papers, which consisted, as well as I recollect, of a general letter addressed to me and all General Officers on the frontier, signed by King Ferdinand, desiring that we would give him protection and forward his views. I think that he had at that time delivered to General Freyre a letter which he had had particularly addressed to him, as I do not recollect to have seen that letter.

'The other paper of importance that he showed me was a draught or order to the Biscayan provinces to pay him, Christophe, 70,000 dollars; and there were some others of no importance.

'I recommended to Christophe to present himself without loss of time to the Government; and, as I did not entertain a very favorable opinion of him, I expressed my astonishment that, having these papers from the King, dated, as it appeared, in August, he had not before that time thought of presenting himself to me or to any other authority of the Spanish army, notwithstanding that we had always been on the frontier.

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'He never called upon me afterwards; but, having more than once seen him in the streets, I asked him why he did not go and present himself to the Government as I had desired him. He made some excuse respecting the danger of travelling on the road, and still remained here till I had him arrested and sent into Spain after receiving your letter of the 2nd January.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th January, 1814.

'Your letter of the 6th arrived just in time for the mail which was despatched from hence last Sunday, and it is, I hope, in England by this time. I will, in future, detain the packet till Tuesday morning, in order that your letters by the post which arrives on Monday may be sent by it. Direct them here as long as head quarters remain, and afterwards to C. Siveright, Esq., the agent of packets at San Sebastian.

'I have long suspected that Napoleon intended to make peace with Ferdinand, and if he had done so, withdrawing his garrisons from Valencia and Catalonia, which there is every probability that he will lose, and sending back Ferdinand, who must be a useless burthen to him, I think he would have succeeded in his object of tranquillising for the moment this frontier, and possibly in dividing Spain and England. I am quite certain that every body in Spain, particularly those who wish well to good government, are desirous of peace, the military above all others.

'The Duque de San Carlos, when passing through Catalonia, saw General Copons, and told him his story of course. The General sent him on with his own horses, and when he was gone the General dropped these expressions: "As a conqueror Napoleon has made every concession to Spain that that country could require from him, and we ought to prepare to receive King Ferdinand." He has not reported to me the arrival of the Duque, and what is still more extraordinary, for which I shall call him to account, he has not

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sent me a letter in cipher recently intercepted, he knowing that we possess the means of deciphering them all.

'I suspect that the same opinion about the peace prevails among the Spanish military here. They have all some notion of what has occurred, but not a word has any one of them said to any one of us; and I have repeated intelligence and warning from the French of some act of treachery meditated by the Spaniards. The police here have this day apprised me that several Spaniards have been sent in from Bayonne for the purpose of circulating reports regarding peace, and against us, all of which will be well received on this frontier.

'I entertain no doubt of the decision of the Cortes on what has passed; but, from what I have above stated, it is obvious that it is desirable that the decision should soon be made known, and that it should not appear that we have had anything to say to it. From the recent French papers, I think a general peace more probable than I did before.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Duque del Infantado.

'MON CHER DUC, 'St. Jean de Luz, ce 14 Janvier, 1814.

'J'ai reçu il y a quelque temps votre lettre du 19 Octobre, dans laquelle vous demandez de l'habillement, des équipemens, &c., pour votre régiment de Gardes. Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez me faire dire dans lequel des ports de mer d'Espagne vous voulez les recevoir.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Duque del Infantado.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 14th January, 1814.

'I have to inform you that the military Commandant of the British hospital at Santander has informed me that the authorities of that town have placed the British hospital and establishments there under quarantine, under pretence of there being there a dangerous epidemical disorder; and that

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this measure has been adopted as usual, suddenly, without notice, and in the mode that would be most inconvenient and offensive to all the parties who were the object of it, the whole of them finding themselves commanded by guards of Spanish soldiers on the morning of the 10th.

'There is no doubt that the authorities of Santander have been seeking for opportunities to avoid having a military hospital in their town, and for the mode of removing it since the hospital has been established there. At their desire, for several months past, one of the physicians of the town has regularly visited the hospitals; and, at last, he has discovered that there are symptons of a dangerous malady.

'It is certainly impossible to dispute upon such an opinion, as the dispute would be as endless as one upon the beauty of colors, or as one upon any other abstract opinion. I can only say that, during five years that I have commanded the army, I have never known it so healthy as it is, and has been ever since the month of May last; that there is but little sickness, and the men in the hospitals are generally wounded; and that in this very hospital at Santander only six men have died of fevers out of 236 sick with fevers; and, that not only there is no epidemical disorder, according to the opinion of the medical Staff Officers, but no contagion whatever in the hospital at Santander.

'It is quite impossible for a large army to carry on extended operations without military hospitals. We have had nearly 30,000 wounded upon this frontier since the month of June last, besides the sick which there must be among so many men kept in a constant state of exertion; yet I am certain that no individual has been put to the slightest inconvenience for which he has not received compensation; and I must add, that the inconvenience of having hospitals at all has been much relieved by my having provided portable buildings, brought from England purposely to be constructed into hospitals.

'Of these there are some 14 or 15 at Santander, each containing from 40 to 50 men; and even these buildings, containing wounded men and convalescents, are put in a state of quarantine; and the unfortunate soldiers waiting in them for opportunities to go to England without legs and arms, lost in the service of Spain, are here confined.

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'Not only do the British establishments suffer the greatest inconvenience from this measure, but the Spanish army participates in it. The clothing and other stores for the Spanish army are now at Santander, and have been ordered to Pasages for the purpose of being delivered to the troops. The gentlemen at Santander have thought proper to declare their town in an unhealthy state; and I should like to know what port will admit a ship from Santander.

'The measure adopted appears to me to be the most unnecessary, the most inconvenient, and the least thought of, of any that ever was decided by any set of men; and I propose to report it to His Majesty's Government, and to request that hospitals may be prepared for His Majesty's troops at Falmouth and Plymouth.

'It will certainly appear extraordinary to the world, that the British troops, after having rendered such services to the Spanish nation, should be obliged to go to England to look for hospitals; but it must be obvious to your Excellency, that it is impossible that I can any longer expose our establishments to the capricious treatment they have met with at Santander.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 14th January, 1814.

'I have received the orders of His Majesty's Government to bring Lieut. General Sir John Murray to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct in the expedition to Tarragona in the month of June last; and Admiral Hallowell, having been called upon to prove a charge against the General contained in a letter from him to the Admiralty, has written a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, in which he states that it will be necessary that he should call upon General Copons, the Baron de Eroles, Colonel Manso, Colonel Villamil, and Colonel Llauder, all of the Spanish service; and as it appears to be thought necessary that those officers should have the orders of the Spanish Government to attend the General Court Martial when it shall be assembled, and to give

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their testimony, I request you to apply to the Spanish Government accordingly.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 14th January, 1814.

'In reference to your Lordship's letter of the 15th of December, respecting the non-arrival of the patterns for the Portuguese clothing, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, by which you will perceive that the patterns were sent from Lisbon in the *Pomone* frigate, which sailed during the last month.

'I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the circumstance mentioned by the Marshal in regard to the additional number of patterns sent on that occasion, on which he requests that the size of the clothing may be the same as last year, without any reference to the patterns lately forwarded from Lisbon.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th January, 1814.

'I have ordered that the 50,000 dollars should be repaid you immediately, that is, this day, if possible. Two hundred thousand dollars were ready at Lisbon for you on the 2nd; and I conclude that, before now, they have sailed. But I shall, I hope, be able to give you assistance before they arrive, if our money which we expect should come.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

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To Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th January, 1814.

'I enclose a letter from General Elio and its enclosures, in which I observe that a very great irregularity has been committed by an officer of artillery, whose name has not been stated, apparently in command of a guard at Carthagena, in turning out his guard to oppose the Spanish main guard, in a dispute with some British seamen.

'Whatever might be the conduct of the Spanish guard or sentries upon this occasion, the officer commanding the British guard had no orders, and had no business to interfere; and I beg that a charge may be framed, and that he may be put under arrest and brought to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel the Hon. E. Capel.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 15th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th December, enclosing one from Lieut. General Campbell, and wishing to have my opinion as to the line of conduct that that officer should adopt in the event of his being called upon to withdraw the British troops from Ceuta.

'I beg to acquaint your Excellency that I have no power to give any directions to the Governor of Gibraltar; but it is my opinion that, if the Governor of Gibraltar should be called upon to remove the British troops from Ceuta, he ought to say he would apply for orders.

'If the Government should apply to your Excellency that they might be removed, I beg you to inform the Government that I have no power to give any orders to the Governor of Gibraltar.

'Your Excellency would of course make known to His Majesty's Government the wishes of the Spanish Government, that the troops should be removed from Ceuta.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General A. Campbell.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, and I beg to enclose a copy of the letter which has been written to Colonel Capel this day, by my desire, directing him to send the 29th regiment to Gibraltar as soon as possible. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will not delay to send round the 37th regiment to the north coast of Spain.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General A. Campbell.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 6th, and I assure you that I have done every thing in my power to forward the period of the assembly of the General Court Martial. I expect the packet at every moment, which I hope will bring me orders in what way to proceed, as I wrote again lately to repeat what I had explained before, that it was impossible for me to send officers from this army, under existing circumstances.

'I have not received your letter desiring to have a copy, signed by me, of your instructions of the 14th April, but one shall be sent forthwith.

'I am not quite certain that Government have not done what was best for you, in desiring that you might be brought to trial before a General Court Martial, and I trust that you will find it so. The clamor against you was, as usual, very loud and very unfair; and the only mode of preventing the clamor from being embodied in the addresses of public bodies was to take the step which was taken. I think that was the cause of the directions to turn Admiral Hallowell's letter into a charge, and of his being called upon to give charges. Without that letter, they would certainly have been confined to the scope of my own instructions.

'When first I saw any thing from you, I told you that I thought you had mistaken the nature of your operations; and my opinion is still the same; but, God knows, I should never have thought of bringing you to trial for a mistake of

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that nature, although I lamented it; but, as I have above stated, I believe it is best that you are to be brought to trial, under the circumstance of the clamor which prevailed in England; and I wish that the charges had been confined to my instructions, as the proceedings would at least have been more *gentlemanlike.*

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Murray, Bart.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I conceive that you have acted quite right respecting the formation of a new Government. As long as the constitution of the Government continues what it is, and the licentious press continues its publications, no Government can do good; and it may be depended upon that the town of Madrid will soon be as bad as the town of Cadiz.

'You will see that I have much reason to complain of the town of Santander, and indeed of all the towns in this part of Spain; but there is no remedy. Even the Government was shut into the Isla, because the towns chose to conceive that there was danger to the public health from their passing to Madrid; and I cannot expect that they can prevail upon the town of Santander to allow a free communication with our hospital there. They have not the smallest ground for their apprehension of a contagious disorder: there is no such thing in the army. What they want is, to get rid of the hospital from Santander, and in that they will succeed.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will write to Mr. Duff, to get as much money as he can for bills upon the Treasury, and to send it all round here.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I have perused the treaty, and other papers, transmitted with your dispatches of the 11th, which shall go to England by the packet on Tuesday morning, by which time I hope that the Spanish dispatches will have arrived.

'It appears to me that the Spanish Government have managed this matter remarkably well; and I should not be surprised if Ferdinand were sent back to Spain.

'It is useless to advert to those articles of the treaty which relate to English interests. If Spain proposes to be in alliance, or even at peace, with England, one of those articles at least is quite out of the question.

'But there are two articles in the treaty upon which it is essentially necessary that the Spanish Government should, without delay, make known their positive determination to their allies. One of these is the 9th article, relating to the adherents of King Joseph; and the other is the 13th article, relating to the provision for King Charles and his Queen.

'This is necessary, because, if it be true that there is any communication between the Allied powers and France, relating to peace, and it should lead to any thing like a treaty, I conclude that the course of the transaction will be, that some general basis of limits, agreed upon for the different powers, will be embodied in a preliminary treaty, which all the powers at war will be called upon to ratify; and then each power will have to settle its own definitive treaty with the enemy; all the allies being so far parties as to enforce all reasonable claims on the part of each, and to resist all unreasonable demands on the part of the enemy.

'I know nothing about a negotiation for a peace; but, if there should be one, this is probably the course it will take.

'Under this course, Napoleon having concluded a treaty with Ferdinand, he will naturally produce that as his definitive arrangement with the King of Spain, which will easily be got the better of by the statement that Ferdinand was a prisoner when the treaty was negotiated and signed. The battle will then be to be fought upon the detailed articles of that treaty in the new one to be negotiated.

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'It is, in my opinion, quite impossible for Spain to remain independent of France, if the treaty of peace should contain any article in favor of the French partisans.

'First; it will embody and establish a French party in Spain, under the protection, by treaty, of the Ruler of France.

'Secondly; the article of the treaty will give Napoleon a right (which he will not fail to exercise) to interfere in their favor in every question of property, or other, which may arise; and the Spanish Government will be involved in perpetual disputes with that of France.

'I believe there is no instance of a body of subjects being placed by treaty under the protection of a foreign and powerful state, that that state has not found the means of extending its influence to all branches of the Government whose subjects it protected. In all recent instances, therefore, of civil war existing at the same period with foreign war, it will be found that the treaties of peace of the country in which the civil war existed have omitted all reference to the partisans of the foreign power. The case of the French emigrants, and of the American loyalists, is in point upon this subject, as well as that of the Catalonians in the war of the Succession.

'It is natural enough, however, that the allied nations should be desirous of getting rid of this question, and should think it desirable, for Spain herself, under all the circumstances, that her rebellious subjects should be pardoned. For this reason I recommended to the Government, on the 11th June last*, that they should publish a general amnesty, in order that this question should be out of the way when a general peace should come to be negotiated. This measure cannot now be adopted; but it is necessary that the allies should be apprised of the positive determination of Spain not to allow of any discussion whatever on that point, as being one entirely of interior arrangement.

'The provision for King Charles IV. is quite beyond the financial means of Spain; and if it were not, the Spanish Government cannot allow Napoleon to stipulate for this or any other provision for that Prince. I suppose there was some

* See Vol. X., page 430.

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arrangement between King Ferdinand and King Charles for a provision for the latter, when he abdicated in favor of the former; but even that should not be inserted in the treaty of peace. This is another point upon which the Spanish Government should make known its positive determination to its allies.

'It may be depended upon, that as soon as the preliminary treaties shall be signed, and the allies shall have begun to agree with France, each upon his own treaty, all will be desirous of putting an end to the expense of maintaining their armies in the field; and it is desirable that no time should be lost in making known to them the opinion and decision of the Spanish Government on those points in the treaty, signed by Ferdinand, on which there can be no doubt.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'P.S. I have heard this morning that Caulincourt is gone to Francfort; and it is reported that King Ferdinand is expected at Bayonne. I send some newspapers just arrived from Guernsey, and the last French papers.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'Since the army passed the Nive on the 9th of December, General Mina had had three battalions of the troops under his command at Bidarry, on the left of that river, and at St. Etienne de Baygorry, in observation of the enemy's movements from St. Jean Pied de Port.

'The inhabitants of Baygorry were noted in the late war for their opposition to the Spanish troops, and they are the only persons who, in the present war, have manifested any disposition to oppose the allies; and I was in hopes that the measures which I had adopted would have induced them to remain quiet.

'Unfortunately, General Mina's troops were at too great a distance from the magazines of the army to enable me to

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supply their consumption, and he was obliged to require subsistence from the neighbouring country, which was already exhausted by the French troops, during the long period they had remained in it while Pamplona was blockaded. The irregularities usual upon such occasions doubtless attended these requisitions. The inhabitants of Bidarry and Baygorry could not be prevailed upon to remain in their houses; and in the mean time General Harispe, himself a proprietor and inhabitant of Baygorry, arrived from Catalonia, with the special charge of urging, embodying, and organising the exertions of the inhabitants of the country against the allies.

'With the aid of the inhabitants of Bidarry and Baygorry, and General Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, and such troops as he could collect belonging to the garrison of St. Jean Pied de Port, General Harispe moved upon the troops of General Mina's division on the 12th January, and obliged them to retire into the valley of Les Aldudes.

'No movement has since been made on that side; and the country is in such a state, from the weather, as that I cannot make a general movement with the right and centre of the army, which can alone effectually remove the enemy from the upper parts of the Nive.

'It does not appear to me that their position at Baygorry and Bidarry will at all affect the other positions of the army at the present moment; and I think it better to leave them there than to continue a contest with the peasantry.

'I have every reason to hope that the example of the peasantry of Baygorry will not be followed by others, if the troops should continue to conduct themselves as they have hitherto, as there is no doubt that we are not equal to an invasion of France if the people of the country should take up arms to oppose us.

'My last accounts from Catalonia are of the 31st, at which period there was no alteration in the situation of the troops in that country.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I have to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to give directions that 10,000 blankets may be sent to Santander by the earliest opportunity.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'The town of Santander have, without the slightest ground for apprehension, placed our hospitals in that town in a state of quarantine; and in order to avoid in future the inconveniences arising from such conduct, I request your Lordship to give directions that hospitals may be prepared at Falmouth and Plymouth for the reception of such sick as it may be necessary to send to a distance from the army for their recovery.

'I enclose the copy of a letter which I have addressed to Sir Henry Wellesley upon this subject, in which your Lordship will see that there is no ground for the measure which has been adopted at Santander, and that it has been carried into execution by the town in a manner as offensive and inconvenient as was possible.

'Notwithstanding its adoption, I hope you will not allow the intercourse between Santander and England to be put a stop to, until I shall inform you that there is at least contagion in the hospital.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I enclose the list of the ships enclosed in your Lordship's dispatch of the 8th December, which your Lordship had received from the Transport office, with a mark affixed to the name of each by the Agent of Transports, which will show how the ship has since been disposed of.

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'Your Lordship may depend upon it that no ship ever remains here for one moment after there is no service for her. It is obvious, however, that the service of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, as well as of the British army, requires the attendance of ships.

'There are 5000 men belonging to the Portuguese army now at Lisbon, who cannot be removed to the army without the aid of British transports: and I hope your Lordship will order there the transports to remove them. There is no ship whatever at Lisbon.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD. 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'The sum of 482,000 dollars arrived three or four days ago in the *Medina*, making about £106,000 or £107,000.

'Your Lordship announced to me, in your official letter of the 23rd December, that £99,987 7*s*. 8*d*. was on the road from London, to which you told me, on the 31st December, that £50,000 was added, to be sent to the army in Catalonia. I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you understand that both the sums of £99,987 7*s*. 8*d*. and £50,000 are included in the 482,000 dollars; and if they are, what portion of the dollars I am to send to the army in Catalonia, and by what means.

'A detachment, consisting of 89 horses and 89 men, belonging to the Brunswick hussars, and 74 horses, and 35 men, belonging to the 20th light dragoons, both for the army in Catalonia, have arrived at Passages, and I have received no notification of them, nor any directions respecting them, nor do I know by whose order they came. They are quite unfit to march, having nothing to enable them to undertake the march; and we having no Commissariat stations on the road from hence into Catalonia, without which, to attempt the march, would occasion the loss of the horses; and the 20th light dragoons have only one man to take care of three horses. Besides, just to show you how unfit any horses are for a march immediately after a voyage, I mention that the officer of the Brunswick hussars sent one of his

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hussars here with a letter, and the horse is now laid up here with a fever. I request to have orders what to do with these men and horses.

'I intreat your Lordship to attend to our wants of money. Even if I should get the whole of the 482,000 dollars, it will do but little more than give the British troops their pay for a month. When the money expected from Cadiz shall arrive, it will only relieve the Spanish troops from the distress which they have suffered since the beginning of November. There were 200,000 dollars at Lisbon on the 2nd of January, waiting for conveyance. This would pay the Portuguese subsidy for that month when it shall arrive.

'It is most desirable that I should know what sums you can let us have from England in the course of the next three months, in order that I may take my measures accordingly. I had intended to apply the whole Spanish subsidy to the maintenance of the Spanish troops which should enter France with this army; but unless there is money to pay the subsidy and the other expenses of the army, I can determine neither the number nor the description of troops to enter France; nor can I make any arrangement whatever with the Spanish Government for the next campaign.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 16th January, 1814.

'I send by this occasion the treaty concluded with King Ferdinand, and other papers upon that subject, contained in dispatches from my brother. Napoleon will certainly endeavor to avail himself of this treaty in the general arrangement, if there should be such a one; to which pretension certainly the confinement of Ferdinand may be considered a conclusive answer. But it will be necessary that the allies should be prepared to protect Spain against the demands, contained particularly in the 9th and the 13th articles, relating to the partisans of King Joseph, and the provision for King Charles. The Spanish Government will be at the feet of Buonaparte, if he is allowed to interfere in favor of his

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partisans in Spain. The finances cannot bear the provision made for King Charles; and this is equally a point upon which no foreign influence can be admitted.

'I have written to my brother to urge the Spanish Government to declare themselves positively on all the parts of the treaty to which they object, in order that the allies may be prepared to support them in what is reasonable.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th January, 1814.

'I received yesterday evening two letters from you of the 13th, and that of the 16th. I shall be much obliged to you if you will endeavor to have the dates fixed of the injuries done at Halsou and Jatzou, as we shall then be able to trace it to those who did it, and to make them pay for it.

'I will write to have Brig. General Campbell knighted in England by the Prince Regent.

'It will be very convenient if you will continue to saw up planks of a good thickness.

'I hope that Clinton succeeded last night in his enterprise; the night was bad enough for anything. I enclose a most flourishing account of the Portuguese revenue, which I beg you to return. I have an English newspaper of the 8th, which I will send you if I can find it. It appears that the Danes have made peace with the Prince Royal; have ceded Norway; have joined the allies; and are to be employed against Davoust, shut up in Hamburgh.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'The trees cut for firewood, the property of individuals, should be paid for at a reasonable rate.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 31st December, and, according to your desire to have at the head of the Quarter

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Master General's and Commissary General's departments with you, officers from this army, I have spoken to De Lancey, who, however, is unwilling to quit his situation in this army; and I have sent for Jackson, who is with Sir R. Hill, and, next to De Lancey, is the most likely to be of use to you. He will be here to-morrow; and if the vessel which will take this should not sail before he arrives, I will let you know by this opportunity, what he determines; otherwise I will do so by the next opportunity.

'Mr. Dunmore accepts your offer with pleasure, if it is your intention to place him at the head of your department; and he will be ready to leave this in two or three days. I will give him a letter to Lord Bathurst, to apprise his Lordship for what purpose he is sent to England; and I shall be obliged to you if you will write to Lord Bathurst likewise on the subject.

'If Colonel Jackson should go to you, I will apprise Colonel Torrens that I have sent him home in order to join you, without mentioning the name of the officer to whom he is to succeed; whose removal you can arrange as you please.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'If Jackson should prefer his situation here, I will try Cathcart; who, although apparently much attached to his office, would probably relinquish it to join you.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'My LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th January, 1814.

'I enclose a letter from Dr. M'Grigor, in which he requests to have 30 more of the moveable hospitals, which have been found very useful in this country, in lieu of 30 which have been either taken by the enemy at sea, or lost.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter (No. 3) of the 6th January, in which you have enclosed one of the 17th December, from Mr. Thornton to Lord Castlereagh, in which he has made his Lordship acquainted with the favorable disposition of the Prince Royal of Sweden to recommend me to His Swedish Majesty for the highest distinction of the Order of the Sword.

'I request your Lordship to obtain for me the permission of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to accept this distinction.

'In case His Royal Highness should be graciously pleased to permit me to accept it, I beg that Mr. Thornton will express to the Prince Royal my acknowledgments for the notice which he has taken of my conduct in the service of His Majesty, and of his allies, and for the honorable distinction by which His Royal Highness proposes to reward it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 17th January, 1814.

'In writing an official answer to Mr. Thornton's letter respecting the Swedish Order, I have not thought it respectful or proper to choose between the military distinction and the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Sword. But as I conclude that the Order is conferred upon me on account of military conduct, I should prefer the military distinction. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 18th January, 1814.

'My dear Beresford, 10 A.M.

'I am glad to hear of the success of General Clinton's enterprise, which appears to have been very well conducted by Captain Gualey, of the 11th regiment*.

* A French outpost stationed on the right bank of the Nive was surprised then, but the post was again reoccupied by the enemy.

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'I enclose another letter on Portuguese finance, and a country paper to the 6th. I will take some steps respecting the Governor of Burgos; but it is impossible to know what to do with these people. They have put our hospital at Santander in quarantine, for no reason whatever; and every thing there, therefore, is in confusion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th January, 1814.

'After what has passed, it is absolutely necessary to force the French to evacuate the ground in question; even if you should be obliged to destroy the houses with cannon. Do it, therefore, whenever you please; only send word to the neighbouring posts, and desire that the intelligence may be communicated along the line.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., K.B.

'MY DEAR COTTON, 'St. Jean de Luz, 18th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 16th, regarding the 1st hussars, K.G.L. We have frequently before had desertions from that regiment, but the Commanding Officer has always hitherto been able to select the suspicious characters, and send them away; and this measure has invariably had the effect of putting a stop to the desertion. It appears extraordinary that the present Commanding Officer should now know less of the character of the men than the former Commanding Officer did. I am clearly of opinion that nothing should be done to hurt the character of the regiment; and I do not doubt that the old soldiers will soon discover the black sheep.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir S. Cotton, Bart.'

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To Lieut. Colonel the Hon. C. M. Cathcart *.

'St. Jean de Luz, 18th January, 1814.

'MY DEAR CATHCART, 3 P.M.

'I have received a letter from Sir Thomas Graham, in which he expresses great anxiety to have from this army an officer of the Quartermaster General's department, and one of the Commissariat department, in order to be at the head of these departments respectively, with the troops serving under his command. I have settled that Mr. Dunmore shall go from the latter; but I cannot so easily find an officer to go from the former, who is so qualified as to be of use to Sir Thomas. I imagine that you will not like to quit your present situation? Let me know if I am mistaken; and if you should feel no objection to go to Holland, I am convinced that Sir Thomas will be as glad to receive your assistance, as we shall be sorry to lose you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel*
the Hon. C. M. Cathcart.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 19th January, 1814.

'MY DEAR HILL, 10 A.M.

'I learn that there are some wounded French soldiers at Cambo, whom Sir William Stewart is desirous of getting rid of, and he wishes to send them down the Nive into Bayonne, as he had done before with some others.

'Upon that occasion the French detained the boat and the boatmen, against which it is necessary to guard upon a future occasion; and at all events I request you to remind Sir William Stewart that there must be no communication with the enemy's posts originating with us, without orders from head quarters; and that I must have a list and description of these men before I can permit their being sent in.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

* Now Major General Lord Greenock.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 19th January, 1814.
10 A.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'I received your letter of mid-day yesterday. You have done quite right not to allow the wounded Frenchmen to pass down the Nive from Cambo. I have written to Hill upon that subject, and beg you not to allow any to pass till you shall receive directions from hence.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 19th January, 1814.

'SIR,

'That which I apprehended when I addressed you last has occurred: the *Xefe Politico* of the province of Guipuzcoa has placed under quarantine in the ports of that province all vessels coming from Santander, without giving me the slightest intimation that he intended to do so, or had done so; and the first intimation I received of the act was the enclosed copy of a letter written by the Alcalde of Fuenterrabia to a Portuguese officer commanding a depôt at Andaye, desiring him to give no assistance to an English vessel which was at that time about to be cast away, and was afterwards wrecked in the Bidasoa, as she had come from Santander, where there were appearances of the yellow fever!!

'In consequence of the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the Bay of Biscay in the winter, and the badness and inconvenience of all the harbours in this part of the coast, and the difficulty and danger of entering them at all, all vessels from England and elsewhere, loaded with provisions or stores for any of the armies, go in the first instance to Santander, and there wait for orders and a favorable opportunity to come to the harbours to the eastward.

'The provisions for the Spanish army in particular are collected at Santander, and are brought from thence to the harbours to the eastward as occasion may offer.

'The consequence of the conduct of the town of Santander has been, that already the Spanish army have no

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provisions. I have a magazine at Pasages and this place, which will last the army a few days; but as soon as that magazine is expended, I must withdraw the army from the frontier if the quarantine upon vessels coming from Santander is to last.

'These are the consequences of the system by which these provinces are governed. Duties of the highest description, military operations, political interests, and the salvation of the state, are made to depend upon the caprice of a few ignorant individuals, who have adopted a measure, at least at present, unnecessary and harsh, without adverting to its objects or consequences, and merely with a view to their personal interests and convenience.

'Then they have carried the measure into execution in a manner as harsh, as capricious, and unjust, as it is possible to conceive.

'I enclose copies of two letters which have been received here, one of the 13th, the other of the 14th January, from the Commandant and principal Medical Officer at the hospital at Santander, from which you will see that there is not the slightest ground for belief that there is any contagion in the hospital, much less a disorder which can be called epidemic. Even if there was contagion in the hospital, there would exist no reason for placing the hospital in quarantine, and for incurring the risk of the consequences likely to follow. I have known many instances of contagion in military hospitals which have not affected in some instances more than the room or ward in which it prevailed, and seldom extended beyond the building; and I never heard before of an hospital placed in quarantine only because a few soldiers in it had a yellow appearance in their countenance.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will represent this matter to the Spanish Government, and urge them to adopt early and efficient measures on the subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'P. S. Since writing the above, I have received the enclosed letter from Sir George Collier, and I beg to refer

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you to the last paragraph, showing on what grounds vessels are put in quarantine. We shall lose numbers of lives and of ships before this wise measure can be remedied.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 20th January, 1814.
10 A.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'The case of the French piquet is rather unlucky; and I think it would have been best to leave them quiet there in the first instance, under all instances stated, and at all events not to have sent them the message which Clinton did to go away. Even if the houses are destroyed, they will stay there, according to the notion I have of the ground, from the last account of it; and I doubt their being destroyed at 900 yards distance. It will therefore be best to leave them alone.

'I should have gone over to you this morning, only that I am waiting for the mail.

'I do not think I can do any thing in Colonel Tulloh's case, which is very different from Dickson's; probably you might if you were yourself to write to Lord Mulgrave.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford. K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 21st January, 1814.
11 A.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'I received your note of the 20th this morning, which I conclude was written before Arbuthnot had reached you yesterday.

'I do not think the position of the French piquet signifies. The ground certainly belongs to them; and, indeed, I believe they have always possessed the houses which the piquet now occupies. At all events, unless you should occupy the houses, you could not prevent them from crossing there when they should think proper; and to drive them away therefore, even if practicable, would answer no purpose.

'I shall be very glad to see you whenever you will come over. Macdonald's business is unfortunate; but you must

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take it up as you would if he were a Portuguese, or as if he had committed the same act in a British regiment.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.

Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 21 Janvier, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir les lettres que votre Excellence m'a adressées le 15 et le 18 Janvier.

'Je suis bien fâché, mais, malgré les raisonnemens de votre Excellence, je ne crois pas que je ferais mon devoir en renvoyant M. Cavalier en France en échange pour M. Haggerty, *hospital mate*, qui à la vérité ne peut pas être censé officier; et je renvoie donc M. Bontems Le Fort en échange pour lui, et M. Barbier Duquely en échange pour M. Radcliffe Powell, malgré que le dernier ne soit que commis, et le premier officier commissioné.

'Pour ce qui regarde les officiers estropiés en général, et l'échange du Lieut. Durand en particulier, contre le Lieut. Russell, je prie votre Excellence de se souvenir que ce fût elle-même qui demandât cet échange; que la convention en a été faite; et je n'ai demandé ni demande, dans le cas du Lieut. Russell, que ce qui avait été convenu. Dans la même convention le Lieut. Colonel Fenwick, de qui M. le Général Comte d'Erlon prit la parole à Almandoz quand il ne pouvait se remuer, et qui a depuis perdu la jambe, et ne pourra jamais servir, a été échangé pour le Colonel L'Espagnol; mais je ne m'en plains pas, parceque c'était convenu; et il me parait, ainsi qu'à votre Excellence, "que, quand une convention existe, elle doit être obligatoire pour les deux parties, et être religieusement observée de part et d'autre."

'J'ai toujours renvoyé les officiers et soldats Français, estropiés à ne plus servir, aussitôt qu'ils étaient suffisamment rétablis de leurs blessures pour pouvoir être transportés; et je le ferai toujours. Votre Excellence ayant promis de faire la même chose, je vous demande la restitution de Señor Caceres sans échange; si vous ne croyez pas qu'il soit estropié à ne plus servir, comme il n'est que cadet, j'enverrai un soldat en échange pour lui.

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'Pour ce qui regarde les deux officiers Portugais, je crois que votre Excellence est mal informée; au moins il y a evidence ici qu'ils ont été invités à passer l'Adour, et il n'est guère croyable qu'ils aient passé autrement.

'J'ai toujours agi envers les armées Françaises de la manière que j'ai demandé à votre Excellence d'agir dans le cas de ces officiers dans ma lettre du 13, savoir dans le cas du Capitaine Sal du 66me régiment, pris à Fuentes de Oñoro en l'année 1811, et dernièrement dans le cas de cinq soldats de la division du Général Maucune, pris près de Pampelune au mois de Juillet, qui ont été renvoyés au Général Maucune sans échange. Mais votre Excellence est le maître de considérer ces officiers comme prisonniers de guerre; et dorénavant j'en agirai de la même manière en pareil cas. En attendant je serai préparé à échanger deux Sous Lieutenans pour ces officiers, ou aux avant postes de l'armée, ou à Morlaix, comme il vous plaira.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Board of Health, at Santander.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd January, 1814.

'I had this day the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th instant; and if you had not written to me upon the subject to which it relates, I certainly should not have troubled you upon it.

'It is certainly greatly inconvenient to any country to have an army operating within it; and it is not one of the least inconveniences attending such an evil, that it is necessary that the sick and wounded soldiers should be taken care of in hospitals.

'When it became necessary, in order to drive the enemy from the Spanish territory, to carry on the operations of the war in the Biscayan provinces, the hospitals of the army were established on the coast; and the town of Santander was allotted principally to the British army, as it possessed more extensive means of maritime transport than the others.

'Great as the inconvenience must ever be to any town, of establishing a military hospital within it, I am happy to be able to assert that it has been alleviated (in respect to Santander) as far as has been in my power, that I have

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had buildings brought purposely from England for the hospitals, and that all the expenses of the hospitals have been regularly paid: but I am concerned to add that the inhabitants of the town have always manifested an extreme sensibility to the inconvenience which was the natural result of the fortunate circumstances of the war, and have made many indirect efforts to remove the hospitals.

'In the recent instance of placing the British hospitals under quarantine, that is to say, not only those sick of the supposed epidemic disease, but those sick of other diseases; the wounded, those recovering from their wounds and sickness, those not sick at all; such as the officers of the medical department, and the military officers superintending the hospital, and all the British attendants upon it; I am afraid that both the Junta de Sanidad, and the authorities of the town, have not been so considerate as they ought to have been, either towards the unfortunate objects of the measure they adopted, or of the interests of their country. In your letter of the 14th you state that the Commandant of the British hospitals, and the gentlemen of the British medical department, concurred with you in the measures which you adopted. They have certainly deceived me most grossly, if there was such a concurrence of opinion; and I enclose you the copy of a paper transmitted to me by those gentlemen of the same date with your letter, from which it appears that the British and Portuguese medical gentlemen thought so lightly of the disorder which had induced you to put the British hospitals under quarantine in so extraordinary a manner, that they were about to send the convalescents to join their regiments in the army.

'But supposing that the danger of infectious disease, and not extreme sensibility to the inconvenience of having the hospital at Santander, and the desire to remove it, was the cause of your recent measure of putting the whole British hospital in quarantine, it cannot afford a ground for the desire which you have expressed, that I should no longer make use of the harbour of Santander, either by sending there sick soldiers, or soldiers in health, or effects.

'I beg to observe to you that the harbour of Santander ngs to the Spanish nation, and not to any particular set ndividuals of that nation. The British army are serving

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the Spanish nation, and the soldiers and effects brought to Santander, whether for the service of the Spanish, the British, or the Portuguese army, are for the service of the nation; and till the Government shall desire that I shall refrain from using the port of Santander, I hope the town will forgive me for thus declaring that I shall use it as long as it shall be convenient to the service of the cause.

'It is probable that the measure which the town of Santander have adopted of declaring the British hospitals in quarantine, unnecessarily, as appears from the enclosed paper, and indeed from your own letter, followed as it has been by orders to the different ports on the coast from the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, to place all ships in quarantine coming from Santander, will have the effect of putting the whole of the northern coast of Spain and the army in quarantine, in respect to the rest of the world. If it has not that effect, it certainly will have the effect of obliging the army to fall back from the position which it now occupies towards countries in the interior of Spain capable of maintaining it.

'The measure adopted by the town of Santander, and its consequences, have cut off the communication between the army and its magazines, certainly without necessity; and it cannot be expected that the army will maintain its position if, notwithstanding the plenty that has been provided for it, it should starve.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*La Junta de Sanidad.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 22nd January, 1814.

'I enclose a letter from Lieut. Schwaben, of the 1st regiment of Hesse Darmstadt, and another from Ignace Gangeurreder, surgeon in the Bavarian service, both prisoners at Cadiz; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will apply to the Spanish Government to release them, and to send them over, either to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Cadiz, if any should still be there, or to His Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, if the troops should have sailed, in order that these gentlemen may be sent to Eng-

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hand, with a view to their being from thence forwarded to their own country.

'I write to the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's troops at Cadiz upon the subject; and in case he should have gone I request your Excellency to write to His Majesty's Consul. I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd January, 1814.

'I found Jackson equally unwilling with De Lancey to quit his situation with the right of the army: although feeling equally with De Lancey, regret that the circumstances in which he was placed did not allow of his going to give you the assistance which he would wish to give you upon every occasion; and I therefore sent for Cathcart, who goes to you with Mr. Dunmore. I will write to Torrens upon the subject, and I hope that by the time he shall have received my letter, he will have heard from you.

'I have nothing new to tell you.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th January, regarding the supposed epidemic disorder in the hospitals of the British army at Santander, and the measures adopted upon the occasion by the authorities at Santander; upon which, as the Commander of the British army, I had already addressed His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.

'I now beg leave to enclose you the copy of a letter of the 14th instant, which I have received from the Junta de Sanidad of Santander, and the copy of my answer, and of its enclosure, from which your Excellency will see that it is clear that there has not been even a contagious fever in the British hospitals, much less one that would be deemed epidemical, or could call for the measure of putting in

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quarantine the whole of the hospitals, sick, wounded, convalescent, and in health.

'I do not object to any law which has for its object the preservation of the public health; but I believe it will be admitted that those charged with the execution of those laws are required to proceed with discretion; that they ought not to create the alarm, inconvenience, confusion, and evil, which have been the consequence of the measures of the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander upon this occasion, without due ground; and that they are responsible for their conduct.

'I can prove that there was not the slightest ground for the measure the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander adopted; and that, so far from the military Commandant of the hospitals, and the medical gentlemen, concurring in its necessity, the first intimation they received of it was to find themselves in quarantine under the guard of the Spanish soldiers of the garrison.

'In consequence of the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the bay at this season, all ships, whether containing provisions, clothing, ammunition, troops, or stores, for any of the allied armies, are ordered to Santander to wait for orders and an opportunity to come to the ports to the eastward. Santander being the port to which the best roads from Castille and Leon lead, the provisions for the 4th Spanish army have been at length collected there, and are to be brought thence by sea to the ports to the eastward.

'In consequence of the British hospital at Santander having been placed in quarantine, the *Xefe Politico* in Guipuzcoa has put in quarantine in the ports of that province all vessels coming from Santander; that is to say, all vessels having on board provisions, clothing, troops, or stores for any of the allied armies; the Spanish army equally with the others: and thus the town of Santander has at one stroke virtually cut off all the supplies of the allied armies of every description, and has thereby done that which the enemy has never been able to effect.

'It is impossible that your Excellency can fail to see the consequences of this measure. Either the decree of quarantine must be withdrawn forthwith, and measures must be taken to tranquillise the apprehensions of the country regarding the state of the hospitals at Santander, or the decree of

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the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa must remain unexecuted, and the ports of San Sebastian, Pasages, and Fuenterrabia, continue open, notwithstanding the state of quarantine of the hospital at Santander; or the communication must remain open between Santander, San Sebastian, Pasages, and the army, and all those places, and the army must be in quarantine in reference to the rest of the world; or the army must be deprived of its supplies, and as soon as it shall have consumed what is now on shore at Pasages, and at this place, it must retire towards the interior of Spain, where it can be supplied; as to supply its wants by sea in the present season, excepting through the medium of Santander, is not possible.

'It will probably appear to your Excellency that these considerations should have occurred to the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander before they adopted the measure which they have adopted, by their own confession, without any very urgent occasion; and, according to the accounts which I have received, without any grounds whatever.

'I have thought it proper to make this statement to the Government, leaving it to their superior wisdom to take such measures as they may think proper.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 23rd January, 1814.

'The enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their outposts in front of the entrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarry and Baygorry marched from thence apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced. It is reported that two divisions of infantry have marched upon Bordeaux; and I think it certain that the force at Bayonne has been reduced. But, according to all the reports which I have received, the troops which left Bayonne have gone only to Peyrehorade, in order to be more easily subsisted.

'I have had no reports from Catalonia since I addressed you last. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 24th January, 1814.

'I have settled with Alava the concern of D'Urban's cavalry, which are to continue to receive their corn at the Spanish magazine; and Freyre wishes you to pay your money and bills for it to the Intendant General, at his head quarters.

'I enclose some papers about two mules. I should think that, if the muleteers will swear that the mules are theirs, it would be proof sufficient to obtain restitution of them. There is no doubt, I believe, of their being stolen property.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

'SIRE, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 24 Janvier, 1814.

'M. le Baron Wessenberg m'a fait connaître que votre Majesté m'avait fait l'honneur de me conférer la Grande Croix de son Ordre Militaire de Marie Thérèse, que le Prince Régent m'a permis d'accepter; et votre Majesté a daigné ajouter à cet acte de sa bonté envers moi celle de m'écrire une lettre autographe pour me l'apprendre, et m'exprimer son approbation sur ma conduite militaire, de la manière la plus flatteuse.

'Je prie votre Majesté d'agréer mes remercimens de l'honneur qu'elle m'a conféré, et l'assurance que je lui donne de tâcher toujours de mériter son approbation.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Sa Majesté* 'WELLINGTON.
l'Empereur de l'Austrie.'

To Baron Wessenberg.

'MONSIEUR, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 24 Janvier, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 31, par laquelle vous m'avez appris, en des termes très obligeants, que Sa Majesté l'Empereur m'avait fait l'honneur de me nommer Grand Croix de son Ordre Militaire de Marie Thérèse, et de plus m'avait

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honoré d'une lettre autographe, que votre Excellence m'a transmise.

'J'adresse une lettre à Sa Majesté l'Empereur, que j'envoie avec celle-ci, dans laquelle je remercie Sa Majesté de ses bontés, et de l'honneur dont elle m'a comblé; et je prie votre Excellence de la lui transmettre.

'Je vous prie aussi d'accepter l'assurance de ma reconnaissance pour la manière dont votre Excellence m'a communiqué l'honneur que Sa Majesté l'Empereur m'avait fait, et de la considération et respect avec lesquels

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Baron Wessenberg.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 26 Janvier, 1814.
à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je vous envois une lettre que m'a adressée l'Inspecteur Général de l'Infanterie, sur un plan que vous avez eu en contemplation de supprimer le bataillon de la 4me armée appellé *Del Deposito.*

'Le fait est, que ce bataillon devrait avoir tout autre nom que celui *Del Deposito.* Il est composé de déserteurs et autres étrangers; et s'il n'a pas été formé sous les ordres du Gouvernement, le Gouvernement a pris connaissance de son existence, et a sous ses yeux des *propuestas* pour les officiers; et à moins que vous ne preniez sur vous d'agir au nom du Gouvernement, je crois qu'il faudrait le consulter avant de supprimer ce bataillon.

'Vous verrez dans les lettres incluses ce qui s'est passé sur un sujet pareil avec le Comte de la Bisbal; et en tout cas je vous conseille de ne pas toucher à ce bataillon sans ordre; et de proposer ce que vous voulez en faire.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 26 Janvier, 1814.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 24.

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'MM. Bontems Le Fort et Barbier Duquely seront de suite renvoyés aux avant postes de l'armée Française.

'Que Señor Caceres soit ou ne soit pas estropié, j'aurai toujours grand plasir à faire ce qui peut être agréable à votre Excellence, et sans faire plus de questions la-dessus, et j'écris en Angleterre qu'on renvoie en France le Sieur Courmes, sergent au 62me régiment de ligne, pris à San Sebastian, en échange du Señor Caceres, *cadete* au 5me régiment Espagnol de *Zapadores*. Je consens à l'échange des Sous Lieuts. Boyer du 62me régiment de ligne, pris à San Sebastian, et Metroi du 66me, pour les Alferes Manoel Maria Ferreira Nobre, et Antonio de Vasconcellos, du 18me régiment Portugais. Je prie votre Excellence de me faire dire si ces derniers doivent venir aux avant postes ou aller à Morlaix. J'envoie en Angleterre une lettre pour prier que les Lieuts. Boyer et Metroi soient renvoyés en France.

'La raison pour laquelle je n'ai pas encore répondu à l'article de la lettre de votre Excellence qui avait égard au Lieut. Llorente des Gardes Espagnoles est que, par hazard, je n'ai pas encore reçu un rapport de son arrivée en aucun des avant postes de l'armée, malgré les perquisitions que j'ai faites à ce sujet, apparemment à cause de quelque méprise dans son nom aux avant postes; et il n'a pas non plus rejoint son régiment. Je prie votre Excellence de me faire dire par quelle route il a été envoyé. Quand il arrivera je n'ai nulle objection à faire renvoyer le Lieut. Rey du 1er régiment de ligne, pris à San Sebastian.

'J'ai l'honneur de renvoyer la liste d'officiers et employés dernièrement échangés; et j'ai marqué contre le nom de chacun les mesures prises pour son renvoi. J'y joins l'extrait d'une lettre dernièrement reçue des Commissaires des prisonniers en Angleterre, par laquelle votre Excellence verra que tout arrangement d'échange convenu avec moi sera mis à exécution en Angleterre. J'y ai ajouté les noms de ces officiers renvoyés aux avant postes de l'armée Française, pour lesquels ceux contre qui il était convenu qu'ils seraient échangés n'ont pas encore été renvoyés en Angleterre.

'Pour ce qui regarde le Sieur Robert Renninson, Capitaine du bâtiment marchand le *Paladium*, je n'ai aucune

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objection à son échange pour le Capitaine Passemant, s'il est aussi Capitaine de bâtiment marchand.

'Je vois, par le cartel arrangé pour la dernière guerre, que les Capitaines de bâtimens marchands étaient censés du même rang avec les aspirans de la marine, et les Sous Lieutenans et Enseignes des troupes de terre. Si donc le Capitaine Passemant est de la marine Française, je ne peux pas consentir à l'échange proposé par votre Excellence.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 26th January, 1814.

'I have received your letters of the 21st and 22nd. Pray take care to send your dispatches for England from Madrid, so as to arrive here by Monday night. I detain the packet at San Sebastian till Tuesday morning for the Madrid post, which arrives on Monday evening. The messenger did not arrive till yesterday morning. He was sent off immediately; and if the packet had sailed, I applied to Sir George Collier for a ship of war to carry him home.

'Nothing can be more satisfactory than the whole conduct of the Spanish Government regarding the negotiations for peace; and I entertain serious doubts whether it is advisable that the British Government should be in any way parties to a change under existing circumstances. I am certain that no Government would act better than they have in this most important of all concerns; and I doubt that any Regency, under the existing constitution, would have power to act better in other matters more peculiarly of internal concern. The Minister at War being dismissed makes a great alteration in the state of the question as affecting us.

'The mob of Madrid will be just as bad as the mob of Cadiz in a short time. Both are set in motion by the same machine, the press, in the hands, I believe, of the same people. The mercantile class will not have quite so much influence at Madrid, although they will not want partisans when they desire to carry a question by violence. The Grandees had formerly a good deal of influence at Madrid; but they are too poor at present, and their situation is too degraded for them to be able to do much under existing circumstances.

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'The only chance the *serviles* have is to conduct themselves as no persons in Spain ever did, with great prudence and a firmness amounting to a contempt of the efforts of the press and the mob when they (the *serviles*) are right. But that is not to be expected; and the wiser, the bolder, and the less numerous party having the press and the mob in their hands, will soon govern the assembly at Madrid as they did at Cadiz.

'I beg you to write immediately to Duff, to request him to apply to Admiral Martin for conveyance for the money at Cadiz, to be at Cadiz by the time he may expect to have 200,000 dollars collected.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'P.S. I saw the instructions and report of the conferences with St. Aignan, at Francfort; and I was quite certain that Buonaparte would take advantage of what St. Aignan had carried away in writing, with a verbal protest against its context.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 26th January, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 4th of January, No. 1, in which you enclose one from Baron Wessenberg; and have informed me that His Majesty the Emperor had conferred upon me the Grand Cross of the military order of Maria Theresa, which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had permitted me to accept. I beg your Lordship will return my thanks to his Royal Highness.

'I enclose a letter for Baron Wessenberg, containing one for His Majesty the Emperor, in answer to a letter which His Majesty had addressed to me, and to thank His Majesty for this mark of his favor.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter, No. 17, of the 12th instant.

'The personage, whom you mention as having passed and repassed through Catalonia in a mysterious manner, is the Duque de San Carlos; he brought with him a treaty of peace, signed by Napoleon and Ferdinand VII., which the Regency have refused to ratify, and they have conducted themselves remarkably well, and with great candour and frankness, upon this occasion; and I have seen the treaty and all the papers connected with it.

'General Copons had no orders from me to behave as he has done; his conduct is quite unjustifiable, both in concealing from you what he knew of the Duque de San Carlos' arrival, and the nature of his mission, and in making no report to me; and I think it probable that the very mention of his conduct would tend to destroy him in the public opinion. However, under all the circumstances of the case, I think it best to say nothing on the subject.

'I take this opportunity of informing you, that Don José Palafox (the famous defender of Zaragoza) is on his way through Catalonia on a similar mission, it is supposed. I have this information from the Government.

'Some time ago, in answer to a question from General Elio, stating the probability of proposals from the enemy to surrender the forts in Valencia and on the Ebro, on condition of withdrawing the garrisons, I desired that you and General Copons and General Elio would decide (if there should not be time to refer to me) on the expediency of concurring in such a proposition. I have since desired, by letters, which will go to General Copons and General Elio by the courier who will take this, that no capitulation should be made with any French garrison without my consent, unless such garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

'My reasons for giving this order are, first, that the circumstances of France, Spain, and the world at large, have altered a good deal since the beginning of December, when I gave the former orders; and, secondly, that I have for some time expected that Napoleon would adopt the measure in reference to Spain which he has lately adopted; and I think

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it not unlikely that, finding his first effort has failed, he will make a second, meeting the terms of the decree of the Cortes, that is, withdrawing his troops from Spain altogether, and sending back King Ferdinand.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th January, 1814.

'I have received your letters, Nos. 18 and 19, of the 18th and 20th of January.

'I approve entirely of the enterprise attempted by you on the enemy's posts at the villages of San Vicens and Molins de Rey, although not so successful as you wished. Operations of that description at this season of the year are liable to the casualties of weather and roads; and it cannot be expected that all the success will attend them which might have been originally in contemplation when they were planned. I beg you will congratulate General Sarsfield on the good conduct of the troops under his command.

'I am much concerned, though not surprised, at the difficulties in supplying the wants of the regiment of St. Jago; and I approve of your assisting from time to time General Sarsfield's division, letting me know the amount and cost of what is given to them.

'I likewise approve of your giving the musket ammunition which he requires, and *has the means of moving;* and of your requiring all the ordnance and stores from Carthagena.

'I approve of the assistance you have given to the officers of the Westphalian and Nassau cavalry.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th January, 1814.

'Mr. Duff, His Majesty's Consul General at Cadiz, has been charged with the business of raising money in that city for His Majesty's troops, for bills upon the Treasury; and I have requested His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid to desire him to apply to you for one of His Majesty's ships, to convey that money to the army whenever he shall have rea-

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son to believe that it will amount to 200,000 dollars by the time the vessel will arrive at Cadiz.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will make it convenient to attend to his requisitions on this subject.

'I have likewise desired the Commissary General to order his agent at Gibraltar to apprize you when he shall have as much as 50,000 dollars ready to be sent from that place to the army; and probably you might make it convenient to the service that the vessel which will bring the money from Cadiz should likewise bring that from Gibraltar, if there should be as much as 50,000 dollars there.

'I hope you will excuse my having desired these gentlemen to apply to you, in order to save the time which would elapse by a report coming to me, and my application going from hence to you.

'I some time ago requested General Peacocke to apply to you for a passage to the ports in this quarter of a considerable body of recruits and convalescents, belonging to the Portuguese army; for which, I am sorry to observe, that you have not yet had means of conveyance.

'I have reason to believe, however, that transports will, very shortly, be sent to Lisbon; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will attend to the request of General Peacocke, or of General Blunt, to send round such troops belonging to the Portuguese army as they may be desirous of sending.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 27th January, 1814.

'In answer to your letter of the 5th, regarding the export trade of St. Jean de Luz, I have to mention to you that there does not appear any thing in this country to be exported. The imports are coffee and sugar, carried forward into France by contraband, and what are called army stores here; such as bad wine and porter, cheese, butter, shoes and boots, very little cloth, razors, &c., sold to the army at enormous profit. Then there is a very extensive trade in corn from Spain, which is sold in the country to make good the deficiency for the people of what we have taken from them, and in spirits for the Commissariat.

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'From this statement, you will see that the return of this trade is necessarily ready money. It is very probable that hereafter, when navigation shall be less dangerous, some persons will buy colonial produce here, and in the ports of Spain, to carry it to the ports in the power of Napoleon, which I will do all in my power to prevent; and I shall succeed here. In Spain I shall not; and you must therefore take care that the French ports are rigorously blockaded.

'I hope I may get some money here and at Pasages for bills upon England; and I think I should already have got some, if we had not been under the necessity of adopting, in my opinion, the worst measure that we have adopted since the army came to the Peninsula, that of paying the muleteers a month's pay in bills upon the Treasury. Those bills are now selling in this town at 6*s*. 8*d*. and 7*s*. the dollar; and I am told some are smuggled into France. But we should have lost our means of transport if we had not adopted this measure, and the evils resulting from it are the consequences of the distress in which we have been.

'The money for the Spanish army is still at Coruña, as well as 150,000 dollars from Lisbon. We are short £18,000 for the last month's pay to the troops, and there is not a shilling in any of the military chests. We are just as bad as the Spaniards. I yesterday wanted to send off a courier to General W. Clinton in Catalonia, and the money for his expenses was borrowed from those who happened to have a little to lend.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 28th January, 1814.
10 A.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'I received yesterday evening your letter of yesterday, regarding the people of Bidarry. We have been very unfortunate in that part of the country. Mina's troops were there, and plundered the country completely; and since then the people have engaged in active operations against us, both there and at Baygorry, and have done us really more mischief than the French army.

'I enclose a letter, which shall go to you in print; and I

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shall be obliged to you if you will read and have it explained to the gentry you have with you, and send off one of them with an officer of the Staff corps, to give it to the people of Bidarry and Baygorry. You may also give the person you will send to understand, that if I have farther reason to complain of these or any other villages, I will act towards them as the French did towards the towns and villages in Spain and Portugal; that is, I will totally destroy them, and hang up all the people belonging to them that I shall find.

'Let the rest of the people of Bidarry be detained till we shall see what effect my letter produces.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.

Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'I will send either Banadica or Auberge over to you with the printed letters, and you had better send them back with the Bidarry man.'

PROCLAMATION. N°. 11.

Aux Habitans de Bidarry et Baygorry.

'La conduite du peuple des villages de Bidarry et Baygorry m'a fait la plus grande peine; elle est différente de celle de tous les autres habitans du pays, et ils n'ont pas le droit de faire ce qu'ils font.

'S'ils veulent faire la guerre, qu'ils aillent se mettre dans les rangs des armées; mais je ne permettrai pas qu'ils fassent impunément tour-à-tour le rôle d'habitant paisible et celui de soldat.

'S'ils restent tranquilles chez eux, personne ne les molestera; ils seront, au contraire, protégés comme le reste des habitans du pays que mes armées occupent. Ils doivent savoir que j'ai en tout rempli les engagemens que j'ai

'Baigorritar eta Bidarraïtarren eguiteco moldeac penaric handiena eguin darot: Bertce herritacoac ez beçala comportatcen dira, çucen ez dutelaric horla eguitecotz, bijoaz frances armadara.

'Ez dut permetituco içan ditecen gaur guerlari, eta bihar jende baquezco. Gueldiric badaudez bere Etchetan, nihore ez ditu bilhatuco ez penatuco: aïtcitic lagunduac içanen dira bertce herrietacoac beçala. Jaquin beçate complitu ditudala herriari aguindu diotçadan guciac ordean niri guerla nahi badautet

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pris envers le pays; mais je les préviens que, s'ils préfèrent me faire la guerre, ils doivent se faire soldats et abandonner leurs foyers: ils ne peuvent pas continuer dans ces villages.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 28 Janvier, 1814.
'WELLINGTON.'

eguin, eguin bitez soldadu, har betçate armac, eta utz bere Etcheac.

'Cartier Généralean,
28 Urthehastearen, 1814.
'WELLINGTON.'

To His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 28th January, 1814.

'I received this morning your letter of the 19th. The Minister at War, some time ago, sent me a letter, from which it appeared that the Spanish Government had very *generously* consented to supply the Portuguese troops with buildings for hospitals; but I did not understand that letter to mean that they were to receive no other assistance whatever from the country. I know that they have received the assistance they required for payment in the manner stated by you, that is, half in money, and half in bills. There has been, from time to time, difficulty in getting what was wanted, which exists at every turn and corner in Spain; but those difficulties have been removed the moment Marshal Sir W. Beresford has made them known to me. Within these few days I have arranged for them their military communication with Ciudad Rodrigo, and the supply of the cavalry on the Ebro, for payment at a very cheap rate, in the manner proposed; and, in point of fact, though the Spaniards do not know it, the arrangement is as convenient to them as it is to the Portuguese.

'Nothing can be more inconvenient, and increase business to a greater degree, than all the points of contact and communication that we have with each other. While this point has been very quietly settled here, note upon note has doubtless passed upon it at Lisbon and Madrid, and between those places, and, after all, it will not be settled. Indeed, I doubt that what has been done here will not be undone.

'But I confess I am not a little surprised that the Portuguese Government should have detained the reinforcements and recruits for their army on account of the existence of these discussions, as I had always understood that they had

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been detained for the want of means of conveyance, for which I have applied to His Majesty's Government, and they are ordered to Lisbon.

'The Portuguese Government should recollect, however, that their engagement to keep up 30,000 men in the field is not with the Spanish Government, but with His Majesty; and they should not allow a paltry discussion upon a trifle, over which, in the existing state of Spain, the Spanish Government has, in fact, no power, to prevent them from keeping their army complete at this critical moment.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 29th January, 1814.

'Lord FitzRoy has given me your letter of yesterday, enclosing the copy of one from the Comte d'Erlon. I shall be much obliged if you will inform him that I should be happy to do any thing in my power to gratify him, but that I cannot give a licence for the importation into a Spanish port of the goods of France; nor can I give a licence for the importation into a French port of colonial produce, or leather, or woollen goods, or iron.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Pascal Vallejo.

'MONSIEUR, 'St. Jean de Luz, ce 29 Janvier, 1814.

'J'ai reçu par la dernière poste votre mémoire du 16 Décembre, que j'ai lu avec le plus grand intérêt; et je suis de même opinion que vous sur plusieurs des points dont il traite. Je ne vois pas cependant que le moment soit encore arrivé de pouvoir faire beaucoup d'usage des talens et des connaissances de votre ami, et du parti qui certainement existe en France contre le Gouvernement de Buonaparte.

'J'envoie les papiers à votre ami de la manière que vous avez indiquée. Il peut aisément venir me voir; et peut-être avant qu'il arrive les choses auront changé tellement qu'il pourra être très utile.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don Pascal Vallejo.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 29 Janvier, 1814.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 28.

'Les Sous Lieuts. Boyer et Metroi seront échangés à Morlaix pour les Alferes Portugais Manoel Maria Ferreira Nobre et Antonio de Vasconcellos du 18me régiment, ainsi que les autres officiers nommés dans notre correspondance antérieure, aussitôt que les Commissaires des prisonniers en Angleterre auront reçu l'information du Commissaire des prisonniers en France que les officiers Anglais ou Portugais, pour lesquels il a été convenu qu'ils soient échangés, arriveront à Morlaix.

'Je n'ai encore reçu aucune nouvelle du Lieut. Llorente; mais je renouvellerai mes perquisitions aux avant postes auprès d'Hasparren.

'J'écrirai qu'on envoie en France les neuf officiers et l'artificier Français, nommés dans la liste envoyée par votre Excellence, aussitôt que je recevrai le rapport de l'arrivée aux avant postes des neuf officiers et du *cadete* Espagnols.

'Je prie votre Excellence d'observer que j'ai détenu dans l'arrondissement de l'armée des officiers Français pour échanger pour ces officiers Espagnols; mais que je consens à leur échange pour ceux nommés par votre Excellence.

'Je consens aussi à l'échange du Capitaine Passemant pour le Capitaine Renninson, et à celui de trois Sous Lieutenans de l'armée Française pour les Capitaines de bâtimens marchands Courtenay, Oliver, et Harlow.

'Je vous serai bien obligé de me faire savoir si vous avez quelque objection à échanger le Capitaine Percy du 14me dragons, pris en 1810, et résidant pour les derniers ans à Moulins, des Capitaines Hamilton du 5me régiment et Phelps du 51me régiment, et du Lieut. Crawley du 27me régiment, pris le 10 Novembre, et du Capitaine Hobkirk du 43me, pris le 22 Novembre.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Major General Whittingham.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 18th instant.

'I conceive that the Spanish Government would be highly displeased if any officer belonging to the Spanish army were to go to a foreign Government to apply for clothing and appointments for any part of that army; and I have likewise reason to believe that the British Government would pay no attention to such irregular application.

'I beg you will let me know the wants of the cavalry under your command, by the regular channel of the service, and they shall be supplied as far as the means at my disposal will permit. If I should not have at my disposal sufficient means, I will apply for more through the regular channel.

'Orders have been given that suits of clothing for your division of infantry may be sent round to Alicante.

'If you will make your report through the official channel of the want of pay, &c., for the cavalry at Zaragoza, I will give directions upon the subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Whittingham.*' 'Wellington.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th January, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 24th.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will tell Don J. Luyando that I have sent to the Minister at War proofs of the trifling, or rather total want of ground there was for the measure adopted by the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander, and of the serious consequences likely to result from it. He will also see in the letter from the *Junta de Sanidad*, in the town of Santander, to me, ample ground for desiring to have hospitals prepared at Plymouth and Falmouth, in the desire which they expressed that I should send to Santander, *ni infermos, ni sanos, ni effectos*, which same desire the same authorities expressed to the medical and military officers of Santander on the day they put the hospital in quarantine. Indeed, the whole conduct of the gentlemen at Santander

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shows that their object was to get rid, at all events, of the hospitals, for what reason will appear hereafter.

'Don J. Luyando is mistaken if he supposes that I blamed the Government in this transaction. That which is blameable is the institutions of the country, which place powers of such grave importance, likely to be attended by such serious consequences, in the hands of individuals who always act from prejudice, and generally from motives of self interest.

'I have heard nothing more of the contagion at Santander since I received the paper which I transmitted to the Minister at War. I understand that the *Ayuntamiento* and *Junta de Sanidad* begin to be ashamed of themselves, and alarmed at the serious consequences of the measure they adopted, and that all parties are desirous that it should be forgotten. So be it.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 30th January, 1814.

'Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 23rd instant. The enemy have made several attacks upon our piquets on the Joyeuse and L'Arran in the course of the week, which have ended, as those attacks usually do, by both parties remaining in possession of the ground they before held, with little loss on either side.

'The troops under General Morillo behaved remarkably well in one of these attacks, on the 26th, near Macaye, in which the enemy showed a larger force than usual.

'I am sorry to have to report, however, that the peasantry of Bidarry have done us a good deal of mischief by their attacks upon our foraging parties; but I have adopted measures which will either put an end to this warfare, or will be a fair warning to those engaged in it of the consequences which will result from it, and a justification to me for making the inhabitants feel them.

'My last reports from Catalonia are of the 20th. Lieut. General W. Clinton had, in concert with General Copons,

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made a movement with General Sarsfield's division of the 2nd army, and a detachment of the Anglo Sicilian corps under his command, while General Copons moved with Colonel Manso's brigade of Spanish infantry and other troops, to endeavor to cut off some of the enemy's detachments on the Llobregat, in the neighbourhood of Molins del Rey. The badness of the roads prevented the success of this enterprise as designed; and the enemy were enabled to retire.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Jean de Luz, 31st January, 1814.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will release Captain Pierre Penne, of the French National Guards, who was taken prisoner on the frontier in the month of October, and sent immediately to England. When his family last heard of him he was in Portsmouth harbour. He is a native of the village of Hasparren, which is occupied by the British troops, and is connected with the principal gentlemen of that place.

'I shall be glad therefore if this application should be the means of restoring him to his family.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of the Transport Board.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 31st January, 1814.

'I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a return which I have received from Lieut. General W. Clinton of officers and men of the Nassau and Westphalian regiments, who escaped from the enemy on the 8th instant. Lieut. General Clinton has made them a similar advance of money as stated in my dispatch of the 10th instant, viz., one month's pay to the officers, and a small advance to the privates; and has sent them to Trieste.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 1st February, 1814.
11 P.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'In answer to your three letters of this day, I have to tell you that I believe I can let you have the 300 blankets. If I can, I will give Hervey the order for them.

'I have exchanged two or three Portuguese officers lately; that is to say, I have requested to have them back, and it has been settled that French officers shall be sent to Morlaix in exchange for them, when they shall arrive at Morlaix. If you will send me the list of any others you wish to have, I will try to get them.

'Four hundred thousand dollars have arrived, but it is from Cadiz for the Spaniards, and they ought to have received the sum on the 1st of November. I think, however, that I may be able to get a small part of it for you. There is plenty of money on the seas.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'WELLINGTON.

'I write to-night, as I propose to go to Pasages to see the Admiral in the morning.'

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'St. Jean de Luz, 1st February, 1814.

'SIR,

'I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter from Mr. Commissary General Dalrymple, regarding the desire of Commodore Sir George Collier that the convoys from Santander should not be numerous; to which I beg to draw your attention. I am apprehensive, however, that even if the weather should permit, you have it not in your power to make them frequent.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*'

'WELLINGTON.

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PROCLAMATION. N°. 13*.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 1 Février, 1814.

'La municipalité de St. Jean de Luz est autorisée à prendre la somme de mille cent soixante six francs soixante six centimes, sur l'argent provenant des douanes, pour payer les salaires aux officiers employés à la surveillance des douanes jusqu'au 31 Janvier, sur un état à moi donné de la même date, signé par M. D. Laxalde, et M. Raymond St. Jean.

'WELLINGTON.'

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL BUNBURY.

'St. Jean de Luz, 1st February, 1814.

'*First. The extent of the reinforcements expected.*—I beg Colonel Bunbury to remind Lord Bathurst that the 2000 veteran soldiers, whom he will take away from the army under the proposed arrangement, are of more use than the 4000 he proposes to send me, or even than 6000. I beg him particularly to state to his Lordship the state in which he saw the 32nd regiment passing through this town to the rear, where the 34th regiment is likewise. All the really sick in the army are the recruits.

'*Second. The amount of the money, &c.*—This is very satisfactory. I have, besides, satisfactory accounts of money from Cadiz and Lisbon, *if there should be ships on the Lisbon station to bring it round.*

'*Third. Provisions.*—If I should want more provisions of any kind from England than provision is now made for, I will write for them in time.

'*Fourth. State of the transport service.*—I have not yet received from Lieut. Delafons his report on the distribution of the list of transports brought by Colonel Bunbury. I am quite certain, however, that no transport is detained for a moment that can be dispensed with, or after her cargo is discharged.

'The season is one cause of delay in sending them back to England; the want of convoy another. All ships do or ought to go, in the first instance, to Santander, there to wait

* Several proclamations, similar to the above, relating to internal and provisional government, are omitted.

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for orders, opportunity, and convoy, to come round to Pasages or St. Jean de Luz. Orders are never wanted. There are frequent intervals of fair weather which would afford opportunities for sailing. But the ships sailing in any particular convoy are necessarily limited in point of numbers; all the losses sustained have been occasioned by their being too numerous; and there are, I believe, not a sufficient number of vessels of war on the station to have more frequent convoys. The transports therefore are necessarily detained loaded longer than would otherwise be necessary.

'*Fifth. Nature and extent of co-operation to be expected from the navy.*—The assistance I require from the navy is so little of a military nature that it can scarcely be called *co-operation*. I want the secure navigation of the coasts of Portugal and Spain from Gibraltar to St. Jean de Luz, and that the money for the army, procured by bills at Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, may be brought to us by His Majesty's ships.

'I have requested Admiral George Martin to send to Cadiz for the money there, whenever Mr. Duff may inform him that there are there 200,000 dollars; and to Gibraltar, whenever the Commissary there may inform him that he has 50,000 dollars. This to be done by the same vessel.

'Then a vessel with convoy and money, if any, ought to sail from Lisbon once a week, to call at Oporto if necessary; and one from Coruña, and one from Santander, twice in every week.

'I do not know what force there is on either station; and if I did, I should not be a judge whether it is sufficient.

'Some assistance in gun vessels will hereafter be wanted in the Adour, when I shall bring some of the transports into that river.

'Colonel Bunbury has heard the opinions of Sir George Collier and the Admiral, regarding the danger to be apprehended from sending numerous convoys, and will be able to point out the only mode of remedying the evil, which is to have more ships of war on the station.

'WELLINGTON.'

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sonne qui désire plus ardemment que moi le rétablissement des familles Royales en Espagne et en Portugal; et que toute espèce de bonheur puisse combler les vœux de votre Altesse Royale.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale* 'WELLINGTON.
La Princesse du Bresil.'

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 3 Février, 1814.

'Je reçois aujourd'hui votre lettre du 31 Janvier, et je vous réponds avec la même franchise que vous m'écrivez, qui j'espère régnera toujours dans nos communications.

'J'ai bien mauvaise opinion de ce qui se passe à Madrid. Les mal-intentionnés ont, comme ils auront toujours, la presse; et la presse gouverne partout la multitude. La constitution n'a pas donné à la richesse son influence politique; et les gens de propriété ne sont pas dans le moment assez riches pour avoir leur influence naturelle. Voilà le malheur en peu de mots; et vous avez raison en disant que, par des paragraphes, des couplets, des sifflets, et presque des voies de fait, la majorité de *las Cortes* (qui sont bien intentionnés, au moins, s'ils ne sont pas toujours sages) sont insultés tous les jours. Il est aussi très vrai que, si on n'y prend pas garde, la populace de Madrid deviendra pire que celle de Cadiz; je dis pire, parcequ'il n'y aura pas de remède (excepté la violence), comme il y en avait à Cadiz.

'Cependant dans le moment je ne crois pas qu'on doive adopter la mesure extrême que vous proposez. D'abord c'est la majorité qu'on insulte: c'est à elle à ordonner qu'on la protége, et pas à nous, surtout pas à moi, de la protéger, si elle ne crie pas au secours. D'ailleurs j'ai raison à croire que dans peu de temps il y aura plus de raison et de bon sens dans les procédés de la majorité, qu'elle méritera mieux l'approbation et la confiance du public, et qu'au moins elle ne provoquera pas les insultes. Alors il faut espérer que les honnêtes gens parmi le peuple empêcheront la populace d'insulter à la représentation nationale.

'Pour ce qui regarde les procédés du Gouvernement sur la paix, j'en suis, et il n'y a pas d'Espagnol qui n'en devait pas être parfaitement content. Il n'est pas possible d'avoir agi avec plus de franchise et de loyauté, avec plus

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d'égards pour les traités, et les loix de *las Cortes*, et ce qui convenait à la dignité nationale, que n'a fait la Régence; et cela sans que personne ne leur dise rien. L'histoire est trop longue pour vous la raconter; mais je vous assure que je suis parfaitement content; et que la Régence se fera honneur, et à la nation, non seulement en Angleterre, mais par toute l'Europe; et je me suis empressé d'envoyer partout le rapport de ce qu'elle a fait.

'La Régence ne fera pas de paix, soyez en sûr, sans ses alliés, ni sans que le décret de *las Cortes* soit accompli.

'Je vous envoie les gazettes. Le Duc d'Angoulême est arrivé ici aujourd'hui sous le nom du Comte de Pradel. Je crois qu'il vaut mieux qu'il ne fasse rien pour le moment; mais, si Buonaparte ne fait pas la paix bien vite, et si les alliés ne sont pas battus, nous verrons les Bourbons rétablis en France, aussi bien qu'en Espagne, plutôt qu'on ne pouvait l'espérer.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

'L'argent est arrivé, et j'ai ordonné qu'on paye à vos ordres 90,000 *duros*.'

To Lieut. Colonel Dickson, R.A.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th February, 1814.

'I have read Lord Mulgrave's letter to you regarding the grant of the pensions to yourself and the officers commanding brigades of artillery, &c., at the battle of Vitoria; and I am very sorry to see that Colonel May's name has been omitted in the list sent to you by Mr. Crew; as I am quite certain that there is no officer of the artillery who did his duty better upon that, as upon every other occasion, and was of more service indeed, excepting yourself, for his situation, of so much service as Lieut. Colonel May. I am afraid that his being on the Staff has operated to exclude him; but I am certain that, if you were to inform Lord Mulgrave that he was placed upon the general Staff only that he might be more useful to the Commanding Officer of the artillery that he has in fact been always attached, and never absent from the artillery, he would not consider this a good ground for excluding him.

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'Lieut. Colonel May's superior merit was the original cause of his being made Brigade Major of the artillery, and afterwards, of my appointing him an Assistant Adjutant General to be attached to the Commanding Officer of the artillery; and I am certain that, if you should bring this consideration under the view of Lord Mulgrave, he will not allow Colonel May to suffer from his being so employed.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Dickson, R.A.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Bunbury.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 4th February, 1814.

'The *Désirée* arrived at Pasages yesterday; and I shall begin to move as soon as we can get up the money, by which time I hope that the rain will have ceased a little. The *Désirée* brought letters and dispatches from Lord Bathurst of the 20th and 21st, with dispatches from head quarters; from which, peace appeared not an improbable event.

'The Duc d'Angoulême arrived here yesterday morning, and I have prevailed upon him to remain with his feigned title of Comte de Pradel. I shall be obliged to you if you will inform Lord Bathurst of the manner in which I became informed of his arrival, and the circumstances attending it; and that I did not receive his Lordship's letters of the 18th ult. till after my return to Pasages on the 2nd. If I had, I should probably have made some effort to induce the Comte de Pradel to remain at San Sebastian for a few days at least. But as it was, I received at eleven at night a letter from the Comte from Oyarzun, expressing his regret at not being able to arrive at St. Jean de Luz on that night, and his intention to be here in the morning; and I had an interview with him at Urrugne, in which I prevailed upon him to continue incognito till circumstances should change. These circumstances will account to the Cabinet for his being here; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will explain to them that, our troops being in fact cantoned in every village within the range that we occupy, it was not possible for the Comte de Pradel to come here at all without coming to the British army.

'I have received from Lord Bathurst a very strong disapprobation of the licences which I granted to M. ——,

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the banker; which, however, he has never used, as he suspected that they would not be respected by the navy. I shall not inform his agents here that this has been provided for; and, as the licences are confined to the months of January and February, I hope this month will elapse before he will use any of them.

'When Lord Bathurst wrote this disapprobation of these licences, he was informed that I was aware of all the objections to them; and that I granted them only in hopes of drawing money and supplies from hence, and of interesting some of the mercantile class in France in supplying us.

'I am very much afraid that the Government are not aware of, and do not feel, the difficulties in which we are at all times for want of money; and that when they consider any measure that has been adopted, they do so without adverting to the necessity that has occasioned it; and that this is the reason of the frequent disapprobation of what we do. You will be able to inform Lord Bathurst, however, of the state in which you found us, and in which we were to the last moment of your being here; and he will, I hope, believe that measures of this description are not adopted unnecessarily.

'I find by letters from the Commissary, sent to Plymouth, that the Commissary General has no store of provisions there, as he promised there should be. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give directions that that, and every other department, may keep the depôt at Plymouth complete in all the articles which it was settled should be in it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Bunbury.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th February, 1814.

'When I lately formed the establishment for the telegraphs, I trusted to the General Officers commanding divisions to select officers to superintend the telegraphs given in charge to their several divisions; and Major General ——, being in command of the —th division, was trusted to select the officer for that division. He has selected one who is quite incapable of managing that or any

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other concern; and who, if I be not misinformed, is known to Major General —— to be so stupid as to be unfit to be trusted in any way.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will cancel this appointment forthwith, and appoint another officer to take charge of the telegraph at Arcangues; and inform Lieut. —— that I will not sign a warrant for any allowance to him.

'I shall also be obliged to you if you will inform Major General ——, that when I call upon a General Officer to recommend an officer to fill a station in the public service, I mean that he should recommend one fit to perform some duty, and not one so stupid as to be unable to comprehend that which he is to perform; who is recommended only because he is a favorite with such General Officer.

'We have not yet been able to pass one message from the right to the left of the army, on account of the stupidity of the officer at Arcangues. I enclose the reports of the 2nd, which will show how incapable he is.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. C. Colville.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Manuel Freyre.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 5 Février, 1814.
à 11 heures du matin.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'hier. Le Duc d'Angoulême est toujours ici en incognito, mais je crois que vous ferez bien de venir lui rendre vos respects quand il vous plaira. Venez diner ici demain, et je vous présenterai.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Jean de Luz, 5th February, 1814.

'I received yesterday your letters of the 1st; and those for England shall go by the packet on Tuesday morning.

'I do not admire the policy or the delicacy of the mode of receiving the King. However, if he does come, he will not come here; and I do not much care about the matter. I do not know what is to be done if he will not swear to the Constitution on the frontier. Is he then to be sent back?

'In regard to the existing Government, I believe Don J.

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Luyando has my opinion of them from Alava, with whom I have more than once had conversations respecting them. I think this Government more manageable than any other we have ever had, as they follow the advice of their ministers.

'I had every reason to be satisfied with them before O'Donoju went into office, and equal reason when he was sick, and the first clerk did the duty of the War Department; and you are satisfied with them since Don J. Luyando has been in office. What can we desire more? Were we better off (nay, were we so well off) before? What prospect have we of improvement by a change? You may depend upon it, that as long as the Constitution remains what it is, no change of persons can make things essentially better.

'I think that you have done exactly what you ought to have done respecting the change; and there I recommend to you to leave the matter. After the very handsome part the Regency have acted in the late transactions about peace, any active interference by us to remove them would not look well.

'I send you the last French papers. The *Moniteur Supprimé* is a curious document. I send you likewise a report received last night of a success gained by Buonaparte over the allies. I should imagine it to be much exaggerated.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Rt. Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'I do not know where Sir C. Stuart is going; but it appears that Sydenham is to succeed him at Lisbon.'

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 6th February, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th, and I give orders to the Commissary General regarding the hay.

'I do not wish any of the vessels containing the battering train to come at present farther than Pasages.

'I am very much obliged to you for the communication of the orders which you have given to Lieut. Branch, the commander of the *Gleaner*, with whom I will communicate if I should have occasion to trouble him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 6th February, 1814.

Nothing of any importance has occurred in the last week. The weather has been more than usually bad, and neither party has moved.

'I have received no reports from Catalonia.

'I have the honour to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 7th February, 1814.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD. 12 at noon.

'I will give orders that you may have 50,000 dollars in addition to the 20,000.

'I propose to move as soon as ever we shall have had two or three days' fair weather.

'The conduct of the Spaniards is terrible. I have done every thing in my power, by severity and fair means, hitherto without success; and every question is taken up as one of national honor. The truth is, the officers will not discipline their troops, and the Generals will not give themselves any trouble about the matter, and rather encourage indiscipline.

'It is impossible to give General Walker any general instructions on such a subject. The superior sense, discretion, and education of our officers must be the guide of their conduct. They must prevent plunder if they can; and when the inhabitants come to them, let them have the complaint accurately taken down in writing, with names of places, dates, hour of the day, &c., accurately noted, so that I may have the matter seriously inquired into.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'We have a report here that the fleet at Antwerp was burnt by the French on the 27th. I do not think it unlikely.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th February, 1814.

'I have this day received your letters from No. 21 to No. 25, written from the 27th January to 2nd instant.

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'I entertain no hopes that any French General would be taken in the manner proposed by the Baron de Eroles. However, there is no harm in making the attempt.

'I will desire the Commissary General, and the Chief of the Medical Department of this army, to assist you in every way in their power with officers of those departments respectively; and I will inform you in a separate letter, by this opportunity, what assistance it will be in their power to send you; and you will be the best judge whether you can send any and what officers of those or any other departments, or of the Staff of the corps under your command, to forward the views of Lord William Bentinck.

'His Lordship is the best judge how he ought to employ the troops under his command; but I have not received any directions to give him assistance in an attack upon Corsica; and, under existing circumstances, I should imagine that such an attack will not be deemed, either by the British Government or by the Allies, the best mode of disposing of the force at his command.

'I perfectly concur with you in thinking that there is a very great difference in the situation of the troops here and those in Catalonia, and that an arrear, grown to one for six months gradually in five years, is less inconvenient to the individuals suffering it than an arrear for three months accrued in six months; and there are other circumstances attending the situation of this army which alleviate this as well as other inconveniences.

'I will address Government therefore forthwith respecting your desire to have shirts and other necessaries sent out; and, in the mean time, if you will let me know what sum of money you require monthly, and what provisions and other articles, and what your sources of supply have been hitherto, I shall be able to judge whether they can continue to supply you, and I will endeavor to make good the deficiency.

'I wish very much to have a return of your force, never having yet received one.

'I shall be most anxious to hear of the farther evacuation of Catalonia by the enemy; and I hope that you will not omit to send me a courier whenever anything interesting may occur, or any thing certain may come to your knowledge.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th February, 1814.

'Understanding from Lieut. General W. Clinton that the troops under his command are much distressed for necessaries, I beg leave to recommend that 20,000 shirts, 20,000 pairs of socks or stockings, and 6000 pairs of trousers, should be sent out to Tarragona from England; and that the Commissaries with the corps under the command of General Clinton should be informed of the price of these articles, in order that they may be charged in their accounts against the officers who shall receive them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'Monsieur le Général, ce 7 Février, 1814.

'Je reçois la lettre de votre Excellence du 5.

'Le Lieut. Llorente s'est trouvé de retour; et j'ai écrit en Angleterre qu'on renvoyat en France le Lieut. Rey du 1er régiment de ligne.

'Le Capitaine Renninson n'est pas encore revenu; et je consens à l'échange des Lieuts. en second Janin, Petit Jean, et Caillot, pour les Capitaines de bâtimens marchands Courtenay, Oliver, et Harlow.

'J'écris en Angleterre aussi qu'on échange à Morlaix les Capitaines Horrie, Gorsée, Le Fèvre, et d'Hautpoul, et l'Enseigne de vaisseau Vergoz, pour les Capitaines Percy, Hamilton, Phelps, et Hobkirk, et le Lieut. Crawley.

'Je prie aussi votre Excellence de renvoyer le Capitaine Alphonse Sierra, Manuel Melgarris, et le Lieut. Valentin Serrano, de l'armée d'Espagne, et le Lieut. Virty du régiment de Brunswick; et je lui enverrai quatre officiers des mêmes rangs respectifs.

'Je consens aussi à l'échange du Capitaine Elliot, du bâtiment le *Samuel*, pour un sous-lieutenant Français.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer la liste d'officiers Français dans l'arrondissement de l'armée.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.* 'Wellington.

'Depuis que j'ai écrit la précédente l'arrivée du Capitaine

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Renninson m'a été annoncée, et le renvoi en France du Capitaine Passemant sera de suite demandé.'

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 7th February, 1814.

'Upon considering all the different modes of carrying on our operations, and of having a communication across the Adour, it has appeared to me that that which is most practicable, and will in its result be most beneficial, is to establish our bridge below the town.

'The consequence of adopting this measure will be, that we shall have the immediate use of the harbour; and we shall have a better road of communication with it from this side, and one equally good from the other.

'I propose that our bridge should be constructed of vessels of from fifteen to thirty tons burthen, two masted, and each well ballasted, and provided with anchors and cables, to be anchored by head and stern, of which I have ordered the Commissary General to provide forty; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will aid Mr. Wright of the Commissariat, at Pasages, with your influence to provide these vessels, in case he should require it. The owners of them will be hired for the service of the Commissariat for the moment, and will be sent round here with cargoes of supplies.

'I propose to lay cables across these vessels from bank to bank, which we have reason to believe is an extent of 400 yards; and on the cables we shall tie the planks, with which we are in a great measure provided.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will assist us in getting from the transports in Pasages ten cables, of 4½ inches diameter, which I should likewise wish to have sent round here.

'We shall besides require a few small boats, &c., about which I should conceive there would be no difficulty.

'The mode in which I should propose to perform this operation is as follows:

'On the day that all our preparations shall be completed, I will move our pontoons to the Adour, with which I will make rafts to send over a sufficient body of men to get pos-

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session of the work on the right of the river. and thus give you the free entrance; and I will establish a battery of heavy guns, with red hot shot, on the left of the river, against the frigate, with which I hope to set her on fire.

'I should propose, then, that your gun boats and other craft should enter, and that they should anchor above the spot intended for the bridge, in order to cover its formation. They should be followed by the vessels intended to form the bridge, each loaded with its proportion of plank, &c.

'As soon as the gun vessels and craft have anchored, I should propose that they should form a boom across the river ahead of themselves, in order to cover themselves and the bridge from any attempt the enemy might make to destroy either by fire.

'The mode in which I should propose that this boom should be formed is of spars, of from 50 to 60 feet long, attached to each other by chains, if they can be got; if not, by cable, leaving an interval between each spar of about ten feet. We calculate the breadth of the river above where we shall place the bridge at about 520 yards, and we ought properly to have about 600 yards of boom anchored by six anchors; that is to say, thirty lengths of boom, and chain or rope.

'We will endeavor to make here ten lengths of the boom; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will have the other twenty lengths made at Pasages. These would be carried by the gun vessels and craft.

'For the anchors of the boom, six small cables or hawsers will be required, which I shall be obliged to you if you will get out of the transports.

'I send Major Todd over with this letter, who will explain to you the want of a few blocks, &c., for purchases, which, however, I hope there will be no difficulty in supplying.

'It is very desirable that we should perform this operation as soon as possible after the preparations shall be completed, which I hope will be by the time that the next fair weather shall enable us to navigate the coast with small vessels.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Vice Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 8th February, 1814.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 21st January. I did not withdraw my recommendation of your nephew for a troop in the Life Guards, notwithstanding that you expressed your unwillingness that he should go into that regiment, because I was apprehensive that I should not be able to get a troop for him in another. I have endeavored, however, to exchange him into the 14th dragoons; and I will avail myself of any opportunity that may offer of removing him from the Life Guards.

'I have no news to give you. I am most anxiously waiting for a few days of dry weather, in order to move.

'You will have heard of the peace with Denmark. We have a report here, to which I am inclined to give credit, that the enemy have burnt the fleet at Antwerp.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral* 'Wellington.
Sir E. Pellew, Bart.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Jean de Luz, 8th February, 1814.

'My dear Beresford, 10 A.M.

'Pakenham did not explain himself to you sufficiently respecting Captain ——.

'Upon the first statement of the case, it appeared to me that it was not one of those which ought to be passed over by allowing Captain —— to join his regiment, and therefore I wished to see the charge and sentence, or to know something more of the matter than Pakenham could explain; and the contents of your letter show that I was not mistaken.

'I will act, however, as you wish; and I will either put him in orders to join his regiment, or state that he is to join his regiment, having been *dismissed* or *removed* from the Portuguese service.

'My reason for this is to show these gentlemen that they cannot behave as they like in the Portuguese service, and then return to their regiments unhurt.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th February, 1814.

'I have received your letter of yesterday. It is very difficult to give positive instruction in such a case as that of the plunder of the Spanish troops. The situation of every field and farm house makes a difference in the case. The discretion of the officers must guide their conduct.

'I wish that General Walker would state the day, the name of the place, and other circumstances, to enable me to inquire into the truth of the statement, that the taking of the corn was made by order, and with regularity.

'I will take an opportunity of punishing the inhabitants of Bidarry and Baygorry; but I shall be obliged to you if you will put the officer commanding the regiment in arrest, and have him tried by Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Did you ever get inquiry made regarding the damage done at Louhossoa, by the encampment of the troops there last month?'

To Lieut. Colonel Barns, Royal Regiment.*

'Sir, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th February, 1814.

'I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Mr. Assistant Surgeon —— ——, of the —rd regiment, and I request the Court to revise their sentence.

'It is extraordinary that resistance to authority should be so frequent as it is by the British officers and soldiers of the army, as it is certain that neither would dare to resist authority in their own country; but it has lately been so frequent, and the instances attended by such serious consequences, that it is necessary that I should endeavor to prevail upon General Courts Martial to mark their disapprobation of such conduct more forcibly.

'It is in vain for me to endeavor to induce the Spanish authorities to be more lenient, if British General Courts

* Now Lieut. General Sir Jas. S. Barns, K.C.B.

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Martial will pass over such instances of resistance as Mr. —— has been guilty of; and I therefore hope the General Court Martial will pass some sentence which the prisoner will feel more sensibly than he will a reprimand; and it will operate as an example to others.

'I would likewise beg to observe, that whatever the prisoner may have alleged in his defence, and may have endeavored to prove, he could have had but one motive; and he gave the master of the house in which he was billeted just cause of offence, in bringing so many different women as he did into the house; and it will not give a very favorable notion of the justice of a General Court Martial if such conduct is to be passed over by a reprimand.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Barns.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th February, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 24th of January. I have not yet received from England any answer to my letter regarding your General Court Martial; but Colonel Bunbury was here lately, and I begged him to urge a decision upon the subject as soon as he should return home.

'I do not think I ought to enter further upon the subject of your trial, even in a private correspondence with you; but I assure you that nobody feels more anxiously than I do for the hardship of your situation, and that I would do a good deal to relieve you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th February, 1814.

'I received yesterday morning your note, and in the afternoon your letter of yesterday by Major Todd.

'I do not know why the agent for the packets prefers San Sebastian to Pasages for the station of those vessels; but I will send him the extract of your note regarding them.

'We have got all the vessels we want, I believe, for the

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bridge; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will order round here, as fast as it is ready, every thing connected with this concern.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Carlos de España.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 9 Février, 1814.

'Le Maire d'Ascain vient de me faire une plainte très sérieuse, quoique très générale, de la conduite des troupes sous vos ordres en brûlant et détruisant les maisons. Je lui ai dit de communiquer avec vous là-dessus, et de m'en donner un état détaillé; et en attendant je vous prie de ne pas laisser effectuer la solde, pour laquelle je vous ai donné le *warrant* avant hier.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Carlos de España.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Miguel Alava.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 9th February, 1814.

'I enclose a letter which the Assistant Quarter Master General at Santander has received from the Administrator General of the Customs of that city, from which it appears that that officer has desired to examine the contents of 27 bales and 7 cases, imported and landed upon the mole for the use of His Majesty's troops, or of his allies.

'I had understood that, in consequence of my letters to you of the 14th and 26th of October, and the enclosure in the latter, this matter had been entirely and satisfactorily settled; and that at the port of Santander it was permitted to the officers at the head of the departments of the army to import what they should think proper for the use of the army, without paying duties, they returning to the Administrator General of the Customs a list of what they were about to land; and the Administrator of the Customs having a right to visit the articles contained in the list, and to search the ship, according to the revenue laws of Spain, if he should think proper.

'I beg that you will observe that there is a good deal of difference between the visitation of the cargo of a ship and registering the number of bales and packages that ship con-

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tains, with the marks upon them; and opening those bales and packages, and ascertaining and registering, by seeing the contents of each package. The former is strictly conformable to what has been settled; the latter is quite impracticable.

'First, the operation would require a period of time, during which it would be greatly inconvenient to the service that the stores should be delayed at any port. Secondly; those who know in what manner the clothing, camp equipage, and other stores, come out packed from England, are well aware that, if the packages are opened for examination, or at all before their contents are to be issued to the troops, they cannot be made up again, and infinite loss must accrue.

'Under these circumstances, I am desirous that the ceremony of searching the packages and cases should be omitted. It appears that there will be no inconvenience or loss in omitting it, as the principle being once agreed upon, that all stores coming for the army shall enter duty free, it appears to be of very little importance what the contents of any number of packages are. It is true that it is *possible* that the officers of the departments of the army *may* attempt a fraud, and *may* endeavor to import merchandise under the cover of army stores. But it is very improbable that these gentlemen should be guilty of such practices; and till there is reason to suspect them, I hope that the Administrator General of the Customs will be satisfied with that visitation and examination of the vessels and their cargoes described in my letters of the 14th and 26th of October, without examining the contents of the bales and packages.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Miguel Alava.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Mayor of St. Pé.

'MONSIEUR, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 9 Février, 1814.

'J'ai lu les papiers que vouz avez laissés chez moi et votre lettre du 6.

'Je ne permettrai pas les dépenses mentionnées dans les numéros 1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, de votre budget; et aux numéros 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

'Je ne peux pas changer l'organisation du canton de St. Jean de Luz.

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'Ma proclamation du 22 Nov. montre la manière dont il faut procéder pour changer le maire d'une commune; et les habitans de St. Pé peuvent agir en conséquence s'ils le désirent; mais je ne vois pas de raison pour qu'il y ait plus d'officiers municipaux à St. Pé qu'ailleurs.

'Je ne peux pas à présent établir un marché à St. Pé.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de St. Pé.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary in Chief.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 10th February, 1814.

'The Commissary General having communicated to me your letter of the 7th January, stating that the duration of the services of Messrs. Coffin and Haines had not been sufficiently long to render them eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputies in the department, I beg leave to acquaint you that, as I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of these officers, I shall be glad if the Lords of the Treasury shall think proper to confirm their appointment to the rank in which they are acting, as soon as they have served the period prescribed by His Majesty's regulations.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. C. Herries, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 11th February, 1814.

'When I reconnaitred the Adour, I saw in the river but one large vessel, the frigate which, in my letter of the 7th instant, I informed you I thought I should be able to destroy, and two gun boats; but I have since learnt there are others, merchantmen, which, I suppose, lay above the bridge.

'It is very desirable to get rid of these vessels, as I conceive that the only danger to the bridge which I intend to construct in the lower part of the river is from large vessels on fire; and I have had various propositions from their owners to come out with licences, and even to remain here in the service of the Commissariat. I have to inform you, however, that although Government have, by their Order in Council of the 21st January, confirmed certain licences

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which I had granted previous to the 29th of January, they have expressed their disapprobation of that measure in such strong terms, notwithstanding that they knew that I did not intend to grant any more such, and I was aware of the objections to them, that I do not think it proper to give any more licences of any description.

'As His Majesty's vessels cruising off the port are under your immediate command, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you see any objection to allow the merchant vessels in the Adour to come out of St. Jean de Luz with their cargoes.

'I enclose a note which I have received upon the subject of two of them from the owners.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'St. Jean de Luz, 11th February, 1814.

'SIR, 10 P.M.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day in answer to mine of this morning.

'I am decidedly of opinion that, under the Order of Council of the 21st of January, I have no authority to grant licences of any description; and I am quite certain that no merchant would bring his ship out of the Adour to be brought to St. Jean de Luz, subject to further consideration. To propose such a measure would give them ground for belief that we are immediately about to close the port; and I think it best to incur all risks for the bridge, and to give for answer that I have it not in my power to grant any such licence as is desired.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'St. Jean de Luz, 11th February, 1814.

'SIR, ½ past 10 P.M.

'I have received your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing one of the 22nd January, regarding the convoys from Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Cadiz.

'When the arrangement settled by Rear Admiral T. B. Martin with me was referred to, I wish that it had been

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stated what that was. I beg that Rear Admiral Martin may be appealed to; and that he may be called upon to state whether any more passed on that part of the subject which relates to the convoys from Lisbon and the southern coast of Spain than a representation on my part of the inconvenience resulting from the separation of the naval command on the north coast of Spain and the coast of Portugal, which inconvenience I had before represented to the Secretary of State, and a request that, as the communication of the army with the coast of Portugal, Cadiz, and Gibraltar was necessary, and that the mode of communication by convoys was deemed the best by the Admiralty, some point of communication or relief between the two naval commanders should be fixed.

'Various modes of fixing this communication or relief were discussed; but I believe Admiral T. B. Martin will do me the justice to say that I did not presume to give any opinion or to state any wish upon a professional point with which I had no concern whatever. Neither shall I in this letter.

'It is my opinion that a convoy ought to sail once a week from Lisbon for the army; this ought to go to Oporto or the Mondego, if it should be required by those military officers, to whose requisitions, in my absence, Vice Admiral G. Martin is pleased to attend.

'I have already written to Admiral G. Martin, to request that he will send to Cadiz a vessel to bring away the money, when Mr. Duff, the Consul General, shall inform him that he has 200,000 dollars to send; and that the same vessel should go to Gibraltar, when the Commissary General shall inform him that he has 50,000 dollars.

'How that money is to be brought here, or how the convoys are to be brought; how far by one of His Majesty's ships, or how far by another, or belonging to what squadron, are questions entirely foreign from my duty; and I beg to give no opinion upon them.

'I have no reason to expect any money at Coruña, Santander, or Bilbao, excepting what may be brought and left there by ships from Lisbon, Cadiz, or Gibraltar, or from England; and whenever I shall hear of any I will apprise you.

'I will give any directions you may think proper to the officers at the head of the several departments of the army

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at Santander, in regard to the orders to be given to vessels calling off the port for orders.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 11th February, 1814.

'I am very much obliged to you for the newspapers.

'Sir Rowland Hill's corps begins to move to-morrow, and will probably march on the 13th or 14th. I am going to the right on to-morrow evening or next morning, and shall push that flank as far on as I can, and then return here to superintend the operations on this flank.

'If, however, matters turn out as I wish and expect, and I should be able to establish the bridge on the lower Adour, I shall have my posts on the Garonne at a very early period, I should think before the end of the month.

'I am not aware of any naval force in the Garonne.

'The weather promises well.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 11th February, 1814.

'In compliance with the desire expressed in your letter of the 1st of December last, I have the honor to transmit to you the account (Nos. 1 and 2) of the sums advanced for the service of the Spanish troops, between the month of December, 1812, and the month of December, 1813, and likewise a statement (No. 3) of the sum received on account of the Spanish Government by the Commissary General of the British army during the same period.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 15.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 12 Février, 1814.

'La Municipalité de St. Jean de Luz est chargée de payer à M. Ellissalde, Curé d'Arcangues, la somme de 600 francs sur l'argent provenant des Douanes de St. Jean de Luz, &c.,

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en considération des maux qu'il a éprouvés par les circonstances de la guerre.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Colonel De Lancey.

'St. Jean de Luz, 13th February, 1814.

'MY DEAR DE LANCEY, 10 P.M.

'I am very anxious that, without making a piece of work about it, the communication between St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne should be entirely stopped for a few days. No passes must be given; and the best thing to do will be to order that without or with passes nobody shall be allowed to enter the French posts; and it may be done probably without much difficulty by a disposition of the posts about Anglet and Biaritz.

'I wish you would look to this, as likewise to the posts of the 5th division for the same object. I will speak to Marshal Beresford regarding those of the Light and 6th divisions. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel De Lancey.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Elphinstone, Commanding Royal Engineers.

'St. Jean de Luz, 13th February, 1814.

'MY DEAR SIR, 10 P.M.

'I have received your report of this evening. I beg that, if in the morning the state of the surf should not allow the officers of the navy to take the spars in tow to Socoa, you will form them as required at St. Jean de Luz; and they can be afterwards towed out formed.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Elphinstone, R.E.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I beg you to report to me regularly as usual; and let me know what materials arrive from Pasages.'

To Don Caledonio Mutio.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th February, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 10th February.

'I cannot give any special permission to your brother and Don J. Arregui to return to Spain. They may return when they please; there is nothing to prevent them. When they do return, however, they must act as the law of the

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country directs, in respect to submitting their conduct to investigation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don C. Mutio.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th February, 1814.

'A supply of 1500 Flanders tents being required for the use of this army, I have written to the Storekeeper General at Plymouth to send out the 500 which he has in readiness at that depôt; and I request that your Lordship will have the goodness to direct that a further supply of 1000 Flanders tents complete, with poles, pins, &c., may be sent out with as little delay as possible to Santander or Pasages.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 13th February, 1814.

'The weather having cleared up within the last few days, I have taken the earliest opportunity that has offered of moving the troops since the arrival of the money; and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps has been relieved from the blockade of Bayonne and the occupation of the posts on the Adour, and was collected yesterday and this day towards Hasparren, and will continue its movement to-morrow.

'The last accounts from Catalonia are of the 3rd instant, at which period it appears that Marshal Suchet had retired from the Llobregat, and even from Barcelona to Gerona, leaving a garrison consisting of 5000 men in the former place. It is reported that he had sent a considerable detachment of troops into France.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Hasparren, 14th February, 1814. 6 P.M.

'I have just returned from the front. The enemy showed about two divisions of infantry, and made no stand at all; our troops are in Hellette and in possession of the great road to St. Jean Pied de Port; the enemy's left retired towards St. Palais, and their right was apparently going the same road.

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'Murray brought a report this morning from Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton's posts, that the enemy had in some degree withdrawn in their front. This circumstance induces me to apprehend that, unless we keep the ground above Anglet in greater strength, they may re-occupy it: this would be very inconvenient to us on many accounts; and we should perhaps sustain some loss *in regaining it.* I am very anxious, therefore, that we should secure our tenure of that ground by encamping the 1st division upon it, out of sight from the town if possible, so that we might, if the weather should become bad, canton some of the troops in Biaritz and those parts of Anglet distant from the entrenchments. We might throw the piquets from our left down towards the Adour; but it would be desirable that people should keep away from the bank of the river as much as possible. You will observe that this measure, which I wish may be put in execution early to-morrow, is only one of precaution; and I hope you will not unnecessarily or prematurely give yourself any trouble about it.

'The *Moniteur* of the 2nd has been seen here, in which it is stated that Caulincourt had entertained Lord Castlereagh at dinner, and his Lordship had returned the compliment; and that it was remarked upon what cordial terms the two Ministers appeared. This feasting was at Chatillon sur Seine.

'It is stated that there had been a heavy fire on the 1st and 2nd, the enemy having attacked the Emperor before all his troops had joined, and the result was not known.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Hope, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Heights above Isturitz, 15th February, 1814.
½ before 1 P.M.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD,

'The enemy are retiring in different directions towards the Bidouze, where it is reported they propose to stand. I conclude, however, that they will fall back upon the Gave.

'I think we are a little too much extended; and in case of the enemy standing upon the Bidouze, I am not so strong for them as I ought to be. I therefore send to La

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Costa to order that the 4th division, and that part of the 7th which is there, may cross to the heights of La Bastide in the morning early; and I wish you would order the Light division to move in the morning to the ground on this side the Moulin d'en bas. I wish you would likewise take your own quarters for the moment at La Bastide, and be there in the morning early.

'I shall be to-night at San Estevan.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.

Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'P. S. The order for the movement of the 4th division went at five this morning, but there has been no receipt for it.'

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'Isturitz, 16th February, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your two letters of the 13th, and one of the 14th.

'I believe it would be desirable that the *Vesuvius* should be brought round; and that the flat boats should be brought from Pasages, but not till the last moment.

'The enemy were driven last night from a very strong position in front of Garris with some loss; and they retired from the Bidouze this morning. Our right has crossed that river. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Garris, ce 17 Février, 1814.

'Nous avons forcé le passage de la Gave de Maulcon aujourd'hui.

'Je compte faire marcher immédiatement les deux divisions de la 4me armée sous votre commandement. Je tâcherai de vous donner la solde comme aux autres troupes de l'armée; et je vous donnerai les vivres; et je vous prierai de me donner ce que vous avez en magazin à Pasages, San Sebastian, et Santander, et que vous pouvez donner sans nuire aux autres troupes. Je le prendrais pour le compte du Gouvernement Espagnol; et nous arrangerons cette affaire d'une manière officielle.

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'Je vous prie aussi d'avoir pour vos divisions autant de mulets qu'il est possible, et que je payerai comme les autres.

'Envoyez à l'Etat Major le *presupuesto* pour un mois de solde pour les deux divisions, les Généraux, l'Etat Major, &c.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Municipality of Domenzain.

'MESSIEURS, 'Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Février, 1814.

'J'ai reçu des mains de M. le Curé de la commune le mémoire que vous m'avez adressé, et je regrette beaucoup les maux que vous avez éprouvés.

'Mais pour me mettre à même de découvrir ceux qui en ont été la cause, je vous prie de me faire dire s'ils étaient des Anglais, Portugais, ou Espagnols, ou des muletiers, suivants de l'armée; et dans le cas où vous pourriez me donner des renseignemens exacts à cet égard, je puis vous assurer que non seulement je punirai ceux qui ont commis ces excès, mais que je leur ferai payer la valeur de tout ce qu'ils peuvent avoir pris ou détruit dans la commune.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*La Municipalité de Domenzain.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 20 Février, 1814.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 10 heures du soir.

'J'ai donné au Général Hope les ordres de passer la rivière quand l'Amiral sera d'opinion que le temps le permet; et je l'ai prié de communiquer avec vous. Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté de faire avancer vos troupes quand il vous préviendra qu'il va faire son opération, et si vous voulez de suite agir de concert avec lui.

'J'ai prévenu le Commissaire Général M. Dalrymple de mettre à la disposition du Commissaire de votre armée six jours de biscuit à Oyarzun et Fuenterrabia, que je vous prie de garder en dépôt pour l'époque à laquelle vous passerez la Bidasoa.

'Je vous enverrai aussi un *warrant* pour un mois de solde,

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selon votre *presupuesto*, que je vous prie de prendre au même moment.

'Je vous prie de faire garder la discipline la plus stricte par vos troupes.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 16.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 20 Février, 1814.

'La municipalité de St. Jean de Luz est chargée d'avancer la somme de trois mille cinq cent et trois francs soixante-un centièmes, sur l'argent provenant des Douanes, pour payer les salaires et autres frais de l'administration de la ville de Siboure, jusqu'au 31 Janvier, sur un état à moi donné de la même date, signé par M. Jean Decheto et M. Danetche.

'WELLINGTON.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'St. Jean de Luz, 20th February, 1814.

'In compliance with Earl Bathurst's commands, I have the honor to transmit for your information a dispatch which I have received from his Lordship, containing the copy of a letter from Viscount Castlereagh, and the copy of a treaty of peace and alliance which has been concluded between Austria and Naples.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Jean de Luz, 20th February, 1814.

'In conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army, under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, on the 14th. He drove in the enemy's piquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellette, from which he obliged General Harispe to retire with some loss towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of General Mina's troops in the valley of Baztan advance on the same day upon Baygorry and Bidarry; and the direct communication

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of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's success at Hellette, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above mentioned.

'On the following morning (the 15th), the troops under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris; where General Harispe was joined by General Paris' division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France; and by other troops from the enemy's centre.

'General Morillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left, and cut off their retreat by that road; while the 2nd division, under Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced; and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Colonel O'Callaghan, in Major General Pringle's brigade. The Major General, and Lieut. Colonel Bruce of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded. We took 10 officers and about 200 prisoners.

'The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days; and our posts were on the Bidouze river on the evening of the 15th.

'The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais, in the night, destroying the bridges; which, however, were repaired, so that the troops under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the Gave de Mauleon, &c. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92nd regiment, under the command of Colonel Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Bean's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford,

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and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.

'On the 18th our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron, and measures are in preparation to enable Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill to cross that river as soon as the pontoon train shall arrive.

'In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under General Morillo, in the attack of Hellette, on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position at Garris, on the 15th.

'Since the 14th the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour above the town. Their whole force appears collected on the Gave; and they still hold their bridge at Peyrehorade.

'I returned from Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps yesterday, in order to put in motion the left of the army, which I was in hopes I should have been able to have passed across the Adour below Bayonne; for which operation a bridge has been prepared by the assistance of the navy.

'The weather is so unfavorable, however, that it is impossible to attempt this operation at the present moment; and I therefore return to Sir Rowland Hill's corps to-morrow morning, in order to superintend the further operations in that quarter; and I leave to Lieut. General Sir John Hope to cross the Adour whenever the weather will permit.

'I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to General Mina by capitulation on the 17th instant. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event; but I know that the place contained 84 pieces of brass cannon.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the various Operations from the 14th to the 17th February.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	1	2	28	—	31
Wounded . .	22	12	155	—	189
Missing . . .	—	—	12	—	12

Portuguese included.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à St. Jean de Luz, ce 21 Février, 1814.

'J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que je suis obligé d'aller à la droite de l'armée ce matin; d'où j'aurai l'honneur de lui écrire.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à Sormanthan, ce 21 Février, 1814.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, sur la route de Hasparren.

'Par un hazard j'ai oublié votre *presupuesto*, et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez m'envoyer un autre. En attendant je vous envoie un *warrant* pour 50,000 *duros*, que je vous prie de ne pas faire payer jusqu'à ce que vous marchiez. Je vous enverrai un *warrant* pour le restant aussitôt que je recevrai votre *presupuesto*.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Garris, 22nd February, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 20th, and am happy to find you are returned, and am much obliged to you for the papers.

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'General Walker commands your division at present, and will remain with it till it will be convenient to you to join it.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'Garris, 22nd February, 1814.

'MY DEAR LORD,

'I have received your Lordship's letters of the 28th January and 10th and 14th February.

'In answer to the first, I have to inform your Lordship that I have turned my mind but little to American affairs; that I have but little knowledge of the topography of that country, and I have no means here of obtaining information to enable me to form an opinion on which I could at all rely.

'I believe that the defence of Canada, and the co-operation of the Indians, depends upon the navigation of the lakes; and I see that both Sir G. Prevost and Commodore Barclay complain of the want of the crews of two sloops of war. Any offensive operation founded upon Canada must be preceded by the establishment of a naval superiority on the lakes.

'But even if we had that superiority, I should doubt our being able to do more than secure the points on those lakes at which the Americans could have access. In such countries as America, very extensive, thinly peopled, and producing but little food in proportion to their extent, military operations by large bodies are impracticable, unless the party carrying them on has the uninterrupted use of a navigable river, or very extensive means of land transport, which such a country can rarely supply.

'I conceive, therefore, that were your army larger even than the proposed augmentation would make it, you could not quit the lakes; and, indeed, you would be tied to them the more necessarily in proportion as your army would be large.

'Then, as to landings upon the coast, they are liable to the same objections, though to a greater degree, than an offensive operation founded upon Canada. You may go to a certain extent, as far as a navigable river or your means of transport will enable you to subsist, provided your force is sufficiently large compared with that which the enemy will oppose to you. But I do not know where you could carry

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on such an operation which would be so injurious to the Americans as to force them to sue for peace, which is what one would wish to see.

'The prospect in regard to America is not consoling. That power will always hang on the skirts of Great Britain, unless there should be some change in her own situation; or the state of the Spanish colonies should make an alteration, not only in America in general, but in the colonial system of the world; or our own colonies in America should grow so fast, as that, with very little assistance from the mother country, they shall be equal to their own defence.

'I am quite certain that Buonaparte will begin the war again, if he can, by interfering as a neutral in our dispute with America.

'I am obliged to your Lordship for the supplies of money, which are very ample.

'I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the answer you have given regarding reports. There would be no end to reports if I were to send all I receive; and it would be no easy matter to make out what happened on any occasion. The best of it is, that I was on the field myself, before the action was over, and before the attack with General Byng's brigade. In the same manner, I was present in all Sir John Hope's actions; and when I am there, although I may choose to say that another commands, I suppose I command myself. I know that I am responsible, and your Lordship would not be satisfied if I did not make the report.

'I am sure I always mean to do justice to the officers under my command, and I hope their friends will be convinced that I have not held back their reports in order to do them an injury.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Upon recollection of Sir Rowland Hill's report, I think mine was the most detailed of the two. I recollect writing mine first, and waiting to have the dispatch copied till his arrived; and I did not alter mine, as I found it the most detailed.

'There was a very long report from —— —— of the same action, but I could neither send it, or insert the substance in mine, nor mention the names of all the officers he mentions, without doing injustice to others.'

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PROCLAMATION. N°. 18.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 23 Février, 1814.

'1. Les habitans qui désirent former une garde pour la conservation de l'ordre public, et pour la protection de leurs biens, sont invités à faire savoir leurs intentions au Commandant en Chef; et en même tems à lui notifier la force de la garde communale qu'ils proposent former dans leurs communes respectives.

'2. Cette garde communale sera sous les ordres du maire, qui sera tenu responsable pour sa conduite.

'3. MM. les Maires sont invités à faire arrêter par cette garde communale les traineurs, muletiers, et autres des armées alliées, qui font aucun mal ou dégât; et de les conduire au quartier général, ou à l'officier qui commande des troupes alliées dans les environs. Chaque plainte doit être accompagnée d'un procès verbal des circonstances de l'arrestation, pour que les coupables soient punis et forcés à payer pour ce qu'ils ont pris ou détruit.

'WELLINGTON.'

PROCLAMATION. N°. 19.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 24 Février, 1814.

'Tout homme occupant une place dans l'administration civile ou judiciaire du pays qui se trouvera en fonction à l'arrivée ou à l'approche de l'armée, est tenu et requis de continuer ses fonctions jusqu'à nouvel ordre sur sa responsabilité.

'Les fonctionaires doivent cependant observer les ordres de la Proclamation du Commandant en Chef, No. 2*, de Novembre dernier, relativement aux relations avec les employés dans les pays toujours dans la possession de l'ennemi.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Arriverete, 25th February, 1814. 7 A.M.

'We passed the Gave d'Oleron yesterday, and shall be on the Gave de Pau this afternoon, I hope. I hope likewise that yesterday's mild weather will have enabled the flotilla to enter the river.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know,

* See page 307.

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as soon as you can form an opinion upon the subject, how far we can venture to use that part of the Adour which will be below our bridge as a harbour; whether we can bring in there from Passages the ships lying there, which have the battering train on board; and whether I can venture to rely upon the Adour as a harbour, by which to receive supplies, while we shall be on the upper part of the river.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Arriverete, 25th February, 1814.

'I received last night your letter of the 23rd. We passed the Gave d'Oleron yesterday at two places between Sauveterre and Navarreins. The enemy were still in both last night; but I conclude will have evacuated the former in the night. The latter is a good deal strengthened. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, is at Hastingues and Oeyregave, of which he got possession on the 23rd in the evening. I propose to push our matters on this flank. We shall be on the Gave de Pau this evening, which, by all accounts, we shall experience no difficulty in passing. I hope that yesterday's mild weather will have brought in the flotilla for the bridge into the Adour; but I am under no apprehensions that Soult will move any thing from hence towards you, as from what I hear of the department des Landes, it is desirable to avoid to get an army into it; and we are now so near him that it is probable he would never get out again.

'I propose as soon as we shall have passed the Gave de Pau, and shall have opened the road to Bayonne by the Port de Lanne, to move the head quarters by your bridge and that road to join us: also General Freyre's corps.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire De Lancey to look for the most convenient landing place, below the proposed site for the bridge, on the right of the Adour; and for a road from thence to the river above the town, where we might again embark our stores, &c.

'It is desirable also that the Engineer officers should reconnaitre the citadel, with a view to an attack upon it; and that they should trace out and commence a good work on the height, on which the 18 pounders were placed, and another

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on the height of Anglet, commanding the *débouché* from the entrenched camp; these might be constructed immediately.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Hope, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'I have written to the Admiral for his opinion of the harbour, in order to bring our battering train and stores from Pasages.'

To H. R. H. the Ducd'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Arriverete, ce 25 Février, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a adressée par M. de la Roche-Jaquelin; et il aura l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que nous passâmes hier le Gave d'Oleron.

'Je souhaite que ce que dit M. de la Roche-Jaquelin sur les négociations sur la paix vienne à passer; mais j'ai lieu de croire qu'on négocie toujours. En tout cas c'est à votre Altesse Royale à décider sur sa conduite, et pas à moi à en raisonner. Je suis toujours convaincu cependant qu'il est dans les intérêts de la famille de votre Altesse Royale de ne pas devancer l'opinion publique, ni de la presser.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale*
Le Duc d'Angoulême.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Sauveterre, 26th February, 1814.

'We crossed the Gave de Pau this evening with our left without opposition. The enemy's whole army were in front of Orthez; but I understand that they began to retire at dusk.

'I send Campbell to bring up head quarters; and I enclose a letter for General Freyre to request him to march, which I beg you to send him if the bridge is ready. I request you also to send with him the Portuguese 9 pounders.

'I have ordered boats up from Urt to Port de Lanne to form a bridge. The communication is already open with Peyrehorade; and it would be very desirable if you would station parties of dragoons at Biaudos and Biarotte, so as to keep the communication.

'You know best how to occupy your ground; but I think

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your great object is on the left of the Adour, the height of Anglet and the sand hills, the chateau of Arcangues and the bridge of Urdains in the centre; and the Ville Franque heights as far as the great road to St. Jean Pied de Port on the right, with pigquets for the communication with the river.

'It appears to me that the nearer the citadel is invested the better.

'I will try to get over to see you if possible.

'If we cannot use the Adour as a port, we must carry from St. Jean de Luz across the bridge to the embarking place above Bayonne, and then use the navigation.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Hope, K.B.

To C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

'MY DEAR SIR. 'Garvarre, 26th February, 1814.

'I have ordered General Freire to march to join the army by the route north of the Adour; and I beg you to provide for him on his march.

'It will be desirable that you should endeavor to make use of the navigation of the Adour from our posts above Bayonne to the Port de Lanne, or even higher. You might carry your stores from St. Jean de Luz across the bridge, to the point at which they would be embarked, even if it should not be possible to get ships into the Adour.

'See Colonel De Lancey upon this subject, and let me know what you settle upon it, and what are the difficulties.

'Believe me, &c.

'C. *Dalrymple, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

'Opposite Orthez, 28th February, 1814.

'MY DEAR SIR. 12 at noon.

'I enclose a letter from Sir W. Beresford in regard to the issue of *cruzados novos* only to the Portuguese troops. If you had done me the favor to have spoken to me on the subject I would have pointed out to you the inconvenience of this arrangement, and would have suggested the remedy, viz., that I should issue a Proclamation, stating the value of the *cruzado nove*.

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'I beg now to have from you a calculation of the value in reference to reis, dollars, guineas, and livres. I have ordered the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Conde de la Bisbal, and the 3rd army under the command of the Principe de Anglona, to be in readiness to march; and I propose to give to each of them ten days' biscuit from our magazines near Pamplona. I beg you to direct your officer in charge of that magazine to communicate with the intendant of the former army at Puente La Reyna, and that of the latter at Tudela, in order to ascertain what quantity each will require; and to be prepared to give it to them at a moment's notice, when I shall give the order.

'I beg to know what Spanish clothing has arrived at Pasages.

'Believe me, &c.

'*C. Dalrymple, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Sauveterre, ce 26 Février, 1814.

'Je désire que le corps d'armée sous vos ordres immédiats, c'est à dire la 3me et la 4me divisions de la 4me armée, marchent pour se joindre à moi. L'artillerie Portugaise marchera avec vous. Il y aura de la cavalerie Anglaise sur la route jusqu'auprès du Port de Lanne, sur la droite de l'Adour; et j'aurai soin de communiquer avec vous, et de couvrir votre marche sur la gauche de cette rivière. Communiquez avec le Général Sir John Hope sur votre marche, et le jour de votre passage de la rivière. Le jour que vous passerez vous vous cantonnerez dans le voisinage; le lendemain vous marcherez à Biaudos et Biarotte; et vous passerez l'Adour le surlendemain si le pont est placé; si non, vous vous cantonnerez auprès de la rivière. Vous recevrez des ordres au Port de Lanne pour votre marche ultérieure.

'Je donne des ordres au Commissaire Général pour qu'il ait soin de vous pourvoir de tout; et je vous prie de tenir la discipline la plus stricte, sans quoi nous serons perdus.

'Faites moi savoir, par le Port de Lanne, Peyrehorade, et Orthez, quand vous marcherez.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

[illegible] Sauveterre, 27th February, 1814.

[illegible] I have to mention that I would be very desirous to have sent to the Port de Lanne the means of crossing now in the Lower Adour, now that your troops are all [illegible] have probably no further use for them. I should likewise be much obliged to you if you will desire Lieut. Dickson to send forward the 24 pounders by the same road. I [illegible] want these guns in your position. Lieut. Dickson can replace them from the stores at Passages and the field brigade need not march till it is replaced.

I am, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

I send to General Murray about ordering the heavy cavalry to march by the Port de Lanne.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

Sauveterre, ce 27 Février, 1814.
à 3 heures du matin.

MONSEIGNEUR.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que l'armée passa le Gave de Pau hier dans l'après-midi. Je vais aujourd'hui à Orthez. Demain je marcherai en avant.

J'envoie le Colonel Campbell à St. Jean de Luz pour faire marcher le Quartier General; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de lui donner ses ordres.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Son Altesse Royale
Le Duc d'Angoulême.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

MY DEAR SIR, Orthez, 28th February, 1814.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we completely beat Marshal Soult yesterday. The enemy stood in a very good position near this place, and I attacked him with the five divisions of the centre, and carried all the positions. In the mean time Hill crossed the river above the town, and marched upon Sault de Navailles, on the road towards Bordeaux. The retreat was at first in good order, and the country favored it; but latterly it became a flight.

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Our cavalry charged near Sault de Navailles, and took many prisoners. The loss of the enemy must have been very great. We have, I hear, eight or ten pieces of cannon. I should think that we have lost about 3000, principally in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th divisions. General Ross is wounded. I follow them on this morning.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir John Hope, K.B.'

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Orthez, ce 28 Février, 1814.

'J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que nous avons battu l'ennemi hier près d'Orthez; et qu'il est en pleine retraite sur Bordeaux, où je le poursuis.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale* 'WELLINGTON.
Le Duc d'Angoulême.'

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'St. Sever, 1st March, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letters to the 28th instant, and I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the cordial assistance which I have received from you and the squadron under your command, in the preparations for and in the operation of passing the Adour, below Bayonne.

'Lieut. General Sir John Hope has reported to me his sense of the exertions and services of Captain O'Reilly, Lieut. Collins, Lieut. Douglas, and Lieut. Cheshire; and I have reported them in the most favourable terms to the Secretary of State.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Sever, 1st March, 1814.

'The sense which I had of the difficulties attending the movement of the army by its right, across so many rivers as must have been and as have lately been passed in its progress, induced me to determine to pass the Adour below the town of Bayonne, notwithstanding the difficulties which opposed this operation; and I was the more induced to adopt this plan, as, whatever might be the mode in which I

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should eventually move upon the enemy, it was obvious that I could depend upon no communication with Spain and the seaports of that kingdom and with St. Jean de Luz, excepting that alone which is practicable in the winter, viz., by the high roads leading to and from Bayonne.

'I likewise hoped that the establishment of a bridge below Bayonne would give me the use of the Adour as a harbour.

'The movements of the right of the army, which I detailed to your Lordship in my last dispatch, were intended to divert the enemy's attention from the preparations at St. Jean de Luz and Passages for the passage of the Adour below Bayonne, and to induce the enemy to move his force to his left, in which objects they succeeded completely; but upon my return to St. Jean de Luz, on the 19th, I found the weather so unfavorable at sea and so uncertain, that I determined to push forward my operations on the right, notwithstanding that I had still the Gave d'Oleron, the Gave de Pau, and the Adour to pass.

'Accordingly, I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and Light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne; and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

'I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mauleon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived.

'On the 24th, Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave, with the Light, 2nd, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major General Baron Charles Alten. Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, and Mariscal de Campo Le Cor; while Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas; and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton made demonstrations, with the 3rd division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the bridge.

'Mariscal de Campo Don Pablo Morillo drove in the enemy's posts near Navarreins, and blockaded that place.

'Field Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir Rowland Hill on the 14th and 15th,

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had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23rd in their fortified posts at Hastingues and Oeyregave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tête de pont at Peyrehorade.

'Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthez and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthez on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

'The right and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthez, Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3rd division, under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, were near the destroyed bridge of Berenx; and Field Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole and Major General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron.

'The troops opposed to the Marshal having moved on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthez, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton with the 3rd division, below the bridge of Berenx; and I moved the 6th and Light divisions to the same point; and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthez and the high road leading to Sauveterre.

'The 6th and Light divisions crossed in the morning of the 27th at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthez, with his right on a height on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boés, and his left on the heights above Orthez and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir Rowland Hill.

'The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks.

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I directed Marshal Sir William Beresford to turn and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole and the 7th division under Major General Walker and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton should move along the great road leading from Barcoustade to Orthez, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood with the 1st and 3d divisions under Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton and Major General Sir Benjamin Catton with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major General Baron Charles Alten, with the Light division, kept the communication and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill to cross the Gave and to turn and attack the enemy's left.

Marshal Sir William Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major General Ross and Brigadier General Vasconcellos's Portuguese brigade: and it was impossible to turn them by the enemy's right without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore ordered the attack of the action as to order the immediate advance of the 1st and 4th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the Light division to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack led by the 52nd regiment under Lieut. Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major General Byng's and Colonel Keane's brigades of the 3rd division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major General Anson's brigade of the 1st division, and on the right by Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton with the remainder of the 3rd division and the 6th division under Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights and gave us the victory.

In the mean time Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthez, and seeing the state of the action he moved immediately, with the 2nd division of infantry under Lieut. General Sir William Stewart and Major General Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for

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the great road from Orthez to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

'The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded him. The losses, however, which he sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which he was threatened by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's movement, soon accelerated his movements, and the retreat at last became a flight, and the troops were in the utmost confusion.

'Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade, in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.

'We continued the pursuit till it was dusk; and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles. I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss; we have taken 6 pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners, the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. The army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

'We followed the enemy on the following day to this place; and we this day passed the Adour. Marshal Sir William Beresford marched with the Light division and General Vivian's brigade upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions. Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Cazères.

'The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bordeaux.

'While the operations of which I have above given the report were carrying on on the right of the army, Lieut. General Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23rd of February to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in

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in the Nive, which the difficult and at this season of the year dangerous operation of bridging them in was effected with a degree of celerity and skill seldom equalled. Lieut.-General Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain [illegible], Lieut. Treacher, Lieut. Douglas, and Lieut. [illegible] of the navy, and also Lieut. Debenham, Agent of Transports, and the officer intrusted to Rear Admiral Penrose for the naval assistance I received from him in effecting of this bridge, and for that which he gave Lieut.-General Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy observing that the means of crossing the river which Lieut.-General Sir John Hope had at his command on this side of Bonnets had not enabled him to form a large force in the course of the 23rd, attacked the corps which he had sent over in that evening. This corps consisted of [illegible] men of the 2nd brigade of Guards under the command of Major-General the Hon. E. Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The Rocket brigade was of great use in this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun boats were destroyed this day; and a large ship in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of 24 pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river in the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieut.-General Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 23rd, and Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freire moved forward with the 4th Spanish army in consequence of directions which I had left for him.

On the 27th the bridge having been completed, Lieut.-General Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he assaulted the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within 400 yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarreins are invested, and the army, having passed the Adour are in possession of all the great communications across that river after having beaten the enemy, and taken their magazines.

I have ordered forward the Spanish troops under General Freire, and the heavy British cavalry and artillery, and the Portuguese artillery.

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'Your Lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir William Beresford, Lieut. Generals Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton; and from all the General Officers, Officers, and troops acting under their orders respectively. It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability for the situation in which the army now finds itself.

'All the troops distinguished themselves; the 4th division, under Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, in the attack of St. Boés, and the subsequent endeavors to carry the right of the heights; the 3rd, 6th, and Light divisions, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Henry Clinton, and Major General Charles Baron Alten, in the attack of the enemy's position on the heights; and these, and the 7th division under Major General Walker, in the various operations and attacks on the enemy's retreat.

'The charge made by the 7th hussars under Lord Edward Somerset was highly meritorious.

'The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my highest approbation.

'I am likewise much indebted to the Quarter Master General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant General Sir Edward Pakenham, for the assistance I have received from them; and to Lord FitzRoy Somerset, and the Officers of my personal Staff; and to the Mariscal de Campo Don Miguel Alava.

'The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French commanders of the garrisons of Llerida, Mequinenza, and Monzon, had been induced to evacuate those places by orders sent to them by the Baron de Eroles in Marshal Suchet's cipher, of which he had got possession.

'The troops composing these garrisons, having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the 1st Spanish army, and by a detachment from the Anglo Sicilian corps. Lieut. General Copons allowed them to capitulate; but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result.

'It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would

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immediately evacuate that province; and I hear here that he is to join Marshal Soult.

'I have not yet received the detailed report of the capitulation of Jaca.

'I enclose the returns of killed and wounded upon the late occasion.

'I send this dispatch by my aide de camp Major Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, under the Command of Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in Action with the French Army under the Command of Marshal Soult, on the 27th February, at Orthez.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed .	18	25	234	7	277
Wounded	134	89	1700	33	1923
Missing .	1	5	64	51	70

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Sever, 1st March, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd February, regarding the portable hospitals. Whatever —— —— may say, depend upon it they are remarkably useful; indeed the best hospitals for a mild climate that I have ever seen.

'They have but one fault; and that is, that the roof is not sufficiently substantial. If the boards were made to overlap each other an inch and a half or two inches, they would answer perfectly to keep out the heaviest rain. As now made, the wind forces the rain under the edges of the boards.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Sever, 2nd March, 1814.

'I have just received your two notes. I enclose you all the Proclamations I have regarding mayors, civil guards, &c., and I will send you more when I get them.

'I likewise send you one which I issued this day, and have antedated at the request of the mayor here, which may induce your *Adjoints* to continue in office. If they will not, call together the respectable inhabitants, and tell them that a civil Government is much more interesting to them than it is to me; that I will make them comply with my orders, whether they have a magistrate or not; that they had much better have the protection of a magistrate than be without one; and that I require them to name one. If the *Adjoints* will not serve, tell them to go away into the territory occupied by the French army.

'In regard to M. ——, tell him to take care what he is about, and that I entirely disapprove of his proceedings. Here the mayor told him he knew nothing of Louis XVIII., and acknowledged no authority excepting that of the Commander in Chief. He is a confirmed Royalist, however. The best thing to do is to take no notice of ——, and to say that we consider him as a madman.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'The advance of the centre is beyond Cazères. I have not yet heard that Hill is in Aire.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Sever, 2nd March, 1814. 9 A.M.

'We crossed the Adour yesterday at this place. Beresford was at Mont de Marsan, where he has taken an immense magazine. Hill will be this day at Aire, where I hope he will find another. The advanced guard of the centre will be at Cazères.

'I congratulate you upon your success of the 27th, which, in my opinion, has materially improved your situation.

'I had understood that the Engineer's stores were on board the ships with the battering train, which are at Pasages; but I write by this occasion to Admiral Penrose, or

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the officer commanding at Pasages, to request that the ship with the Engineer's stores may be brought round from Santander, if not already come round.

'—— ——'s report on the citadel does not afford much information. It is desirable to know what quantity of ordnance he will require, and of what description, and to have a general notion of the plan according to which he proposes that this place should be attacked.

'I have different accounts of the strength of the garrison, upon none of which I can entirely rely. According to some, there are 5000 or 6000 men, and a division of infantry under General Abbé; according to others, there are 5000 or 6000 men, without the division of infantry. At all events, the disposition you have made of the troops is the best, provided Don Carlos can be fed.

'I will add the 37th regiment to Lord Aylmer's brigade; and whenever any troops shall arrive, they shall in the first instance be joined to that brigade; and I shall not draw any from thence till it shall be absolutely necessary.

'It would be desirable to have a detachment of dragoons between Don Carlos and the Spanish troops at the blockade of St. Jean Pied de Port, somewhere about Hellette.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'St. Sever, 2nd March, 1814.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give directions that the vessels at Santander, which contain Engineer's stores, may be sent round to Pasages as soon as possible.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'St. Sever, ce 2 Mars, 1814.

'Je vous écris deux mots, malgré que je sois beaucoup pressé.

'Je ferai la recommandation du Brig. Aimerich aussitôt que le Ministre de la Guerre sera changé. A présent cela serait inutile.

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'Vous aurez reçu des nouvelles des affaires de ce côté-ci. Tout va bien. 'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à St. Sever, ce 3 Mars, 1814.

'Je viens d'entendre dire que votre Altesse Royale n'a pas l'intention de venir ici aujourd'hui, et j'écris à votre Altesse Royale pour lui faire savoir les nouvelles que j'ai. J'ai vu le *Moniteur* du 24. Il parait que le Congrès dure toujours. Le ton général des gazettes du 22, 23, et 24, est que les alliés se retirent. Mais cela ne parait pas par les positions des armées. Les Empereurs continuaient à Troyes.

'L'esprit du pays est le même ici que je l'ai vu ailleurs. Quoique très mal disposé envers Buonaparte, et très bien envers la famille Royale, il ne désire rien faire sans l'aveu et la contenance des puissances alliées. M. de Mailhos parut ici un moment avec cocarde blanche et les fleurs-de-lis, sans faire sensation aucune. La même chose à Mont de Marsan. La municipalité d'ici, quoique royaliste, a répondu à sa demande de faire publier Louis XVIII. qu'elle ne reconnaissait aucun ordre, à moins qu'il ne provint du Commandant en Chef. M. de Mailhos est un imprudent que votre Altesse Royale devrait arrêter dans sa marche.

'Je dis à votre Altesse Royale la vérité avec franchise; et j'espère que votre Altesse Royale me fera l'honneur de me croire toujours 'Votre très fidèle,

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814. 10 A.M.

'In regard to the tobacco and snuff, I will give them over to the Commissary General, and order that they may be sold on the public account. We must prevent the arms from getting into the hands of the peasants. I therefore propose to send them down the river to Bayonne.

'Are there any boats at Mont de Marsan? Do not allow any inhabitant to go to the front at present.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814. 10 A.M.

'I enclose the report which Lieut. Col. Canning has made to me of an inquiry which I sent him yesterday to make into a complaint respecting a robbery which took place in this neighbourhood the night before last.

'The perpetrators are certainly *caçadores*; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know of what regiment, according to the description of the uniform.

'I hope we shall get our bridges on the Adour in the course of this day and to-morrow, so as to be able to move on.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Hill expresses himself much dissatisfied with ——'s brigade, in an affair of the 2nd instant, near Aire; and I think you had better send somebody over to inquire into the business. They seem to have run away, and to have got into confusion without much cause.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'Sir, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

'You will have heard of the victory which we gained over Marshal Soult on the 27th ultimo, one of the results of which will, I conclude, be the removal of Marshal Suchet's field army from Catalonia, if he should not have moved before the accounts of the action shall have arrived.

'As soon as you shall hear of the removal of Marshal Suchet from Catalonia, I beg you to order the following troops, viz., three companies of artillery, and their drivers (including Major Campbell's and Captain Thompson's companies, already belonging to this army); the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 27th; the 44th, 58th, 81st; and 4th battalion of the King's German Legion, to join this army.

'The rest of the artillery (with the exception of the Portuguese artillery), the engineers, the detachments of cavalry, the 10th regiment, the Italian, Sicilian, and Calabrese regiments, and the regiment de Roll, are to return to Sicily;

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and Dillon's regiment, and the 2nd batt. 67th regiment, are to proceed to Gibraltar.

'The officers of the several departments, excepting such as are necessary to attend the march of the troops, are to return to Sicily.

'The Portuguese artillery are to return to Lisbon.

'You will order with the troops coming to join this army as many horses and mules belonging to the artillery as you may have, with the exception of the number originally brought from Sicily, which are to be sent back; and you will endeavor to prevail upon as many of the muleteers attending the hired mules as you can get, to accompany the troops.

'The troops coming to join this army are to strike upon the Ebro at the place which you may think most convenient, and are to proceed by Zaragoza, Tudela, Pamplona, Tolosa, Irun, to St. Jean de Luz. Their heavy baggage, if they have any, should be sent by sea from Tarragona round to Pasages.

'You will send back to Sicily all the field ordnance and stores attached to the army, and the camp equipage. The heavy ordnance and stores, in the ordnance ships, are to remain at Mahon till I shall send further orders for the disposal of them.

'The camp equipage stores are to be sent back to Sicily.

'The provision stores may be given over to the 1st army; but I beg to have a return of them, and an estimate of their value.

'You will place General Whittingham's and General Sarsfield's divisions under the command of the General Officer commanding the 1st army; and you will arrange with him to occupy the posts in the blockade of Barcelona which you will leave.

'I request you to let me know when the troops commence their march, and the details of their movement.

'Our Commissariat officers will be prepared to feed them from Tudela forward.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I will direct the Commissary General to have stores, and a sum of money sufficient for the payment of the troops for one month, sent to Tudela.'

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To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

'Upon sending you orders to break up your army, it is necessary to advert to your own situation: and I can only assure you that if it should be agreeable to you to come and command a division with this army, I will with pleasure, give you the command of one.

'Two General officers whom I request you to select, will come in command of the two brigades.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'Wellington.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'Mon cher Général, 'à St. Sever, ce 4 Mars, 1814. 4 P.M.

'Aussi-tôt que toutes les troupes sous vos ordres auront passé l'Adour au Port de Lanne je vous prie de les faire marcher en deux marches à Orthez et le voisinage, et en deux marches d'Orthez à St. Sever. Vous ferez cantonner les troupes dans les villages; et je vous prie de faire veiller sur leur conduite.

'Si vous ne pouvez faire passer la rivière qu'à une division en une journée, les troupes seront mieux cantonnées marchant une division à la fois que toutes ensemble.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'Wellington.

'Je vous ai prié de faire avancer votre artillerie à cheval. Faites moi dire quand elle arrivera à Irun et St. Jean de Luz.'

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'Sir, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose copies of dispatches to the Secretary of State, giving an account of the recent operations in this quarter, which I hope will meet with your Royal Highness's approbation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'Wellington.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'My dear Lord, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

'I write just one line to let you know that, in proportion as we advance, I find the sentiment in the country still more

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strong against the Buonaparte dynasty, and in favor of the Bourbons; but I am quite certain there will be no declaration on the part of the people, if the allies do not in some manner declare themselves, or, at all events, as long as they are negotiating with Buonaparte.

'Any declaration from us would, I am convinced, raise such a flame in the country as would soon spread from one end of it to the other, and would infallibly overturn him.

'I cannot discover the policy of not hitting one's enemy as hard as one can, and in the most vulnerable place. I am certain that he would not so act by us, if he had the opportunity. He would certainly overturn the British authority in Ireland if it was in his power.

'The Duc d'Angoulême is going on very quietly, and is still incognito; and he told M. Viel Castel yesterday that he should do nothing without my advice.

'M. de Viel Castel tells me that the Prince Royal wishes well to the Bourbons, but is desirous that their return to the Government should be the consequence of the declared wish of the people. He does not say, however, how that wish is to be declared.

'I would not allow the Duc d'Angoulême to leave head quarters to accompany me in the late operations, and have not seen him since the 20th of last month; but I believe he will be here this day.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Sir H. Wellesley, enclosing one from the Spanish Minister, announcing that the Government had permitted General Copons and other officers to attend and give testimony before the General Court Martial to be assembled for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, according to the laws of Spain; and I enclose the copy of a statement by General Wimpffen, the Chief of the Staff, of the mode in use of giving evidence by General Officers and Colonels; and the copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General with this army of the effect of such

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evidence; upon the whole of which I request to receive your Lordship's instructions.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

'The rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour and all the rivulets falling into that river so considerably as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed.

'The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

'The enemy had collected a corps at Aire, probably to protect the evacuation of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir Rowland Hill attacked this corps on the 2nd, and drove them from their post with considerable loss, and took possession of the town and magazine.

'I am sorry to have to report that we lost Lieut. Colonel Hood on this occasion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects, our loss was not severe.

'I enclose Sir Rowland Hill's report *, which affords

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, '*Aire, 3rd March,* 1814.

'In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour.

'Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place.

'Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the 2nd division under Lieut. General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, (which advanced on the road leading to this place and thus gained possession of the enemy's extreme right), and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brig. General La Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the enemy at about the centre of his position.

'The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2nd division under Lieut. General Sir W. Stewart, who, having previously beaten back the enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the 1st brigade of the 2nd division, which, led by Major General Barnes, charged the enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion.

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another instance of the conduct and gallantry of the troops under his command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'The enemy made various attempts to regain the ground, but Lieut. General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, having now been joined by Major General Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town.

'By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above 100 prisoners. The enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with exception of some part of their force, which, being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction.

'I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the gallant and unremitting exertions of Lieut. General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, and the General and other officers of the 2nd division; of Major General Fane's brigade of cavalry, and Captain Bean's troop of horse artillery, throughout the whole of the late operations; and I must, in justice, mention the gallant charge made yesterday by Major General Barnes, at the head of the 50th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Harrison, and the 92nd, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Cameron, in which he was ably seconded by his staff, Brigade Major Wemyss and Captain Hamilton.

'Major General Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major General Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day.

'Captain Macdonald, of the horse artillery, distinguished himself much in attempting to rally the Portuguese troops.

'I trust our loss, considering the advantageous position occupied by the enemy, has not been severe; but I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer in the death of Lieut. Colonel Hood, Assistant Adjutant General to the 2nd division, who was unfortunately killed during the contest of yesterday.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'ROWLAND HILL, Lieut. General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the various Operations from the 28th February to the 2nd March, inclusive.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	3	1	16	5	20
Wounded . .	13	9	114	11	136
Missing . . .	—	—	2	—	2

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To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

'I am not able to describe exactly the place at which the arms ought to be disembarked above Bayonne; but I have desired Dickson to communicate on the subject with the Commissary General to find out the place, and to have a person there ready to receive them. Desire the person who sends down the arms to let us know when they will arrive near Bayonne. I will desire that the arms and stores at Dax and Tarbes may be disposed of in the same manner, and the Commissary General to find boats to convey them.

'I am very much obliged to you for taking care of the magazine at Peyrehorade.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

'I have received your note of yesterday, and Sir G. Murray has shown me your letter, and —— ——'s report of the means which he requires to carry on the siege of the citadel.

'The Commissary General is gone over to Mont de Marsan, and I delay writing to you on the detail of the mode of transporting the ordnance and stores till I shall see him. There will be no difficulty about the former, and I should hope there will be none about the latter, between what we can do by land and sea.

'That, however, which we cannot do is, to allot 15,000 men to this operation. Even if you should by managing your reliefs have it in your power to apply to the siege the troops occupying the ground between Anglet and the Adour, you could not have 15,000 men.

'I carried on the siege of Badajoz with 11,000 men, and we constructed, I believe, the heaviest works that ever were seen. The garrison was near 6000, and all applicable to the point of attack.

'It would be desirable that —— —— should state on what he founds his application for a working party of 3000

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men. At the calculation of 20 men to an embrasure in his batteries in the first parallel, he could not require more than between 700 and 800. It is true they ought to be relieved every six hours, and the covering party every twelve hours; but then there would be no necessity for having three complete reliefs of the whole number to be on duty during each twenty-four hours.

'The covering party also appears to me to be larger than is necessary, according to what the length of his first parallel, it is 1500 yards, and he would have about the same length to occupy in the second parallel. He could not place 2000 men, as they usually are, in trenches in that space. However, that must depend very much on the strength of the garrison and other points, of which I am not able at this distance to form a judgment.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will converse with —— —— on these points, as, if we are to have 15,000 men for the attack of the citadel, I am apprehensive that we must give up our plan.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Hope, K.B.

'There is nothing new whatever.'

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'SIR, 'St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

'I am concerned to have to inform your Excellency that I receive from all quarters complaints of the conduct of the troops under the command of your Excellency; and I beg to draw your serious attention to the following observations.

'However France may be reduced, there is no doubt that the army which I am enabled to lead into the country is not sufficiently strong to make any progress if the inhabitants should take part in the war against us. What has occurred in the last six years in the Peninsula should be an example to all military men on this point, and should induce them to take especial care to endeavor to conciliate the country which is the seat of war, by preserving the most strict discipline among the troops, by mitigating as much as possible the

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evils which are inseparable from war, and by that demeanor in the officers in particular towards the inhabitants which will show them that they, at least, do not encourage the evils which they suffer from the soldiers, and will afford the inhabitants some hope that the evils will be redressed, and will be of short duration.

'All soldiers are inclined to plunder, and can be prevented only by the constant attention and exertion of the officers; and I earnestly entreat you to urge those of the army under your command to attend to these circumstances. It will be highly disgraceful to the Spanish Army, if the conduct complained of should be continued; and I anxiously hope that, as I have taken measures to provide for the regular pay and food of the officers and troops, the most energetic measures will be adopted to prevent these constant complaints.

'I recommend the following regulations to your consideration:—

'First; that in all cases as many safe guards should be given as may be possible, and as may be required.

'Secondly; that when the troops are cantoned, an officer, if possible, or a non-commissioned officer, should be cantoned in the house with the troops; whose duty it should be to see that they conduct themselves as they ought, and that no soldier takes his arms or accoutrements away from his cantonment, or leaves it at all after dark.

'Thirdly; that an officer should visit the cantonments of his company after the troops are placed in them, and again in the morning before the troops quit them, in order to inquire whether there is any cause of complaint.

'Fourthly; when the troops are *en bivouac*, the rolls should be called constantly, in order to prevent the soldiers from wandering from their companies; and no soldier should be allowed, on any account, by day or night, to take his arms from the piles of arms of his company.

'By these measures, by punishing those who shall deserve it, by conciliatory conduct on the part of the officers, the distressing complaints which I receive every day of the conduct of the army will be put an end to.

'To these considerations I beg leave to add an observation, the truth of which I have learnt from long experience; viz., that no reliance can be placed on the conduct of troops

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in action with the enemy who have been accustomed to plunder; and that those officers alone can expect to derive honor in the day of battle from the conduct of the troops under their command, who shall have forced them, by their attention and exertions, to behave as good soldiers ought in their cantonments, their quarters, and their camps.

'I now beg leave to enclose your Excellency certain Proclamations which I have issued, to which I beg to draw your attention; particularly to that of the 23rd February, No. 18, by which I have directed that a *Garde Communale* may be formed, in order to preserve the peace in the several districts; and I beg that, wherever you may go, you will give your aid to the magistrates for this object.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Judge Advocate General.

'SIR, 'St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which Colonel the Hon. R. Trench is President, on the trial of Lieut. —— of the —th regiment, upon which I request you to take the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

'I beg to state, upon the observation of the Court regarding the confinement of the prisoner in the gaol at Bilbao, that he was confined there by the civil authorities, and released at my request. He has, however, again been imprisoned, in consequence of a repetition, since his trial, of his swindling transaction.

'I beg that the enclosures, being original papers, may be returned.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Charles Manners Sutton.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

'I enclose an extract from the *Morning Chronicle*, to which I beg to draw your attention. From what I had

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before heard, I know that, as far as the paragraph relates to you, it is quite without foundation, but I am not so certain about —— ——; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether it is true that —— —— did order his report of the action of the 13th December to be inserted in the orderly books of the —nd division, and to be read to every battalion under his command; at what period he did so; or what other mode he took of circulating the report, and at what period.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

'I enclose you a memorandum of the plan according to which I propose that the ordnance and stores for the siege shall be brought up to Bayonne. If we can manage for the number of men required, I shall be obliged to you if you will give orders that a commencement may be made to carry the arrangement into execution.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

Plan for collecting the Stores for the Siege of Bayonne.

'March 6th, 1814.

'1. The means are, the horses attached to the brigades of artillery with Sir John Hope's corps; the mules attached to the divisions to carry ammunition; 200 carts in the service of the Commissariat; and vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burthen.

'2. The ordnance to be forthwith disembarked at Pasages, and to be parked in readiness to be drawn off, when Lieut. General Sir John Hope may think proper, by the horses attached to the different brigades of artillery attached to his corps.

'3. Five days will be required to perform this service, whenever he shall order it; that is to say, two for the horses to go, and three for them to return.

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'4. Powder and shot, and shells, for four days' complete firing, at 160 rounds a gun for twenty 24 pounders per diem 100 rounds for twelve howitzers, and 80 for twelve mortars (no ammunition being to be sent for the six reserve 24 pounders), to be embarked in vessels of from 30 to 40 tons burthen in Pasages, to be sent from thence round to St. Jean de Luz, and to be there in readiness to go into the river Adour as soon as the weather and the state of the bar will admit.

'5. Powder and shot, and shells, for four days' complete firing, besides, to be sent round in vessels to St. Jean de Luz, and to be there landed.

'6. Two hundred carts, in the service of the Commissariat, to be employed in drawing this ammunition from St. Jean de Luz to Bas Anglet. From thence it will be carried by the ammunition mules of the divisions to the depôt to be formed at Boucaut or elsewhere for the siege.

'7. The carts will be three days on their journey to Anglet and back. They will carry two days' firing in three trips; so that in nine days that quantity will be in depôt at Anglet, and in eighteen days the ammunition for four days' firing.

'8. The mules could make two trips in one day from Anglet to Boucaut.

'9. The Engineer's stores should be likewise brought to St. Jean de Luz in small vessels, half to be landed there, and half to be in readiness to be sent into the Adour in case they should be required.

'10. If the ammunition should get round, the Engineer's stores will likewise. If the ammunition should not get round, it is supposed that one trip of the carts will bring all the Engineer's stores required; and probably it might suit the operations of the siege that the first trip of the carts should bring Engineer's stores.

'11. Colonel Dickson, Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, and Mr. Commissary General Dalrymple, will give orders for the execution of this plan, under the direction of Lieut. General Sir John Hope, whenever he shall think proper.

'WELLINGTON.'

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To Major General Lord Edward Somerset.

'MY DEAR LORD EDWARD, 'St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from a gentleman, on some very irregular conduct on the part of the 7th hussars and horse artillery, in his house, near Grenade. I shall be much obliged to you if you will inquire into the circumstances, and see that justice is done to this individual.

'He ought first to have proper receipts for what was taken from him on the public service, and next, he ought to be paid for that of which he was plundered, as it is the duty of the officers of a regiment cantoned in a house to see that the soldiers do not plunder the cellars, &c.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'Major General
Lord Edward Somerset.'

To the Mayor of St. Sever.

'[illegible] 6 MARS, 'à St. Sever, ce 6 Mars, 1814.

'Je suis prévenu que beaucoup d'accapareurs de viande de boucherie et contracteurs suivent l'armée, avec l'intention d'accaparer le commerce en viande; je vous préviens donc qu'ils feront hausser le prix d'une manière très nuisible à l'armée et aux habitans du pays, en même temps que ces derniers ne jouiront pas de l'avantage qui pourrait résulter d'une telle hausse de prix.

'Je vous prie donc, Monsieur le Maire, de prendre des mesures pour mettre des entraves aux procédés de ces gens; et de donner des ordres aux habitans des communes du district de ne vendre leurs betails à aucun étranger qui n'est pas autorisé par l'Intendant Général de l'armée, ou ses [illegible] à les acheter, excepté dans les marchés publics.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'[illegible] de St. Sever.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.
12 at noon.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'In the course of the morning, receive an instruc[illegible] your march to-morrow towards Langon

with the 7th and 4th divisions, and Vivian's cavalry, with a view to establishing our authority in Bordeaux.

'The gentleman who will deliver you this letter has come deputed by that town, and will give you information of the dispositions of the inhabitants, and the slight resistance, or rather no resistance, expected on the part of the enemy. I have told him that you are going to move. He will talk to you of plans of insurrection, &c., about all of which I will make known to you my wishes in the course of the evening, in the form of an instruction.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'SIR,

'The Quarter Master General will have sent you orders for the march of a body of troops under your command, towards Bordeaux, to-morrow morning.

'Upon your arrival at Langon, you will be able to form a judgment with what body of troops it will be expedient that you should move upon Bordeaux, and you will act accordingly, taking care always to observe what passes in your front along the Garonne, and towards Agen.

'The object in sending a body of troops to Bordeaux is to establish there the authority of the army, and eventually, if possible, to acquire the navigation of the Garonne, and the use of the port for the army.

'On your approach to that city, therefore, I request you to communicate to the authorities the different proclamations which have been issued for the civil government of the country in which the army is established; and you will call upon the mayor, and other authorities, to declare whether they will or not continue to perform the duties of their offices respectively under existing circumstances. If they should not be so disposed, I beg you to inform them that it is necessary that they should withdraw from the territory occupied by the army; and I beg you to desire the principal inhabitants to name the persons to whom they wish the principal civil authorities should be intrusted. I beg you to give orders that the persons so selected may act provisionally,

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and to let me know their names, in order that I may appoint them as usual by proclamation.

'If the existing magistrates should be willing to remain in office, I beg you to allow them to continue, and to let me know their names.

'There is a large party at Bordeaux in favor of the House of Bourbon; and I beg you to adhere to the following instructions in regard to this party and their views.

'If they should ask for your consent to proclaim Louis XVIII., to hoist the white standard, &c., you will state that the British nation and their allies wish well to Louis XVIII.; and as long as the public peace is preserved where our troops are stationed, we shall not interfere to prevent that party from doing what may be deemed most for its interest: nay, farther, that I am prepared to assist any party that may show itself inclined to aid us in getting the better of Buonaparte.

'That the object of the Allies, however, in the war, and, above all, in entering France, is, as is stated in my proclamation, *Peace;* and that it is well known the Allies are now engaged in negotiating a treaty of peace with Buonaparte. That, however I might be inclined to aid and support any set of people against Buonaparte while at war, I could give them no farther aid when peace should be concluded; and I beg the inhabitants will weigh this matter well before they raise a standard against the government of Buonaparte, and involve themselves in hostilities.

'If, however, notwithstanding this warning, the town should think proper to hoist the white standard, and should proclaim Louis XVIII., or adopt any other measure of that description, you will not oppose them; and you will arrange with the authorities the means of drawing without loss of time, for all the arms, ammunition, &c., which are at Dax, which you will deliver to them.

'If the municipality should state that they will not proclaim Louis XVIII. without your orders, you will decline to [illegible] such orders, for the reasons above stated.

[illegible] have reason to believe that Lord Keith has sent some [illegible] to cruise off the port, and I beg you to endeavor to [illegible] treate with the officer commanding them. I request [illegible] to endeavor to ascertain what are the impedi-

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ments in the way of fortification, garrisoned by the enemy, or ships of war, to the entrance and navigation of the river, particularly on the left bank; and if you should be of opinion that you can detach troops without inconvenience to obtain possession of those works, you will do so.

'I understand that there are some American vessels in the river, of which you will take possession, and take the crews as prisoners of war.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'Since you left me I have received your letter of this day about the tobacco. I have no objection to its being sold for ready money; and I give orders accordingly to the Commissary General.

'I have no objection to the people of the country using their boats, but I shall be much obliged to you if you will let them know that I expect their boats will be forthcoming for the use of the army when required.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., K.B.

'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.
12 at noon.

'MY DEAR COTTON,

'I enclose a letter which I have received from the curate of Bordeyre, complaining of a gross outrage in the church, committed by an officer's piquet of hussars. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will make inquiry who the officer was that was on piquet in that village on the night of the 3rd and 4th instant, and have him put in arrest; and let the men of the piquet be ascertained, that they be made to pay for the damage they have done.

'I am very sorry to say that I have had several complaints of these regiments, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will call the attention of Lord Edward Somerset to their conduct, and desire him to call the officers together,

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and to warn them of the consequences of allowing their men to plunder.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.'

To Major General Pane.

'MY DEAR PANE. 'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'The Comte de Viel Castel, the agent of the Prince Royal of Sweden, is going over to Pau in order to see the Prince Royal's relations. He will probably urge you to place the authority of the town in their hands, which you will of course do, if the town should choose them; otherwise, you will not. I beg you, however, to pay every attention in your power to the Prince Royal's relations.

'The Duc de Guiche will deliver to you this letter.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Pane.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

'GENTLEMEN, 'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'Lieut. —— of the 119th regiment of French infantry, and M. —— ——, who exercised some civil employment in the enemy's service, having come over to us for the purpose of returning to their own country, I have desired them to proceed to Passages, where I have ordered that they may be provided with the means of going to England.

'Lieut. —— is a native of Berlin, and M. —— of Amsterdam; and I will thank you, on their reporting their arrival at your office, to assist them in putting into execution their desire to return to their native countries.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of the Transport Board.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a letter to the Quarter Master General, containing statements

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from Major Generals Kempt and Walker, the one claiming the hundred and sixty five days' forage money for the period commencing the 16th September, 1812, and the other the two hundred days' allowance for the period commencing the 1st March, 1813.

'However well founded I may consider the claims of these officers to be, your Lordship will observe that, by the latter part of the 5th article of the regulations relative to the issue of bât and forage money, I am prevented from authorising their being paid the allowance. I therefore submit the cases to your Lordship's consideration, and I beg to be favored with your decision upon them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Secretary at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information the copy of a letter which I have received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, with a note from the Minister of State, containing a decree of the Cortes relative to the admission into Spanish ports of provisions and effects destined for the use of the British army under my command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

'The rain and the terrible destruction of bridges by the enemy have rendered it necessary for us to halt a few days to repair them. I have, however, sent a detachment to Pau, and Marshal Beresford marches in the morning for Bordeaux, where I hope he will arrive on the 12th. There is nothing there or on the road to oppose him; and he has with him nearly 12,000 men.

'From the communications I have had with Bordeaux I have every reason to believe that there is there a strong Bourbon party; and, whether they will declare or not, I believe there is no doubt that they will not oppose the entrance of the Marshal into the town.

'I have called General Freyre up to the army with 8000

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Spaniards, to replace Marshal Beresford's corps; and the heavy cavalry are on their road to join.

'I have to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of my expectations that Soult would be joined by Suchet's army, I have ordered Lieut. General W. Clinton to break up his army and to march with the British to join me. I enclose the copy of the order which I have given him.

'I find every disposition in the country to declare for the Bourbons if there was any encouragement from us, or any hope that we would stand by them; or even if the Congress was no longer sitting.

'I am prepared to supply Bordeaux with 6000 stand of French captured arms, and I can get immediately 2000 or 3000 from Passages. There are 30,000 on their passage round from the coast of Portugal, which sailed the beginning of February; and if there are ships to convey them I hope to get from thence about 40,000 more. So that, if there is an insurrection at Bordeaux, we shall start tolerably well armed at least.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

'I have received your letter of this day, and I desire Murray to send orders to the squadrons of General Vandeleur's brigade not to approach Bordeaux till the 13th, and to regulate their movements by your orders.

'I have letters from England of the 1st. Mr. Robinson * set out on that day for the Congress of Chatillon, with instructions from our Government.

'It appears certain that the Prince Royal had joined the allies.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'DEAR BERESFORD, 'St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

'I received last night your letter of the 7th, regarding Dalrymple's contractor.

* Now the Earl of Ripon.

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'It appeared extraordinary to me that there should be such a person after the positive orders I had given upon the subject at St. Jean de Luz; but you will see by the enclosed letter that there was. He has, however, now, I hope, been entirely discontinued.

'I have received several requisitions signed by you for cattle, addressed to the *Juge de Paix;* all requisitions of that kind should be addressed to the Maire.

'I conclude they are for cattle for the Portuguese army, that is Le Cor's division; as all requisitions for the British troops should be signed by the Commissary.

'There is nothing new.

'*Marshal* 'Believe me, &c.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Sever, 8th March, 1814. 10 A.M.

'I have received your letter of the 7th, and —— ——'s memorandum and estimate; and I enclose a few observations upon them. I am quite certain that —— ——, like other engineers, has called for more men than he wants, or can employ; and the loss would be enormous if so many men were placed in such a small space.

'However, we must not undertake the operation till we shall have men enough. Some days will elapse before the stores can be transshipped and can arrive at St. Jean de Luz. They have afterwards to come to the river.

'The 37th regiment is now on the coast, and I expect it every day. I suppose the 84th and 62nd regiments will soon be fit to be brought forth again; and we may expect more men from England, and 5000 or 6000 from Portugal, and the British troops that I have ordered to march from the army in Catalonia.

'It will not be difficult, therefore, to reinforce you in British troops to any extent that you may think proper. The greatest part of these reinforcements ought to have been here long ago; but we have never been able to get a sufficient quantity of shipping to attend the army.

'*Lieut. General* 'Believe me, &c.
Sir J. Hope, K.B. 'WELLINGTON.

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'The report which I have is that General Abbé's, or the 3rd division, is in the place. It drew 5100 rations, and may consist of 4500 men. The following are the regiments: 5me and 27me *légère*, 63rd, 64th, 94th, and 95th of the line.

'There are besides in the place the 31me and 34me *légère*, and the 1st, 66th, 82nd, 70th, 118th, 119th, and 120th of the line, making nine battalions, many of them very weak, others strong, and all conscripts. They say there are besides 2000 refractory conscripts to be employed on the works, &c.

'My informant called the garrison 10,000 men.'

OBSERVATIONS

On the calculation of the number of men required as working parties for the Siege of the Citadel of Bayonne.

'8th March, 1814.

'1st. 20 men for each embrasure are calculated to be sufficient to construct the battery, with its traverses, platform, and magazines, in one night. Our engineers are generally three nights: but there is no objection to give them the additional men they require.

'2nd. I suppose that, if 700 men are given for 700 yards of communication and approaches, they will complete the work in twenty four hours. If not, in what space of time is it calculated that these men can be struck off?

'3rd. Some time must elapse before the operation can commence; and I conclude that the fascine and gabion makers can be employed immediately; that is to say, 600 for fifteen days. The carpenters and sawyers likewise might be employed immediately, and the sappers and miners during the siege, leaving the soldiers of the line exclusively for the guards of the trenches and the working parties; 326 men daily may therefore be struck off.

'4th. I never was at any siege at which the working parties for the night did not carry down their own fascines, gabions, piquets, and tools. Indeed, doing so is a protection to many of them from the fire of the enemy. This mode is likewise attended by the advantage of preventing an unnecessary crowd of people on the ground of attack; and in this case all the fascines, &c. can be carried at once by the men going to work.

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'These 864 men may therefore be struck off.

'5th. I should hope that "landing stores and contingencies" would be concluded before the operation should commence.

'If these observations are correct, which I believe they are, the work of the first parallel will be done by 1597 men the first night, instead of requiring 2897; and this number might, and indeed ought, to be diminished nearly half during the following day, or there will be a terrible destruction of men, more particularly if the covering party is to consist of 2000 men besides.

'6th. The 3000 yards of parallel and approach in the second parallel ought to be done by 1500 men. The batteries will not be completed till the third night, and there is no reason why the parallel and approach should be made for more than cover in the first night.

'7th. The 3rd observation on the works of the first parallel applies to the works in the second. The gabion and fascine makers should have finished their work before the siege commences. The works in the second parallel, therefore, would require 1801 men instead of 3629.

'8th. In regard to the third parallel, I conclude that from the second —— —— will be under the necessity of proceeding by the *sape volante*, or by the ordinary *sape*; in either case he may depend upon it that a working party of 200 or 300 soldiers will complete as much trench as his sappers will throw out in twenty four hours.

'9th. It being necessary that the sappers and miners should in this stage of the operation be employed in the trenches, the carpenters, sawyers, &c., of the army must be given for the service of the engineer, and this would make 386 men, as supposed.

'10th. The working parties in the last operations of a siege are always very much reduced. The quantity of work to be performed is but small, and its danger and difficulty considerably increased; and it is desirable to have as few men as possible at one time in the trenches. At some periods for a few hours, to complete a work, it may be necessary to employ a great number of men; but this depends upon circumstances which cannot be taken into calculation.

'I am quite certain, however, that an average of 1200

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men during the last period of the siege is the utmost that could be required.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

'I enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 4th.

'I have received yours of the 1st; and if the troops have marched, as stated in the information enclosed therein, although leaving Marshal Suchet with another detachment at Gerona, you will order the troops to march according to my orders of the 4th.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à St. Sever, ce 8 Mars, 1814.

'Je vous serai bien obligé de me faire savoir aussitôt que vous pourrez si vous avez toujours la volonté d'aller commander les troupes en Catalogne. La retraite d'une partie du corps du Maréchal Suchet, et la probabilité qu'il se joindra avec Soult sur la Garonne, la nécessité où je suis de renforcer mon armée de troupes Anglaises prises de là, et d'autres considérations, m'ont déterminé à faire marcher cette armée de ce côté-ci. Il restera en Catalogne la première armée, sous les ordres du Général Copons, et la seconde en Catalogne et Valence, sous les ordres du Général Elio. La première armée s'est renforcée par la division de Whittingham et de la cavalerie, et sera de 15,000 hommes au moins.

'Je compte proposer au Gouvernement que vous continuiez d'être Capitaine Général du royaume d'Andalousie, et que vous ayez les pouvoirs en Catalogne, Valence, et Aragon, qui appartiennent au Commandant en Chef de l'armée.

'J'ai laissé à Minorque la grosse artillerie en cas que vous voulussiez faire un siége.

'Faites moi savoir aussitôt que vous pourrez si ceci vous convient.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

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'P.S. Je ne vous parle pas de nouvelles d'ici. Je vous dis seulement que j'ai fait marcher un corps d'armée sur Bordeaux.

'Si vous n'approuvez pas le plan que je vous propose, le Gouvernement autorise la jonction de la 3me armée avec l'armée de réserve d'Andalousie, mais pour former un seul corps d'armée, et non pas comme vous le désirez.'

To Lieut. Colonel Lord Burghersh.

'MY DEAR BURGHERSH, 'St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

'A gentleman has promised to forward this letter, and I write it in the cipher which the Russian Minister in England settled with Lord Bathurst for my correspondence with the army. If you have not the key, Lord Cathcart or Count Nesselrode probably will; and I believe Prince Schwartzenberg has it.

'We beat Marshal Soult completely on the 27th of February, near Orthez. His loss was immense in the action, and has been greater since by the general desertion of his troops. We pursued after the battle, and crossed the Adour at this place on the 1st; but on that evening a violent storm came on, which filled all the rivers and torrents, carried away our bridges of pontoons, cut off all our communications for the movement of our troops, supplies, &c.; and I have been obliged to halt to remedy the evil.

'In the mean time I have detached Marshal Beresford with a considerable corps towards Bordeaux; and I intend myself to follow the movements of the enemy with the great body of the army towards Auch.

'Marshal Soult has retired in that direction, certainly with the intention of being joined by Suchet, some of whose troops had already on the 20th of last month moved from Catalonia; and the rest were prepared to follow.

'I find the whole population in this part of the country decidedly hostile to Buonaparte's Government, and generally desirous for the restoration of the Bourbon family; and I am quite certain, that if the allies were to declare in their favor, there is not a soul in this part of France who would not rise in the cause. Indeed, I believe that, if the Congress were dissolved, the rising would be general. Even now

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nothing prevents it in some places but the repeated declarations which I am obliged to make that we are treating for peace; and that, if peace should be made, it must be expected that all assistance from us will be withheld.

'Sir John Hope is blockading Bayonne, and will eventually attack the citadel.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Lord Burghersh.* 'WELLINGTON.

'In case any thing should occur at Bordeaux, the bearer of this letter will let you know it.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Aire, 10th March, 1814.

'I have just received your letter of yesterday, in answer to mine of the 6th. Yours refers to your own report. In mine, I intended to tell you that I knew you had not allowed it to be published, as stated in the paragraph of the newspaper; but I wished to know whether —— —— did or not publish or circulate, not among the General Officers only, but the Commanding and other officers of the regiments composing the — division of infantry, a report of the same action written by himself. I shall be much obliged to you if you will inform me upon this point.

'My reason for wishing for this information is, that I find that the subject has been discussed not only in the army and in the newspapers, but that some persons have gone even to Government upon it; and I wish to have it settled, whether it is the Commander in Chief, or any other General Officer, or all the General Officers, who are to report the operations of the army.

'In regard to the action of the corps under your command, to which my dispatch of the 14th December referred, I must observe, that I was on the field during the greatest part of it, and had from yourself a verbal report of the facts which had occurred previous to my arrival. The dispatch of the 14th December did not relate to the operations of your corps only, but to a long series of operations commenced on the 9th and ending on the 13th; and I believe it will be admitted, that if I sent home your report and that of —— —— in the dispatch, I ought likewise to have sent

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that of General Le Cor, and four reports which I received upon the operations to which my dispatch related, written by each, of Sir J. Hope, General Hay, and General Howard.

'Your dispatch did not come in till long after my report had been written; and it appeared to me that mine was so detailed as to render very little alteration necessary.

'It is certainly true that all the names mentioned in yours are not in mine, much less those in—— ——'s; but I do not observe any want of expression of approbation in my report; and I must say that I could not in justice insert all the names of the officers mentioned by you, and by —— ——, without likewise inserting all the names mentioned by General Le Cor, Sir John Hope, Generals Hay and Howard.

'I believe your candour and justice will admit the truth of these observations; and you will see that a Commander in Chief, reporting a series of operations, cannot insert in his dispatch the name of every officer brought before him by all who make him reports; nor can he with justice insert all the names brought before him by one set of officers, and only part of those by another.

'If this be true, I will go a step further, and ask, is it fair by any officer holding the command of an army, for a General Officer to act as —— —— has by me in this case? After reading my report in this gazette, he circulates yours partially, and his own, as I am informed, generally. For what purpose? Why was it not circulated when it was sent in, if it was intended solely to convey to the officers the opinion justly entertained of their conduct by the General who had commanded them?

'The period at which these papers were circulated shows the object in view in circulating them; and as I do not wish to be the judge in a case in which I am personally concerned, I propose to bring the subject under the consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, if I should find that —— —— has acted as I imagine; and I shall request His Royal Highness to state distinctly, whether it is or not the practice of Commanders in Chief in His Majesty's service to make their reports in the manner and on the principles above stated.

'I request you to let me know, then, whether —— —— did circulate generally, among the officers of the — divi-

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sion of infantry, a report written by himself of the action of the 13th December, besides the partial circulation given by him to that written by you among the General Officers in the divisions.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Aire, 11th March, 1814.

'I send to the Minister at War this day a dispatch, in which I have apprised him that, in consequence of the diminution of the enemy's force in the field in Catalonia, and their augmentation in my front, I had deemed it expedient to order the British troops in Catalonia to march to join this army; and I have proposed to him a distribution of the Spanish armies, by which the division heretofore under the command of General Whittingham will form part of the 1st army.

'The division of General Roche already forms part of the 2nd army.

'I have already apprised your Excellency of my opinion, that the best mode of disposing of the subsidy for the benefit of the Spanish nation, and the advancement of the cause, was for the support of the troops actually in the field within the French frontier.

'There are now four divisions of the 4th army in the field in France, the expense of whose food, pay, means of transport, &c., are exclusively defrayed by the military chest of this army; and I think it probable I shall soon have to call for other troops. The subsidy of £1,000,000 sterling will not be sufficient to provide even for those now here, with all the assistance which I can procure for them from the country; and I beg leave to recommend that you should apprise the Spanish Government that, from the 1st of January last, the expense of the pay, as well as that of the provisions, hitherto found by the Spanish Government for the divisions of Roche and Whittingham, must be at the charge of the Spanish Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Aire, 11th March, 1814.

'I have received your Lordship's letter of the 1st instant, with the draught of the proposed preliminary treaty. If Napoleon is to continue as a sovereign, I should be glad to see him reduced to make such a treaty: but I confess that I never thought he was so reduced; and, if I can give any credit to the facts stated in the French papers to the 1st instant, he certainly is not so. Indeed things were in such a state, that I hope the treaty will not have been proposed; as, if it is, Buonaparte will certainly publish it; and the interests of Spain, the only country which it appears has had an opportunity, and has refused, to make a separate treaty, are entirely forgotten; and when every fortress in Germany is to be given up by the preliminary treaty, the enemy is to remain in possession of the fortresses in Spain till the definitive treaty shall be signed. It is very desirable that the King's Minister should be instructed what to say upon this point at Madrid.

'I am not sufficiently informed of the state of affairs and of opinions at the Imperial head quarters in the middle of February, or of the real facts of the misfortunes upon the Seine and Marne, and of the causes of the subsequent movements, to be able to form any judgment of the state of affairs. I should think that the armies are falling back to concentrate a little; and it is possible that Augereau's movement from Lyons, the object of which is certainly to bring the Viceroy out of Italy, may have had some influence over them. In this case, more particularly if what M. de Viel Castel says of the Prince Royal's movement be true, the allies may still be able to hold their ground within the French territory; and Napoleon may be confined to a small space round Paris.

'Whenever the Congress at Chatillon is broken up, we have a fine Royalist game in our hands here, if the allies can hold their ground within the French territory, and if I can in any manner get rid of M. Viel Castel. With strong professions in favor of the Bourbons, he has contrived to circulate a whisper that Monsieur was not received at the Imperial head quarters, and had been desired to remain in

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Switzerland; and, between the misfortunes of the allies and this secret, the stability of Napoleon's throne seems to be very sufficiently provided for. In the mean time, Marshal Beresford has marched with two divisions upon Bordeaux, and I wait the result of that movement, and the arrival of my cavalry and cannon.

'I beg your Lordship's attention to the enclosed state of the army. I take it, there are not much less than 7000 Portuguese, and double the number of British, destined to join us, some of whom ought to have joined long ago.

'In the mean time, however, if Suchet joins Soult with his whole force, we shall be very weak, particularly in British troops, which must be the foundation of every thing. I can bring more Spaniards into the field, but I have not the means of maintaining both them and the additional British and Portuguese. Necessity has no law, however, and I must bring them forward, if the expected British and Portuguese troops should not soon arrive.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Aire, 12th March, 1814.

'I have been talking to M. Viel Castel, who appears to know something of the fort of Blaye, on the Garonne; and he appears to think that the attack of it on the land side would be very difficult, while that by sea would be certain. This would appear from the map to be true; and if it is so, you will have to concert the matter with the officers commanding the King's ships off the mouth of the river. I should judge the river there to be above 3000 yards broad, and 2500 yards to the mid-channel of this side. The fort of Blaye, therefore, might frighten, but could not do much to our vessels navigating the river. But it would be desirable to get it, as it would to a certainty secure our possession of the commerce of the river.

'I am anxious to hear that you have possession of Bordeaux, as I want to have you back again with the 4th division, and I would leave Lord Dalhousie with the 7th division to complete the business on the Garonne. You will however continue to act upon your instructions till you

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hear further from me; observing that it is desirable no time should be lost about these forts on the Garonne, as they are now probably garrisoned by invalids, and, if there should be delay, they will be so by troops of the line.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C Beresford, K.B.'

To Major General Lord Edward Somerset.

'MY DEAR LORD EDWARD, 'Aire, 12th March, 1814.

'I enclose a further complaint of the conduct of the 7th hussars, and of their leaving their cantonments without settling, by payment or otherwise, for what they had received; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to have the matter set to rights.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord E. Somerset.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814. 10 A.M.

'I have received your letters of the 10th and 11th from Langon, and one of the 11th from Castres, relating to Lieut. —— of the 21st, whom I have ordered to join his regiment.

'I can scarcely believe that Blucher was at Meaux, and could have retired upon Soissons. This must have been the Prince Royal's army.

'I wish very much that you would send Harvey back. ——'s division are going on very badly indeed; Hill complains much of them, and I take it that —— is very incapable of commanding them, and * * * * equally so commanding a brigade. I hear that a Portuguese officer, coming up with 34 men and 10 loaded mules, some of them with money, contrived to lose his way and to go into Pau. There was a French officer there with 4 hussars *en parlementaire*, who took this detachment prisoners. As some of the reinforcements have certainly joined, we shall have more of these accidents if we do not observe our detachments very closely. I see besides numbers of them going to the rear,

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to hospitals, and for money from all divisions; and I imagine very irregularly.

'I conclude now that we may very soon expect the arrival of the recruits from Lisbon; and Harvey's presence here will be essentially necessary to allot them. You might take Abercromby to manage your concerns, and I will settle with Murray to send somebody else to the 7th division.

'I shall detain the mail till I shall receive your report of your arrival in Bordeaux, which I may expect this day. I will then also order the return of the 4th division, if I should find your matters are quiet.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K. B.*' 'WELLINGTON

CIRCULAR.

To the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades.

'SIR, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814.

'As it is necessary that the mayors and other magistrates in the districts in France occupied by the army should be nominated by me, I request that, in case you should appoint any person to act in any of these capacities when passing with the troops under your command, you will report their names to me, that I may give them regular appointments.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*To the Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814.

'I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th yesterday evening, and I immediately directed Lieut. Colonel Dickson to explain to Lieut. Delafons that only the quantity of stores required for the siege of the citadel of Bayonne, that is to say 424 tons dead weight, were required to go into the port of St. Jean de Luz.

'The rest of the stores for the siege were required to be ready to pass the bar of the Adour when the weather should

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be favorable; and were to be in vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burthen, in the harbour of Socoa.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 18th February, enclosing the claim of Ensign Williams of the 50th regiment for compensation for loss of various articles of clothing which were taken from him when he was made prisoner; and I beg to acquaint your Lordship that I see no reason why the sum of £10 7*s.* 6*d.* should not be granted to him, according to the decision of the Board of Claims on the case in question.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
the Secretary at War.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. George Canning.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814.

'The Commissary General returned here from Lisbon only the day before yesterday; and I take the earliest opportunity after his return to answer your letter, regarding the two gentlemen serving in the Commissariat of this army, respecting whom you are interested.

'One of them, Mr. Case, has served the period of time required by the Regulations, and is a very meritorious public servant; and I have this day promoted him, till the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury is known. The other, Mr. O'Kill, has not quite served the time required by the Regulations; and the Commissary General was not quite so certain of his claim to promotion, on the score of merit. But you may depend upon it that, if he shall be found deserving of promotion, I will promote him in the same manner as soon as he shall have served his time.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Right Hon. G. Canning.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814.

'The excessively bad weather and violent fall of rain in the beginning of the month, having swelled to an extraordinary degree all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges which the enemy had destroyed in their retreat, and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other, I was obliged to halt.

'The enemy retired, after the affair with Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill on the 2nd, by both banks of the Adour, towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachment from Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.

'In the mean time, I sent on the 7th a detachment, under Major General Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, consisting of the 4th and 7th divisions, and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry, under Marshal Sir W. Beresford, to take possession of Bordeaux.

'I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that the Marshal arrived there yesterday, the small force which was there having in the preceding night retired across the Garonne; and that this important city is in our possession.

'Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre joined the army this day with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command; and I expect that Major General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow.

'I learn from Major General Fane, who commands Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's outposts, that the enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Conchez; and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which it is reported amounts to 10,000 men.

'Nothing important has occurred at the blockade of Bayonne, or in Catalonia, since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Aire, 13th March, 1814.

'I enclose Marshal Sir William Beresford's private letter* to me, written after his arrival at Bordeaux, from which

(Extract.) * *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My dear Lord, 'Bordeaux, 12th March, 1814.

'I have the satisfaction to tell you that I entered this town at about half past twelve to-day, the enemy, in a small number, having withdrawn during the night to the other side of the river. I was met at a short distance from the town by the mayor and civil authorities. The mayor, on approaching, read to me, from a paper he had prepared, a sort of address, purporting the satisfaction and joy of the inhabitants on our arrival; that they had looked upon it as the epoch of their deliverance from slavery, &c. He had yet on the tricolored scarf, the order of the *Legion d'Honneur*, and the *Garde Urbaine à cheval* had the eagles in their caps. The mayor was very frequently interrupted in his short discourse with cries of "*à bas les aigles!*" "*vivent les Bourbons!*" and he finished by stripping himself of all the colors and insignia of Buonaparte, and putting on the white cockade and scarf; and every body appeared instantly in white cockades, and they have declared openly against Buonaparte.

'I understood what was meant to be done, and sent to communicate to the mayor, in conformity to what your instructions directed.

'The Duc d'Angoulême is now coming into the town, but he does not appear to have brought me any letter from you; however, I shall, in conformity with your instructions, offer and give every assistance in my power to that cause.

'The whole town came out to meet us, and the sentiments against the tyranny of Buonaparte appeared very general.

'I desired Lord Dalhousie to send last night over the river from Langon a party to St. Micaire, which, although I have no report, I understand he did. There were some magazines there, but I do not know if they were taken away.

'I informed Sir G. Murray last night of the disposition of the two divisions. They remain so; and I am not sure if I shall or not bring more into this town. If you thought our right secure towards Agen and Auch, and that we could bring up all to the Garonne, it would be well; and to proceed farther down the river, we must of course bring more troops here. The little fort of Paté is, I understand, entirely commanded by that of Blaye. The fort of Medoc, on this side, is very low, whilst the other bank, on which is Blaye, is high. I understand Blaye to have been declared untenable; but, without further inquiry as to the means of the enemy, it cannot be known how far it would be prudent, or with what force it would be necessary, to attack it.

'There are in a store here 84 iron guns, of different calibres, and already 100 boxes of small arms have been denounced, and other stores must be considerable; but I suppose you would wish to leave every thing public found here to the Duc d'Angoulême.

'I shall endeavor to communicate with our fleet immediately.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'W. C. Beresford.

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you will see that the mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon.

'I think it proper to take this opportunity of enclosing the instructions which I gave to Sir William Beresford, according to which it appears that he acted; and which I hope will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Aire, 14th March, 1814.

'I received last night your letter of the 12th, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your expedition to Bordeaux, and its important consequences.

'I have sent a gentleman off to Toulouse to let them know there what has happened at Bordeaux; and as that town has declared itself, it is to be hoped that the good example will be followed by others.

'Soult has certainly been joined by part of Suchet's force, and he moved forward yesterday in considerable force upon Conchez. Fane reports that he saw infantry marching for above six hours. We have a very good position on the two banks of the Adour; but we are certainly not sufficiently strong to get on, as we ought to encourage the insurrection, unless we be joined by the 4th division, and a great part, if not the whole, of Vivian's cavalry.

'The way to keep matters quiet at Bordeaux is to move forward to the Upper Garonne; and I am quite sure that the 7th division and two squadrons of General Vandeleur's brigade, and one of Vivian's, to look out for them, will be fully sufficient.

'One brigade should remain at Langon, unless more than one are wanted for the lower part of the river; in which case, the one at Langon should move to Bordeaux.

'Under these circumstances, I send to Cole orders to march to-morrow towards this place, and to follow up his march next day; and I shall be obliged to you if you will order Vivian to follow him with all but one squadron.

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'The 7th hussars will likewise receive orders to march, leaving the letter parties.

'I wish you likewise to come yourself, leaving Lord Dalhousie in charge of our concerns at Bordeaux, and give him my instructions.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

Le Maire de Bordeaux à ses Concitoyens Habitans de Bordeaux *.

'à Bordeaux, ce 12 Mars, 1814.

'Le Magistrat paternel de votre ville a été appelé par les plus heureures circonstances, à se rendre l'interprète de vos vœux trop long-temps comprimés, et l'organe de votre intérêt, pour accueillir, en votre nom, le neveu, le gendre de Louis XVI. dont la présence change en alliés des peuples irrités, qui jusqu'à vos portes ont eu le nom d'ennemis.

'Déjà, Bordelais, les Proclamations, que, dans l'impuissance de la presse, vos plumes impatientes ont multipliés, nous ont rassurés sur les intentions de votre Roi et les projets de ses alliés.

'Ce n'est par pour assujettir nos contrées à une domination étrangère qu les Anglais, les Espagnols, et les Portugais y apparaissent. *Ils se sont réunis dans le midi, comme d'autres peuples au nord, pour détruire le fleau des nations, et le remplacer par un Monarque, père du peuple. Ce n'est même que par lui que nous pouvous appaiser le ressentiment d'une nation voisine, contre laquelle nous a lancé le despotisme le plus perfide.*

'Si je n'avais été convaincu que la présence *des Bourbons conduits par leurs généreux alliés*, devait amener la fin de vos maux, je n'aurais sans doute jamais déserté votre ville; mais j'aurais courbé la tête en silence sous un joug passager. Ou ne m'eût point vu arborer cette couleur, qui présage un gouvernement pur, si l'on ne m'avait garanti que toutes les classes de citoyens jouriont de ces bienfaits que les progrès de l'esprit humain promettaient à notre siècle.

'Les mains des Bourbons sont pures du sang Français. Le testament de Louis XVI. à la main "ils oublient tout ressentiment:" partout ils proclament et ils prouvent que la tolérance est le premier besoin de leurs âmes. Instruits que les ministres d'une religion differente de celle qu'ils professent ont gemi sur le sort des Rois et des Pontifes, ils promettent une égale protection à tous les cultes qui invoquent un Dieu de paix et de réconciliation.

'C'est en deplorant des horrible ravages de la tyrannie qu'amena la licence, qu'ils oublient les erreurs causées par les illusions de la libertié. Loin d'en vouloir à ceux qui, avec une ardeur trop punie en ont poursuivi le vain fantôme, ils viennent leur restituer cette liberté veritable, qui laisse à la fois le peuple et le monarque sans defiance. Toutes les institutions liberales seront maintenues. Effrayé de la facilité des Français à voter des impôts, soutiens du despotism, le Prince sera le premier à concerter, avec vos representans, le mode le plus egal, la repartition la plus équitable pour que le peuple ne soit par foulé.

'Ces courtes et consolantes paroles qui vient de vous adresser L'Epoux de la fille de Louis XVI. "Plus de tyran! Plus de guerre! Plus de conscription! Plus d'impôts vexatoires!" ont déjà rassuré vos familles.

* The passages in this Proclamation, here printed in *italics*, are those which are alluded to in subsequent letters.

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'Déjà sa Majesté a deux fois proclamé, à la face de l'Europe que l'intérêt de l'Etat lui ferait une loi de consolider des ventes qui par d'inombrables mutations, ont interessé tant de familles à des propriétés desormais garanties.

'Bordelais! Je me suis assuré que la ferme volonté de Sa Majesté etait de favoriser l'industrie et de ramener parmi nous cette impartiale liberté de commerce qui, avant 1789, avait repandu l'aisance dans toutes les classes laborieuses. Vos récoltes vont cesser d'être ruineuses; les colonies trop long-temps separées de la mère-patrie vous seront rendues; la mer, qui etait devenue comme inutile pour vous, va ramener dans votre port des pavillons amis. L'ouvrier laborieux ne verra plus ses mains oisives, et le marin rendu à sa noble profession, va naviguer de nouveau pour acheter le repos de sa vieillesse et léguer son experience à ses fils.

'L'Epoux de la fille de Louis XVI. est dans vos murs; il vous fera bientôt entendre lui-même l'expression des sentimens qui l'animent, et de ceux du Monarque dont il est le representant et l'interprète. L'espoir des jours de bonheur qu'il vous assure a soutenu mes forces.

'Je n'ai pas besoin de vous inviter à la concorde. Tous nos vœux ne tendent ils par au même but, la destruction de la tyrannie vous laquelle nous avons tous egalement gêmi? Mais chacun de nous doit y concourir avec autant d'ordre que d'ardeur. Amsterdam n'a point attendu la présence de ses liberateurs, pour se prononcer et rétablir l'ancien gouvernement, seul capable de rappeler son commerce et sa prosperité; c'est au patriotisme des négocians que le Stadthouder a dû son rétablissement, et la prompte création de l'armée qui défend par ses mains, la liberté Hollandaise.

'Les premiers vous aurez donné un semblable exemple à la France. La gloire et l'avantage qu'en retirera notre ville la rendront à jamais célèbre et heureuse entre les cités.

'Tout nous permet d'espérer qu'à l'excès des maux vont succéder enfin ces temps désirés par la sagesse, où doivent cesser les rivalités des nations; et peut-être était-il reservé au Grand Capitaine qui a déjà merité le titre de "Libérateur des Peuples" d'attacher son nom glorieux à l'époque de cet heureux prodige.

'Tels sont, O mes concitoyens! les motifs, les espérances, qui ont guidé mes démarches, et m'ont déterminé à faire pour vous, s'il le fallait, le sacrifice de ma vie. Dieu m'est temoin que je n'ai eu en vue que le bonheur de notre patrie.—Vive le Roi!

'*Le Maire*, LYNCH.'

To H.R.H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'à Aire, ce 14 Mars, 1814.
à 10 heures de la nuit.

'MONSEIGNEUR,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir seulement aujourd'hui la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 12, et je la félicite très sincèrement des événemens arrivés à Bordeaux; et je souhaite que l'exemple de cette ville soit suivi par d'autres.

'J'ai envoyé ce matin les nouvelles à Toulouse. J'ai déjà donné des instructions au Maréchal Beresford pour les armes dont votre Altesse Royale aura besoin en premier lieu; et aussitôt que le port sera ouvert j'y ferai transporter toutes les armes et les munitions que je tiens. Ce sera le meilleur moyen de vous fournir.

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'En attendant je recommande à votre Altesse Royale de former des corps réguliers, étant sûr qu'avant qu'ils soient formés votre Altesse Royale recevra les armes et les munitions.

'Pour ce qui regarde l'argent, votre Altesse Royale ne m'a pas dit la somme qui lui était absolument nécessaire. Je n'ai pas l'autorité de donner un sol; mais je prends beaucoup sur moi; et si je voyais que les circonstances fussent urgentes, et qu'il n'y eût pas d'autre mode à y pourvoir, je ne refuserais pas. Mais il faut que je sois persuadé et de l'urgence et de l'impossibilité de trouver ce qu'il faut ailleurs; et sur ce point permettez que je dise à votre Altesse Royale que je ne puis pas croire que la ville de Bordeaux n'ait pas des moyens de faire quelque effort en finance en faveur d'une cause pour laquelle elle s'est prononcée si fortement.

'Je recommande à votre Altesse Royale d'adopter à Bordeaux pour le moment le système commercial que j'ai adopté à St. Jean de Luz. Vous pourrez mettre avec avantage peut-être des droits plus forts; mais en faisant du port un port libre à toutes les nations qui ne sont pas en guerre avec les alliés, vous vous donnerez beaucoup de ressources, et vous faciliterez d'une manière importante l'exportation des denrées du pays, ce qui est de la plus grande importance pour les propriétaires.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Son Altesse Royale*
le Duc d'Angoulême.'

*To His Excellency the Minister at War, at Madrid**.

'SIR, 'Aire, 14th March, 1814.

'In reference to my report of yesterday, in which I informed your Excellency that Marshal Sir William Beresford had entered Bordeaux, I have now the honor to inform you that the magistrates and people of that city immediately adopted the emblems of the House of Bourbon, and proclaimed Louis XVIII. as King of France. Upon my entry into France in the month of November, I received

* A copy of this letter addressed to the Minister at War at Lisbon.

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satisfactory proofs of the hatred of the people to the yoke of Buonaparte, of their earnest desire to get rid of it, and of the attachment of a very large majority to the family of Bourbon.

'These sentiments, however, were chastened and moderated by the desire by all means to avoid a civil contention. With this knowledge of the sentiments and wishes of the people, I earnestly recommended to the Duc d'Angoulême, when he arrived at head quarters, in the beginning of February, that he should continue *incognito;* and that, particularly as the allies were engaged in negotiations for a treaty of peace with Buonaparte, he should not urge the people to declare themselves, but should leave to the people themselves, who were most interested, the choice of the time and mode in which they should proceed, in order to attain their object.

'In all the conversations which I have held with the friends of the House of Bourbon in this country, I have never failed to remind them that the allies, including those who had been pleased to confide to me the command of their armies, entered France in search of peace; that they were at the moment engaged in negotiations for peace; and that if peace should be made with Napoleon, as a sovereign, all assistance to the friends of the House of Bourbon in France must be discontinued.

'I enclose the copy of the instructions which I gave to Marshal Sir William Beresford upon the same point; and the Marshal informs me that, on the day before he entered Bordeaux, understanding what was likely to occur, he distinctly informed the authorities of the views and intentions of the allies as stated in the instructions which I had given him.

'Your Excellency will see therefore that the magistrates and people of Bordeaux have taken this step with a full knowledge of their situation. I earnestly hope for the sake of the world, as well as of themselves, that their cause will triumph; but, confided in as I have been by the allied nations, it was my duty not to mislead the French people, whatever advantage the operations under my guidance might derive from their conduct; and I have thought it proper to enter into these details with your Excellency, in

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order that the Regency may know exactly on what grounds, in reference to the allies, the people of Bordeaux are proceeding.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don José O'Lalor.

'MY DEAR O'LALOR, 'Aire, 15th March, 1814.

'I have received your letters of the 2nd, enclosing your correspondence with the commanding officer of the artillery, regarding my trees, and likewise your letter of the 3rd.

'The Soto de Roma is my private property since the date of the grant; and the Government have no more right to order the trees to be taken, without giving me compensation for them, than they have to take the money out of your pocket. I have already told the Commandant of Artillery that I would not consent to have the trees cut, till I should know whether it would injure the place.

'You have acted quite right. If any thing is wanted for the public service, let the servants of the Government have it, estimating its value, and giving a receipt for the same, provided the place is not thereby injured.

'I will send to England for something handsome for Don Felipe de Cordova. I will also recollect Don Manuel Lopez Baragon.

'Believe me, &c.

'*General O'Lalor.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Aire, 16th March, 1814.

'I am very anxious that you should lose no time in getting possession of the works on the river, and that the navigation should be opened. Let me hear from you what are the difficulties and obstacles, if there should be any. You will occupy them with your troops till further orders when you shall have taken them.

'As soon as the 4th division shall arrive, I shall move forward towards the Upper Garonne, which will give great security to your position. Keep as much of the 7th division, and of your cavalry, forward at Langon as you can spare

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from your operations on the lower part of the river, and as little in the town of Bordeaux as possible.

'This letter is ciphered by the telegraph.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'à Aire, ce 16 Mars, 1814.
à 10 heures de la nuit.

'MONSEIGNEUR,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 15, et je me ressouviens parfaitement de la conversation que j'ai eue l'honneur de tenir avec votre Altesse Royale.

'Je ne sais pas quels ordres votre Altesse Royale veut que je donne aux troupes à Bordeaux. Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. y a été proclamé, et je ne crois pas que M. le Maréchal Beresford se soit mélé d'aucune manière du Gouvernement. J'espère que votre Altesse Royale me fera savoir ses volontés.

'Pour ce qui regarde le pays où a passé l'armée, votre Altesse Royale me permettra de lui dire que, jusqu'à ce que je croie l'opinion de Bordeaux plus prononcée qu'elle n'a été jusqu'à présent, et que l'adhésion y soit faite par d'autres villes, je ne peux pas, selon les idées de mes devoirs envers ceux que je sers et dont je possède la confiance, faire des démarches pour forcer la soumission à l'autorité de votre Altesse Royale. Je ne me refuserai pas à ce qu'on proclame le Roi; mais je prie votre Altesse Royale de m'excuser, au moment actuel, d'y prendre une part quelconque.

'J'avoue à votre Altesse Royale que, si je n'étais pas porté à cette décision par mes devoirs envers les Souverains dont je commande les armées, je le serais par la proclamation de M. le Maire de Bordeaux du 12, faite je l'espère sans le consentement de votre Altesse Royale, comme elle l'a été sans même la connaissance du Maréchal Beresford. Il n'est pas vrai que les Anglais, les Espagnols, et les Portugais "se soyent réunis dans le midi de la France, comme d'autres peuples au nord, pour remplacer le fléau des nations par un monarque, père du peuple." Il n'est pas vrai "que ce n'est que par lui que les Français peuvent apaiser le res-

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sentiment d'une nation voisine contre laquelle les a lancés le despotisme le plus perfide." Il n'est pas vrai, non plus dans le sens énoncé dans la proclamation, que les "Bourbons aient été conduits par leurs généreux alliés."

'Je suis sûr que votre Altesse Royale n'a pas donné son consentement à cette proclamation, parceque c'est contraire à tout ce que j'ai eu l'honneur bien souvent de lui assurer; et pour montrer à votre Altesse Royale combien peu je dois avoir confiance dans les actes du Maire de Bordeaux d'après ce que je vois dans cette proclamation, j'ai eu l'honneur de lui envoyer copie des instructions que j'ai envoyées au Maréchal Beresford, et copie de son rapport, qui feront voir à votre Altesse Royale que j'ai agi avec la même franchise envers le Maire de Bordeaux qu'envers votre Altesse Royale et les autorités de la France; et que le Maire de Bordeaux savait la vérité le 11, quoiqu'il ait émis sa proclamation le 12.

'Monseigneur, j'espère que les Souverains dont je commande les armées, et les peuples dont je possède la confiance, me croiront, et non le Maire de Bordeaux; et que je ne serai pas obligé de publier les papiers que je mets à présent sous les yeux de votre Altesse Royale, mais votre Altesse Royale me permettra de lui dire que je désire me tenir à l'écart d'une cause qui n'est pas guidée par l'exacte vérité.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Mayor of St. Sever.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Aire, ce 16 Mars, 1814.

'Je reçois aujourd'hui votre lettre du 15. Je vous envoie une proclamation nommant le Maire de St. Sever pour faire les fonctions de Sous Préfet du district.

'J'écris aussi au Maire de Duhort de se tenir à ses fonctions de maire seulement.

'Ces arrangemens je crois suffiront aux objets sur lesquels vous m'avez écrit.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de St. Sever.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Aire, 16th March, 1814.

'As the Duke of Bedford has informed me that he is going to Lisbon in April next, I shall be much obliged to you if you will give directions that the house which the Government were so kind as to lend me may be prepared for his use, and that he may inhabit it during his stay at Lisbon. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Aire, 16th March, 1814.

'The baggage of King Joseph, after the battle of Vitoria, fell into my hands, after having been plundered by the soldiers; and I found among it an imperial, containing prints, drawings, and pictures.

'From the cursory view which I took of them, the latter did not appear to me to be any thing remarkable. There are certainly not among them any of the fine pictures which I saw in Madrid, by Rafael and others; and I thought more of the prints and drawings, all of the Italian school, which induced me to believe that the whole collection was robbed in Italy rather than in Spain. I sent them to England; and, having desired that they should be put to rights, and those cleaned which required it, I have found that there are among them much finer pictures than I conceived there were; and as, if the King's palaces have been robbed of pictures, it is not improbable that some of his may be among them, and I am desirous of restoring them to His Majesty, I shall be much obliged to you if you will mention the subject to Don J. Luyando, and tell him that I request that a person may be fixed upon to go to London to see them, and to fix upon those belonging to His Majesty.

'This may be done either now or hereafter when I shall return to England, as may be most expedient.

'In the mean time, the best of them are in the hands of persons who are putting them to rights, which is an expense necessary for their preservation, whether they belong to His Majesty or not.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

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'I will get the catalogue of the pictures which I have got copied, and will send it to you. It will probably enable the Spanish Government to form an opinion, without inspection, which of the pictures belong to the King.'

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Aire, 16th March, 1814.

'The Commanding Officer of the 2nd German dragoons having requested that Cornet Neiss, who is acting as Adjutant, might receive the pay of that situation from the period of his performing the duties of it, viz., the 5th October, 1813, I have the honor to request that you will submit his application to the consideration of the Commander in Chief.

'Major Fredericks states that the Adjutant of the regiment is a prisoner in France, and that the officer who has hitherto acted for him received the difference of pay between his regimental commission and that of Adjutant.

'I should therefore suppose that Cornet Neiss is entitled to the same allowance.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Aire, 16th March, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 2nd instant, with its enclosures from Mr. Hamilton and the Secretary of the Treasury.

'Some months ago I gave orders that the clothing and equipments for the Spanish army, which were in depôt at Coruña, should be removed to Pasages; and I learn by a letter from Colonel Bourke, of the 26th ultimo, that all the stores there had been embarked, but that five vessels (two containing Spanish equipments, and three ordnance and military stores) still remained in the harbour, waiting a fair wind to proceed to Pasages.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'Aire, 17th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to inform you that Marshal Beresford arrived in Bordeaux on the 12th instant, and Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie is now there with the division of troops under his command.

'The enemy have abandoned all the batteries and forts on the left bank of the Garonne, and I conceive there can be no difficulty for ships of war to enter that river; and it is desirable that no time should be lost, as, until the ships of war shall arrive, we cannot have the use of the river.

'The enemy have there one 74 gun ship, two brigs, several gun boats, and privateers manned and armed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'Aire, 17th March, 1814. 3 P.M.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th instant since I wrote to you this morning. I have not been informed of any fort at the entrance, excepting that of Gave, on the left bank, which the enemy have abandoned.

'There is that of Blaye, nearly opposite Medoc, which we cannot attack till the ships of war enter the river. It is desirable, therefore, that as soon as a sufficient naval force can be collected the ships should come in.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Aire, 17th March, 1814.

'I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th last night, and I am highly flattered by the confidence which the Government are pleased to repose in my judgment.

'There can be no doubt that the French Government are much distressed for men. The conscripts desert in all directions; and the armies are much reduced by the daily combats in which they are engaged. The proposition, therefore, to withdraw the garrisons from Barcelona, Tor-

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tosa, Peñiscola, and Murviedro, is a scheme to bring into the field against this army from 15,000 to 20,000 men more than it has opposed to it, or than can be brought against it.

'This scheme is likewise attended by another, viz., to hold Figueras and Rosas, and probably a corps of troops in the field within the Spanish frontier. The Spanish troops now in Catalonia, therefore, would be unable to co-operate with this army in any offensive operation against the enemy.

'There is undoubtedly a limit to the numbers against which I can venture to contend with this army; and the Spanish nation would sustain a great misfortune if it were to be overpowered. I earnestly recommend to the Government, therefore, not to allow any capitulation whatever to be made with the garrisons of Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñiscola, and Murviedro, excepting on the basis of their being prisoners of war.

'I repeat my orders to General Copons on this subject, and I tell him that I desire that he will not agree to any capitulation whatever with those garrisons, or with any French troops within the Spanish frontier, excepting on the basis of their being prisoners of war, without positive orders from the Government.

'In recommending these measures, I feel that I am recommending a continuance of sacrifices, particularly of the meritorious city of Barcelona, as I conceive that the garrisons of Tortosa, Murviedro, and Peñiscola, will soon be in our power. But the Government feel that the interests of the Spanish nation are indissolubly united with those of their Allies; they will see that the long period of their sufferings is approaching to its end, and that it is their duty to make a sacrifice for such an object as I have brought under their consideration.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Viella, 18th March, 1814. 6 P.M.

'I have just received yours of yesterday. God send the news may be true*!

* The report of the defeat of Buonaparte near Soissons.

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'I shall be on to-morrow at or near Maubourguet. You had better follow head quarters direct.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To the Mayor of St. Sever.

'à Aire, ce 18 Mars, 1814.
'MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, à 8 heures du matin.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 17.

'Les rapports que je reçois de Bordeaux m'annoncent qu'à l'approche de nos troupes de cette ville les autorités constituées et le peuple y ont reconnu l'autorité de leurs anciens Rois; et je ne me suis nullement mélé de cette affaire, ni de l'administration de la ville, depuis leur arrivée.

'Si le département des Landes ou aucune ville du département désire reconnaître l'autorité de la Maison de Bourbon, je ne m'y opposerai pas; et comme je désire le bonheur de la France, je voudrais que, dans ce cas là, les autorités constituées par l'autorité du Roi soient obéies.

'Je vous ai déjà dit, M. le Maire, que les Puissances Alliées sont en traité pour la paix avec le Gouvernement actuel de la France, entr'autres les trois puissances dont j'ai l'honneur de commander les armées. Je crois aussi qu'on traite toujours au Congrès séant à Chatillon sur Seine.

'Je ne peux pas donc commander à des individus ni aux autorités du pays, qui passent sous mes ordres par suite des opérations de la guerre, de faire un pas qui va les compromettre personnellement; surtout puisque, si la paix se fait, il faut que je cesse de leur donner les aides que, sous les circonstances actuelles, il m'est permis de leur donner.

'J'ai fait connaître ces mêmes sentimens à la ville de Bordeaux, qui s'est cependant declarée; et il reste aux autres départemens de faire ce que bon leur semblera.

'Je vous prie de faire passer copie de cette lettre à M. de Carrere, qui parait se nommer Préfet des Landes; et dites lui que, jusqu'à ce que le département des Landes se soit déclaré, je ne reconnais pas telle autorité; et que je le prie de cesser d'exercer ses fonctions, et d'en prendre le titre.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de St. Sever.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Viella, 18th March, 1814. 6 P.M.

'I have just received your letter of the 16th. I rather believe you are mistaken about the state of the provisions at Bayonne. The inhabitants may be distressed, but that the French officers will not mind; and, at all events, our blockade is not sufficiently close to keep them in if they wish to come out.

'I have reason to believe that they have provisions for the troops for six months. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that you should attack the citadel at all events. Success will make the subsequent blockade more easy, and we may be able to keep it by Spanish troops.

'I will write to you further upon this subject at another time.

'I do not think it necessary that you should send for the guns till you shall have more certainty about the stores.

'You will have heard that the people of Bordeaux proclaimed Louis XVIII., notwithstanding that Marshal Beresford informed them from me that we were treating for peace, and that, if we made peace, all assistance must be withheld from them.

'The enemy collected at Conchez some days ago, thinking, I suppose, that we had detached upon Bordeaux more largely than we did. I waited quietly till all my means coming up were arrived, and I am now moving upon them in earnest.

'We have a report of Buonaparte having been beat near Soissons; but I believe the preliminaries are agreed upon, though not signed.

'I have ordered all the small vessels in San Sebastian to be pressed, which will give the Commissaries the means of moving the stores from Pasages.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'I have used the telegraph as the cipher, upon which I send you a memorandum. I use the cipher, because I understand that the enemy were at Hagetmau yesterday.'

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Vielln, 18th March, 1814.

'I consider it but justice to enclose a letter and its enclosures which I have received from the Spanish Minister of War, detailing the circumstances of an offer made by Marshal Suchet to withdraw all the garrisons from Catalonia, excepting from Figueras and Rosas, by which, exclusive of what they have in the field now in Catalonia, the enemy would have augmented their disposable force against the allies to the amount of about 20,000 veteran troops.

'The Government having referred the matter for my opinion, I have recommended to them not to allow of any capitulation with any French troops in Spain, excepting on the condition of their being prisoners of war; and I have ordered the General Officer commanding in Catalonia not to make any capitulation excepting on those terms, unless under the positive orders of the Spanish Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 10th instant, in regard to the instructions to be sent to Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck.

'In consequence of the information which I had received, that Marshal Suchet about the 24th of last month had detached about 10,000 men to join Marshal Soult, I desired Lieut. General W. Clinton to break up the Anglo Sicilian army in Catalonia, and to dispose of the troops as directed by your Lordship in your letter of the th. These orders were not given till the 4th of March, and were repeated on the 8th, although I knew at an earlier period that Marshal Suchet had made this detachment. The reason of the delay was that, till the road by the bridge over the lower Adour was opened, I had not with me my papers; and I did not choose to give the orders for the distribution of the troops without having before me those of your Lordship.

'Lieut. General W. Clinton's British corps is ordered to

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march along the Ebro; the Italians and Sicilians, the 10th regiment and others, are to return to Sicily. The whole comprise about 12,000 men, of which about 4000 will come here.

'I am quite at a loss in what manner to bring to join this army the troops under Lord William Bentinck, excepting by sea to Pasages or Bordeaux, as soon as by naval assistance we shall have been enabled to open that port.

'Your Lordship will see our state, and what the strength of the army is. Of this strength I beg that you will observe that the 1st and 5th divisions, Lord Aylmer's, General Bradford's, and General Wilson's brigades, the two latter of Portuguese infantry, and General Vandeleur's brigade of cavalry, are employed with Sir John Hope in the blockade of Bayonne; and that the 7th division are at Bordeaux.

'We have about 15,000 Spaniards, of whom about 4000 are with Sir John Hope, and 1500 at the blockade of Navarreins. Your Lordship will judge, therefore, what chance there is of my being able to protect a junction of 3000 or 4000 troops, which I suppose is the utmost extent of what Lord William Bentinck could land at Rosas.

'It is very difficult to tell what force is employed against us. The number of men supplied by the country is immense; but the desertion is likewise very great.

'I believe that, excepting the skeletons of corps, Marshal Suchet has sent but few troops to Lyons; and, according to the returns which I have of a late period, his army, including his garrisons amounting to about 18,000 men, was not much less than 50,000 men, certainly now the best troops in Napoleon's service.

'If I should pass the Upper Garonne, I must expect to have a part of that force against me; and your Lordship will judge how far it can be expected that I can even hold my ground, much less carry on offensive operations, with so inferior a force as I now have under my command.

'I beg your Lordship particularly to observe of what number of British troops this army is composed, and what number of British infantry in particular I have *in the field;* and you will see that I am not in a situation to pretend to extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, in order to cover Lord William Bentinck's landing, and his junction with me.

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'I request, therefore, to have your Lordship's orders for my proceedings on this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

'Your Lordship will probably see and will be astonished at the contents of the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux of the 12th instant, notwithstanding my instructions to Marshal Sir William Beresford, and the Marshal's report to me as communicated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 13th.

'I now enclose your Lordship the copy of a letter which I have thought proper to write to the Duc d'Angoulême on this subject.

'I likewise enclose a Tarbes newspaper, in which your Lordship will see a proclamation by Marshal Soult, which is not of a very pacific tenor.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Proclamation à l'Armée.

'SOLDATS! 'Au Quartier Général, ce 8 Mars, 1814.

'A la bataille d'Orthez vous avez bien fait votre devoir; l'ennemi a éprouvé des pertes beaucoup plus considérables que les nôtres; son sang a couvert le terrain qu'il a gagné, ainsi vous pouvez considérer ce fait d'armes comme un avantage. Cent autres combats nous appellent; il n'y aura pour nous de repos, attaquans ou attaqués, que lorsque cette armée, formées d'élémens si extraordinaires, sera entièrement anéantie ou qu'elle aura évacué le territoire de l'Empire. Quelle que soit sa supériorité numérique, et quels que soient ses progrès, elle ne se doute pas des dangers qui l'environnent, ni des perils qui l'attendent; mais le temps lui apprendra, ainsi qu'au Général qui la commande, que ce n'est pas impunément que l'on outrage l'honneur Français.

'Soldats! Le Général qui commande l'armée contre laquelle nous nous battons tous les jours, a eu l'impudeur de vous provoquer et de provoquer vos compatriotes à la révolte et à la sédition. Il parle de paix, et les brandons de la discorde sont à sa suite. Il parle de paix, et il excite les Français à la guerre civile. Graces lui soient donc rendues de vous avoir fait connaître ses projets! Dès ce moment nos forces sont centuplées, et dès ce moment aussi il rallie lui-même aux Aigles Impériales ceux qui, séduits par de trompeuses apparences, avaient pu croire qu'ils faisaient la guerre avec loyauté.

'Non; point de paix avec cette nation déloyale et perfide, point de paix avec les Anglais et leurs auxiliaires, jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient évacué le territoire de l'Empire. On a osé insulter à l'honneur national; on a eu l'infamie d'exciter des Français à trahir leur sermens, et à être parjures envers l'Empereur. Cette

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offence ne peut être vengée que dans le sang. *Aux Armes!* Que dans tout le midi de l'Empire ce cri retentisse! Il n'est point de Français qui n'ait à se venger, ou il abjure sa patrie, et dès ce moment on doit le compter au nombre des ennemis. Encore quelques jours, et ceux qui ont pu croire à la sincérité et à la délicatesse des Anglais, apprendront à leurs dépens que leurs artificieuses promesses n'avaient d'autre but que d'enlever leur courage, et de les subjuguer. Ils apprendront aussi à leurs dépens que, si aujourd'hui les Anglais payent et s'ils affectent la générosité, demain des contributions exorbitantes leur feront rentrer bien au delà de ce qu'ils ont déboursé. Ils se rappelleront aussi, ces êtres pusillanimes, qui calculent les sacrifices qui doivent faire pour sauver la patrie, que les Anglais dans cette guerre n'ont d'autre objet que de détruire la France par elle-même, et d'asservir les Français commes les Espagnols, les Portugais, les Siciliens, et tous les peuples qui gémissent sous leur domination.

' L'histoire du passé se representera au souvenir de ces anti-Français qui prefèrent des jouissances passagères au salut de la grande famille et ils verront les Anglais faire égorger, comme à Quiberon, des Français par des Français; et ils verront les Anglais à la tête de toutes les conspirations, de toutes les trames odieuses, des perfidies, des assassinats politiques, du bouleversement de tous les principes, de la destruction de tous les établissemens de grandeur et d'industrie pour satisfaire leur ambition demesurée et leur insatiable avidité. Existe-t-il un seul point sur la globe connu des Anglais où ils n'aient fait detruire par seduction et par violence, les manufactures et les fabriques dont les produits rivalisaient avec les leurs ou les éclipsaient? Tel serait le sort des établissemens Français si les Anglais parvenaient à leur but.

' Soldats! Vouons à l'opprobre et à l'exécration générale tout Français qui aura favorisé d'une manière quelconque, les projets insidieux des ennemis; celui même qui, quoique momentanément assujetti, n'aura pas cherché tous les moyens imaginables pour leur nuire!

' Vouons aussi à l'opprobre et reunions pour Français ceux qui, pouvant se defendre personnellement, se prevalent de pretextes specieux pour s'en dispenser; et ceux qui, par corruption ou par indolence, accueillent des deserteurs au lieu de les repousser avec indignation, et de les ramener dans les rangs. Dès ce moment il n'y a plus de lien entr'eux et nous; et nous pouvons anticiper sur 'inexorable histoire qui portera, avec execration, leurs noms à la postérité.

' Quant à nous, notre devoir est tracé: *Honneur et Fidélité*, voila notre devise! Combattre, jusqu'au dernier, les ennemis de notre auguste Empereur et de notre chère France! Respect aux personnes et aux propriétés; plaindre l'infortune de ceux qui sont momentanément assujettis et hâter l'instant de leur de livrance! Obeissance et discipline, haine implacable aux traitres et aux ennemis du nom Français! Guerre à mort à ceux qui tenteraient de nous diviser pour nous détruire, ainsi qu'aux lâches qui deserteraient les Aigles Imperiales pour se ranger sous une autre bannière! Ayons toujours dans notre pensée quinze siècles de gloire et les triomphes inombrables qui ont illustré notre patrie! Contemplons les efforts prodigieux de notre grand Empereur, et ses victoires signalées qui éterniseront le nom Français! Soyons dignes de lui, et alors nous pourrons léguer, sans tâche, à nos neveux l'héritage que nous tenons de nos pères! Soyons Français, et mourons les armes à la main plutôt que de survivre à notre deshonneur.

' Le Maréchal de l'Empire, Lieut. de l'Empereur,
LE MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

' Par copie conforme le Lieut. Général, Chef de l'Etat Major Général de l'Armée,
LE COMTE GAZAN.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

'The enemy collected their force at Conchez on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Aire. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th.

'In the mean time, the enemy, not finding his situation at Conchez very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembège, keeping his advanced posts towards Conchez.

'The army marched on the 18th, and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill drove in the enemy's outposts upon Lembège. The enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, with the 3rd division and Major General Bock's brigade, made a very handsome movement upon this rear guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town*; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabastens.

'The enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleac. Their centre and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Audos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabastens; and I made Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right with the 6th division, through the village of Dours; while Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre.

'Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful. The Light division under Major General C. Baron Alten likewise drove the enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill having moved through the town and disposed his columns for the attack, the enemy retired in all directions. The enemy's loss was considerable in the

* Lieut. Colonel Sturgeon, of the Royal Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, was killed in this affair. He was an officer of very superior merit.

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attack made by the Light division; ours has not been considerable in any of these operations.

'Our troops are encamped this night upon the Larret and the Arroz; Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton with the 6th division, and Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Major General Ponsonby's and Lord Edward Somerset's brigades, being well advanced upon their right.

'Although the enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the 3rd division in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th and Light divisions this day.

'In all the partial affairs of the cavalry ours have shown their superiority; and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons under Captain Milles on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th on the 16th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners.

'The 4th Portuguese dragoons under Colonel Campbell likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.

'I have not received any recent intelligence from Catalonia.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

'I received this night your letter of the 18th in answer to mine of the 16th.

'We did the enemy's rear guard a good deal of mischief the day before yesterday at Vic Bigorre. Yesterday they took a position with their whole army near Tarbes, I believe principally with a view to see ours. We turned their right. They moved off as soon as we commenced our disposition for the attack, and we pursued them to within half a league of this place. They retired again in the night, and we have not fallen upon them at all to-day. The troops are well forwards towards the Garonne, and we move on to-morrow.

'Twenty leagues is too far for you to extend the 7th

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division, although I do not credit the accounts of the enemy's force opposite to you. They have numbers, certainly, but not of the kind that you have to apprehend if you do not extend your force.

'I have written to the Admiral again, and have informed him of the state of the fort of Gave. When you have the fleet in the river, and the more quick and easy communication by water, you may do what you please.

'I will desire Sir Robert Kennedy to leave Mr. Ogilvie with you.

'I beg you will tell the Mayor that, till I can get so forward as to protect the navigation of the Garonne, it is obvious that I cannot accomplish any objects of his application. He should have considered this matter before he proclaimed Louis XVIII.

'You will do well to keep your troops as clear of the town and as much collected as possible. If you cannot get them under cover in a suburb, or in some place in which they are well connected, put them in camp if the weather is at all favorable. I mention this, because if the Mayor's account be strictly true there will be most probably a counter revolution in the town, unless I should get on much faster than I believe I shall; or unless the town should be relieved by the navy entering the river, which I do not think they will. This is between ourselves.

'Your answer to the Duc d'Angoulême was quite correct. Prevent riot if you can; but you are not strong enough to master the town of Bordeaux, and therefore do not attempt it. On the other hand, they can do you no harm if you do not extend yourself too much, and you are not in the midst of them.

'You shall hear from me constantly. Any news from the interior will be most acceptable.

'I do not exactly know where the partisans are that the Mayor describes. We have got the better of those about Roquefort, &c.; and if you will write to Colonel Campbell at Roquefort he will, I dare say, put down this party that annoys the town of Bordeaux.

'But I beg that you will talk to the Duc d'Angoulême on this subject, and point out to him that the existence of these partisans, and the necessity of employing our troops to get

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the better of them, shows either that the spirit of the country is against him, or that there is very little authority in his partisans in the country.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether there are any symptoms of insurrection in La Vendée or elsewhere.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'SIR, 'Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

'I have this night received a letter from Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, in which his Lordship informs me that the enemy have re-occupied the fort of Gave, on the left bank of the Garonne at the entrance. It is unfortunate that His Majesty's ships were not ready to enter the river when we occupied the town of Bordeaux; although Lord Dalhousie tells me that Lord Cochrane was in the habit of entering and quitting the river when he pleased, notwithstanding the fire of the forts.

'You will be the best judge whether you can do so now. I am now moving towards, and hope soon to be in possession of, the head of the Garonne, and cannot extend to the mouth unless His Majesty's ships can enter the river.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à Tournay, ce 21 Mars, 1814.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 5 heures.

'Je vous envoie un *warrant* pour 60,000 *duros* à compte de votre *presupuesto*, que le Général Wimpffen, vous aura prié de faire faire différemment.

'Vous prendrez cette somme à Pasages; et, en attendant qu'elle vienne, faites moi dire si vous avez besoin de quelque avance.

Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To M. ——.

'MONSIEUR, à Tournay, ce 21 Mars, 1814.

'Depuis que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous voir hier au soir j'ai reçu la lettre incluse pour vous de la part de Don P. Vallejo. Je serais bien aise si je pouvais vous être de quelque utilité. Dans les circonstances du moment je ne le crois pas possible; et si vous désirez vous déclarer, je vous conseille d'aller à Bordeaux vous joindre avec Monseigneur le Duc d'Angoulême. 'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*M.——.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

'I have received your Lordship's letter of the 9th regarding the —— Ambassador's brother.

'As the aides de camp to British General Officers live with them, it is not very usual to ask a General Officer to take a person as his aide de camp. The same practice does not prevail in the Spanish service; and for this reason I have been very urgently pressed before to appoint —— —— to be my aide de camp.

'I am acquainted with him, and have no objection to him excepting that he is a person of a very indifferent military reputation; and, although I feel every inclination to gratify the —— ——, I do not think I ought to take a Spanish officer as my aide de camp, whose reputation was considered too bad to associate with the aides de camp of General ——.

'To his last application, in support of which he sent among others a letter from your Lordship, I answered, through a common friend, that if he would join his regiment, and do his duty for so long, and under such circumstances as that his reputation as an officer would be thought well of in the army, I would afterwards appoint him my aide de camp, otherwise I could not; instead of joining his regiment, I understand that he went to see his brother at Cordova.'

'Under these circumstances, it cannot be expected that I should appoint him to any situation on the staff, particularly not about me.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Mayor of Hagetmau.

'MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, 'à Tournay, ce 21 Mars, 1814.

'Je reçois votre lettre du 19. Vous aurez la bonté de faire arrêter Dupoy, ancien maire; Saubaigné, ex-Adjoint d'Hagetmau; et le nommé Mathieu, ex-employé des droits réunis; et tout autre que vous pourrez attraper, qui ont eu part dans l'affaire des partisans à Hagetmau le 18. Pour moi je suis en cela l'exemple des Généraux Français, et je fais pendre tous ceux qui font le métier de partisans, et je ferai brûler leurs maisons.

'Je vous recommande, Monsieur le Maire, très spécialement de veiller à la police de la commune. Je serais fâché d'être obligé de faire avancer des troupes pour maintenir la police sur les communications de l'armée.

'Si j'y suis obligé il faut que le pays pourvoie à leur entretien et nourriture.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire d'Hagetmau.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Pascal Vallejo.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Galan, ce 22 Mars, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 9, et j'ai envoyé à M. —— celle que vous lui avez écrite. J'ai eu le plaisir de le voir, et il dina avec moi avant hier à Tarbes.

'Les circonstances jusqu'à présent ne me paraissent pas favorables pour faire usage de ses talens. Vous savez qu'on traite toujours de la paix à Chatillon sur Seine; et je craindrais de le compromettre inutilement si je le mettais en avant sous les circonstances actuelles. C'est ce que je ne veux faire avec personne.

'Le Duc d'Angoulême est à Bordeaux, et cette ville s'est déclarée en faveur de la Maison de Bourbon; mais je ne vois pas que son exemple ait été suivi par d'autres.

'On m'a dit à Tarbes avant hier que le Roi avait passé Toulouse, allant en Catalogne. Je n'en ai pas des nouvelles de Toulouse, mais celui qui me l'a dit avait l'air de le savoir.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don Pascal Vallejo.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Duque del Infantado.

'MONSIEUR LE DUC, 'à Galan, ce 22 Mars, 1814.

'Le Général Wimpffen vous aura écrit sur l'habillement, &c., pour les Gardes Espagnoles; et je vous ecris seulement pour vous remercier de m'avoir communiqué la lettre de la Régence passée aux Cortes. Je l'ai lue avec la plus parfaite satisfaction.

'Vous verrez ce qui se passe de ce côté-ci. C'est assez amusant de chasser une armée Française en France même!

'J'ai eu la nouvelle à Tarbes avant hier au soir que le Roi avait passé Toulouse avec son frère et son oncle, allant en Catalogne.

'Je n'ai pas eu la nouvelle de Toulouse, mais celui qui me l'a dit paraissait le savoir. Dieu veuille que ce soit vrai!

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El Duque del Infantado.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Galan, 22nd March, 1814.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 14th. I am very much afraid that the real mischief is only now beginning in Spain.

'I was always certain that the conduct of the people of Madrid towards the Cortes would, after a short time, be the same as that of the people of Cadiz. No popular assembly can exist if it opens its galleries under any other system than that in use in England, unless the press is restrained.

'I heard at Tarbes the other day that the King had passed Toulouse on his return to Spain. I have not this report from Toulouse; but the persons who reported it appeared to know.

'I entertain no doubt that Buonaparte has been terribly beaten in an action fought near Laon with the Prussians on the 9th and 10th. Some say that he has retired to Orleans.

'Ever yours most affectionately.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I enclose a letter for Don P. Vallejo, one for the Duque del Infantado, and one for Don Blas de Ostolaza.'

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To Colonel Lord Charles Manners, 3rd Dragoons.

'My dear Lord Charles, 'Galan, 23rd March, 1814.

'I was quartered here last night, and am very much concerned to have received many complaints of the conduct of your brigade here on the preceding night. They destroyed as much forage as would have lasted them for a week; in numberless instances no receipts were given; and the soldiers plundered nearly every house they were in of linen, fowls, and every thing the people had.

'This conduct is not less injurious to those guilty of it than it is to the inhabitants and to the army who have to follow your march. Very little attention to their duty on the part of the officers, and any obedience to the orders of the army, must prevent it; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will call upon the commanding officers of regiments to make those under them attend to their duty and obey the orders given out.

'I beg, likewise, that upon the receipt of this note, the baggage of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and that of the women following the regiments, may be examined; and that those possessing any thing but regimental necessaries may be dealt by according to the rules of the service.

'I have desired the Adjutant General to send the account of what was plundered in this village by the brigade under your command, which I beg you will have paid for. I hope the officers will attend to what I have above written, and that I shall have no further reason to complain.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lord C. Manners.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, K.B.

'My dear General, 'Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

'I enclose a letter which I received from a gentleman at Tarbes, regarding the robbery of a mare at his house by some of your division, which I understand to be near Oleac.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will inquire about the mare and let me know the result.

'I likewise request you to send on the enclosed to Sir

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Stapleton Cotton, in order that he may inquire about the double barrelled gun, said to be taken by one of his servants. I conclude that he must have been quartered at the house.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose a list of officers recommended for promotion, and letters from the commanding officers of the regiments in which the vacancies have occurred. I likewise beg leave to transmit, for the favorable consideration of the Commander in Chief, a memorial from Lieut. Colonel Williamson. I am aware that it has not been usual to attend to applications of this description; but, from the peculiar circumstance of both his sons having been killed in action in the Peninsula, I am induced to submit the memorial to His Royal Highness's attention.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

'I have received your dispatch, No. 33, of the 15th inst. I beg that you will give directions that the castle of Alicante may be given over to the Spanish authorities, and that the detachments of the several regiments which are there in garrison may embark for Sicily, Gibraltar, or Pasages, in order to join their regiments.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.* 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

'The enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes on the 20th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced

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guard of the cavalry attached to Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps under Major General Fane, who attacked the enemy's rear guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them.

'I enclose Major General Fane's report to Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 13th light dragoons.

'The left and centre of the army are within two leagues of Toulouse, on the roads leading from Auch and this place. The right, under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, are on the road from St. Gaudens, at a greater distance; but they will be up to-morrow.

'I have no very recent report from Bordeaux, and do not know whether the squadron has yet arrived off the Garonne.

'I enclose a report from Mr. Deputy Commissary General Ogilvie, reporting the mode in which he seized an American privateer in the Garonne, which is highly creditable to him.

'I have no recent reports from Catalonia.

'I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations from the 7th to the 20th instant.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the operations from the 7th to the 20th March, 1814.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	4	3	41	21	51
Wounded . .	36	29	360	40	425
Missing . . .	4	1	33	34	38

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

'I think it proper to inform your Lordship that I have every reason to believe, from the reports which I have re-

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ceived, that King Ferdinand, his uncle, and his brother, have passed Toulouse on their way to Spain by Perpignan.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have received Lieut. General W. Clinton's answer to my orders of the 4th of March, a copy of which I forwarded to your Lordship, and which were in conformity with your Lordship's instructions to me.

'The Lieutenant General informs me, however, that the greatest part of the transport tonnage having been ordered away by Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, with a view to his Lordship's expedition to Italy, it is not in his power to carry into execution that part of the instructions which refers to the removal of the troops from Tarragona to Sicily and Gibraltar.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'St. Lys, 26th March, 1814.

'Since I wrote to you on the 18th we attacked the enemy's rear guard at Vic Bigorre on the 19th, and we had a partial affair with their whole army at Tarbes on the 20th, and were very near catching them in a terrible situation. We have since followed them, and our posts are now within two leagues of Toulouse.

'We have had a good deal of rain, and I fear the Garonne is too full and large for our bridge; if not, we shall be in that town, I hope, immediately. Hill is on the great road from St. Gaudens; Beresford on that from Auch; and I am between them.

'I have no late news from England. I enclose the French papers of the 19th and 20th, and the last *white cockade* news. I do not understand the position at Rheims and

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Châlons, particularly after the defeat at Laon, which appears to be certain.

'I shall be glad to hear how you are going on. The sappers and engineers shall march forthwith, and I will send you some volunteer engineers from the line.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.'

'I send you a duplicate of my letter of the 18th, in case you should not have received it.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'St. Lys, 27th March, 1814.

'I have this day received your letter of the 18th; and I am quite concerned that you should have attributed my having omitted to write to you lately to any but the real cause: more occupation for my time than was convenient to me. Since I have entered France I have had more business than usual; and the Duc d'Angoulême and the emigrants, and an agent who was here from the Prince Royal of Sweden, occupied much more of my leisure than was quite fair to others. I am generally on horseback all day, and when I do write it is after dinner. I do not write, therefore, more than is absolutely necessary; and if I did not write to you, it was because I had nothing to tell you that you would not see in the dispatches.

'I was not aware that there was any material difference of opinion between us on any point; and if there had been, I can assure you that it would not have prevented my writing to you if I had had any thing important to inform you of, or if I had had more leisure.

'In regard to Don J. Luyando's declaration in the Cortes, I was never exactly aware what it was. In a former letter I communicated to you my opinion of the existing Government, and I told you what had passed between me and Alava about them. I have since had still farther reason to be satisfied with their political conduct upon a proposition made by Suchet to deliver up the forts and withdraw the garrisons from Catalonia.

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'However, I believe the whole discussion will be at an end soon, if it is not so already; as you will have heard that King Ferdinand passed Toulouse on the 18th on his way to Spain. I have heard within these two days that Napoleon had sent a messenger after him in order to stop him; but I have no reason to believe this report to be true.

'I hope to pass the Garonne this night, and to be in possession of Toulouse to-morrow or next day.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'SIR, 'Seysses, 29th March, 1814.

'I had only this day the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's commands of the 18th and 24th instant; and as they relate to several points on which I wish to express myself with precision, and as I write with most facility in English, I take the liberty of addressing your Royal Highness in that language,

'I am much concerned to find that the statement which I had repeatedly the honor of making to your Royal Highness of the principles on which I was determined to act in regard to the cause of your Royal Highness's family in France, had made so little impression on your Royal Highness's mind, as that your Royal Highness did not perceive, till you had read my letter of the 16th, that the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux was not consistent with what I had declared to your Royal Highness. This circumstance renders caution on my part more than ever necessary. I am not acting as an individual; I am at the head of the army, and the confidential agent of three independent nations; and supposing that as an individual I could submit to have my views and intentions in such a case misrepresented, as the General of the Allied army I cannot.

'I enclose to your Royal Highness the copy of a paper given, I believe, by your Royal Highness to Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, which shows the consequences of these misrepresentations. I occupied Bordeaux with a detachment of the army in the course of my operations, and

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certain persons in the city of Bordeaux, contrary to my advice and opinion, thought proper to proclaim King Louis XVIII. These persons have made no exertion whatever; they have not subscribed a shilling for the support of the cause, and they have not raised a single soldier; and then, because I do not extend the posts of the army under my command beyond what I think proper and convenient, and their properties and families are exposed, not on account of their exertions in the cause (for they have made none), but on account of their premature declaration contrary to my advice, I am to be blamed, and, in a manner, called to account.

'My experience of revolutionary wars taught me what I had to expect, and induced me to warn your Royal Highness not to be in a hurry.

'I beg your Royal Highness to tell the writer of this paper, and all such persons, that no power on earth shall induce me to depart from what I conceive to be my duty towards the Sovereigns whom I am serving; and that I will not risk even a company of infantry to save properties and families placed in a state of danger contrary to my advice and opinion.

'In reply to your Royal Highness's letter of the 24th instant, and upon the whole of this subject, I have to state that I earnestly hope your Royal Highness will shape your conduct, and your Royal Highness's counsellors will advise you to draw your proclamations and declarations in such manner as that I may not be under the necessity of declaring by proclamation what my opinions and principles have invariably been, and what I have repeatedly declared to your Royal Highness.

'1st. I consider your Royal Highness free to act exactly as your Royal Highness may think proper, without consulting my opinion in any manner. All that I ask is, that neither my name, nor the name nor the authority of the allied Governments, may be adduced, more particularly when I am not consulted; or, if consulted, when I have given my opinion against the measure adopted.

'2nd. I told your Royal Highness that, if any great town or extensive district should declare itself in favor of your Royal Highness's family, I would interfere in no manner

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with the government of that town or district; and that, if there was a general declaration throughout the country in favor of your House, I should deliver into your hands the government of the whole country which should have been evacuated by our armies. The fact is, that the declaration even at Bordeaux is not unanimous: that the spirit has not spread elsewhere, not even into La Vendée, nor in any part that I know of occupied by the army. The events in my contemplation, therefore, have not occurred; and I should be guilty of a gross breach of my duty to the allied Sovereigns and of cruelty to the inhabitants of the country, if I were to deliver them over to your Royal Highness prematurely or contrary to their inclinations.

'I have never interfered in any manner with the government of the town of Bordeaux: and I recommend it to your Royal Highness to withdraw M. de Carrère from the department des Landes. I wish that it had not been necessary for me to write as I did to M. de Tholouset; and it will be very disagreeable to me to take any step which shall mark more strongly a want of understanding between your Royal Highness and me: but I cannot allow the honor and character of the allied Sovereigns or my own to be doubted even for a moment.

'3rd. I entertain no doubt whatever, that when once there is any declaration in favor of the cause of your Royal Highness's family, it is important that it should be general; and I sincerely wish it was so.

'But I can interfere in no manner to produce this general declaration; nay, more, I must, as an honest man, acquaint all those who shall talk to me upon the subject with the state of affairs between the allies and the existing Government of France, as I have done to this moment.

'I do not recollect any particular conversation between M. de Viel Castel and me in relation to Pau, excepting to the purport and on the principles above recited.

'It is not in my power, under existing circumstances, to make your Royal Highness the advance of money you desire; and indeed, after what has passed, I doubt whether I do not exceed the line of my duty in affording your cause any countenance or support whatever.

'In answer to the note enclosed by your Royal Highness,

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drawn by your Royal Highness's council in the name of your Royal Highness, it appears to me to be written in the same erroneous view with the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux.

'The object of the note is to show that I am bound to support the operations of your Royal Highness's Government by the military power of the army, because your Royal Highness entered the country with the army, and I have been the passive spectator of the declaration of a part of the city of Bordeaux in favor of your Royal Highness's family. If I am to be bound by such means to employ the army in this manner, it is still more incumbent upon me than it was before to be cautious as to the degree of encouragement (and to speak plainly, permission) I shall give to the measures taken by your Royal Highness's adherents, to induce the people in any district occupied by the army to declare in your Royal Highness's favor.

'I must say also that it is a curious demand to make upon me, who, in any light, can only be considered as an ally, to furnish troops to support the operations of your Royal Highness's civil Government; when I ought to have a right to expect military assistance from your Royal Highness against the common enemy.

'In answer to this note I must tell your Royal Highness that, until I shall see a general and free declaration of the people in favor of your Royal Highness's family, such as I know they are disposed and pant for an opportunity to make, I will not give the assistance of the troops under my command to support any system of taxation or of civil government which your Royal Highness may attempt to establish; and I hope your Royal Highness will not attempt to establish such a system beyond Bordeaux.

'In regard to the notes upon tobacco, salt, and colonial produce, I will consider of them, and will give your Royal Highness an answer by an early opportunity.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême.*'

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To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'Sir, 'Seynes, 30th March, 1814.'

'Since I had the honor of addressing your Royal Highness last night, I have received the enclosed letters from the Mayor and Sous Préfet of Dax, which will show your Royal Highness the effect produced in the country by the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux, and the other measures since adopted by your Royal Highness.

'It appears plainly by these papers that it was generally understood throughout the country that the allies were pledged to give protection to those who should declare in favor of your Royal Highness's family, an understanding directly inconsistent with the fact; and which I must take the earliest opportunity of setting right.

'I am not able to do much to forward your Royal Highness's views, and am very desirous of avoiding to do any thing to injure them; and I wish to leave to your Royal Highness to determine the mode in which the truth shall be made known, as it must be made known to the public. I must inform your Royal Highness, however, that, if I am not acquainted, in ten days, that some mode has been adopted by your Royal Highness of contradicting the objectionable parts of the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux, I must publicly contradict them myself.

'Your Royal Highness will, I hope, do me the justice to believe that I should not have pressed this matter so seriously upon your attention if I did not think it necessary; and that it is not probable I should ever have had a difference of opinion with your Royal Highness if I had been treated with common fairness, or with truth, by the Mayor of Bordeaux.

'I transmit for your Royal Highness's information the copy of my answer to the Mayor of Dax.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Mayor of Dax.

'MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, 'à Seysses, ce 30 Mars, 1814.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir vos lettres du 21 et 22.

'Je ne connais aucun motif que vous ayez à craindre la proscription pour votre contrée et les familles des fonctionnaires publics qui servent sous mes ordres. Vous ne faites que votre devoir comme bon citoyen en continuant de remplir vos fonctions; et soyez sûr que je ne vous demanderai rien qui puisse vous compromettre envers le Gouvernement de la France, et que, tant que vous ferez seulement ce que je vous demanderai, vous ne serez nullement sujet à un esprit de réaction ni de vengeance.

'Je ne peux pas répondre si positivement sur les démarches dans lesquelles vous pourriez être entrainé sans me consulter. C'est l'affaire des autres, et pas la mienne; et je n'en réponds nullement.

'En réponse à votre lettre du 22, dans laquelle vous me dites que plusieurs fonctionnaires publics à Dax avaient refusé de continuer leurs fonctions depuis qu'ils ont appris, par ma lettre écrite au Maire de St. Sever, que je ne promettais aucune protection à ceux qui auraient émis leurs vœux en faveur de Louis XVIII., je vous prie de faire dire à ces Messieurs que je ne désire pas qu'ils continuent à servir s'ils ne le désirent pas. Mais vous aurez la bonté de dire à ces Messieurs que, s'ils ne veulent pas remplir leurs fonctions, il faut qu'ils quittent le territoire occupé par l'armée sous mes ordres, et qu'ils aillent où est l'ennemi, parceque je ne veux pas leur permettre de rester sur les derrières de l'armée.

'Je vous prie donc de me faire savoir leurs noms et les fonctions qu'ils remplissent, et s'ils veulent continuer leurs fonctions, ou s'ils ont quitté Dax selon mes ordres.

'Je vous prie d'avoir bien soin de la tranquillité publique, et je prends cette occasion de vous prévenir que, si je suis dans le cas de faire avancer des troupes pour la conservation de la tranquillité, les communes qui m'auront obligé de faire cette démarche seront obligées de pourvoir à leur solde et entretien.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de Dax.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord. 'Seyssel, 30th March, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose a return of clothing and equipments which were purchased by my directions, by the Commissary General, at the prices set opposite to each article, of the Governor of Santoña: and I beg to be favored with your Lordship's commands, whether the amount paid is to remain as a charge against the public.

'These articles were part of the cargo of the *Margaret* transport, the master of which put into the port of Santoña, conceiving it to be in the hands of the allies.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY. 'Seyssel, 31st March, 1814.

'I have this day received a letter of the 23rd from the Minister at War, in which he informs me that General Zayas had arrived at Madrid, to announce the early arrival of the King. He says, however, that he thinks it probable that Suchet will prevent the King from moving forward till the French garrisons in Spain shall have been sent to him.

'The Minister at War had already apprised me of a proposition from Suchet to evacuate the forts, on condition that the garrisons should be sent to join him, an arrangement which I had earnestly desired might not be adopted, as it would tend to reinforce the enemy's army opposed to me with a considerable body of the best troops. The Minister at War, however, appears to apprehend, in his letter of the 23rd, the necessity of the release of these garrisons, for the sake of the public tranquillity.

'I have again written to remonstrate against the measure; and I shall be obliged to you if you will see my letter, and do every thing you can to prevent it. The Government have behaved remarkably well upon this occasion.

'The weather has been so bad, and the Garonne is so full and rapid, that I have not yet been able to pass that river.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Seysses, 31st March, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23rd inst.; and I sincerely congratulate the Regency upon the expected early return of His Majesty.

'I beg to refer you to my letter of the 17th, for my opinion of the consequences likely to result from the enemy being permitted to withdraw their troops from the fortresses in Catalonia and Valencia on any terms excepting on those of being prisoners of war.

'By a letter of the 18th, which I have from Lieut. General W. Clinton, he informs me that he proposes to avail himself of the discretion which I had left with him to remain in Catalonia. I have besides to inform your Excellency that the disposable force remaining in Catalonia, exclusive of the Anglo Sicilian corps, is as per margin. This is besidesthe troops of the 2nd army employed in the blockade of Tortosa, and the forts in the kingdom of Valencia.

'But besides these forces, I this day propose to your Excellency to move the army of reserve of Andalusia into Catalonia.

'I certainly had a right to expect that the decrees of the Cortes on the subject of capitulations of the enemy should be put strictly in execution; but, whatever the Regency may determine on this subject, I am convinced that their motive is a just one, and I shall remain satisfied.

'I hope your Excellency will give me the earliest intimation of the determination of Government on this interesting subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I will do all I can for Captain Blair, and I think it possible that I may get him exchanged. I have not, however, yet been able to get any one exchanged excepting on the spot.

'We have not been able yet to get across the Garonne. I yesterday sent Hill across that river, and up the Arriège to

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the bridge of Cintegabelle, but the roads from thence are so bad that it is impossible to use them, and I have brought him back.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Highness Prince Metternich.

'à Seysses, près de Toulouse,

'MONSIEUR LE PRINCE, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Altesse m'a écrite en me transmettant, par les ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale, les decorations de l'Ordre de Marie Thérèse.

'Je prie votre Altesse d'en accepter mes remercimens aussi bien que pour les paroles obligeantes dont elle a accompagné l'exécution des ordres de Sa Majesté.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Prince de Metternich.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Seysses, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 26, et je ferai passer celle pour Masséna.

'Je vous envoie une lettre du Chevalier de Laffitte sur le Monsieur qui vous a donné la lettre adressée au Général Hill. Votre Altesse Royale verra qu'elle ne peut pas s'y fier. Qu'il n'ait pas ouvert la lettre adressée au Général Hill cela ne prouve rien puisqu'il savait ce qu'elle contenait.

'Je n'ai pas pu encore passer la Garonne; mais le retour du beau temps me fait espérer que je la passerai tout de suite. 'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I am much flattered by the attention of the Government to my repeated reports in favor of General Giron, and to my former recommendation of him to be made a Lieutenant General.

'I beg leave, however, to draw your attention to my

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recommendation at the same period of the Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen, the Chief of the Staff on the field, with whose conduct and assistance upon all occasions I have had so much reason to be pleased; and of the Mariscal de Campo the Principe de Anglona, for the same rank. Both these officers have repeatedly served with distinction, and are highly deserving of favor.

'I likewise take the liberty of enclosing a memorial from the Brigadier Ezpeleta, who has long, and still commands, a division in the 4th army in the field, with great credit to himself and advantage to the public.

'I recommended him for promotion for his conduct on the 31st August last, in the battle of San Marcial. He again distinguished himself on the 7th October, in the battle fought on the passage of the Bidasoa; and I have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct on every occasion.

'I beg leave again to draw your attention to him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Bunbury.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 16th; and I beg you will tell Lord Bathurst that I am very much obliged to his Lordship for the care he takes to supply us with money.

'The Government will, I hope, feel the good effects of the supply in the diminished expenses of the army. We have the full ration for an infantry soldier now at 9*d.*, and that for a horse at 15*d.*, and have better and more wholesome food for both, and the price is more likely to fall than to rise, if we are supplied with money, and can keep clear of the contractors.

'You are quite right to put no faith in reports from the coast of France. There are more false reports in France than even in Spain. In fact, between the Government, and those who detest the Government, there is no truth in France. I have been told twenty times that Buonaparte was dead, that he had died of a wound, was poisoned, was dead of the gravel, &c. &c., that the Congress was dissolved, that there was an insurrection in La Vendée, in Brittany, &c. &c., the whole being false.

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'As to the Bourbon party, I have no hesitation in saying, that if the Allies were to declare for the Bourbons the whole country would be with them. The most anxious for their restoration, however, *craignent diablement la corde*, and do not like to move unless certain of powerful protection. This is the real cause of the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux, which I shall make him and the Duc d'Angoulême contradict, or I will contradict it myself in a proclamation, let the consequences be what they may. I will send the Secretary of State, by this opportunity, copies of some more papers on this subject, if I can get them copied in time, as I apprehend this proclamation will create a good deal of discussion.

'Sir Thomas Graham is very unfortunate. However, night attacks upon good troops are seldom successful*.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Bunbury.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. Lord Bathurst has desired to know whether we could use the port of Bordeaux. There has been a good deal of delay in the arrival of the fleet, which had not arrived on the 26th, and we cannot get possession of the forts in the river till the fleet arrives. These operations may take time; and, upon the whole, I believe it would be best to wait to use the harbour till we shall send word from hence that it is open.'

PROCLAMATION. N°. 31.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

'1°. Les maires, ayant sous leurs ordres les gardes communales, sont responsables envers le Commandant en Chef pour la tranquillité de leurs communes respectives; et ils feront désarmer tous ceux qu'ils suspecteront avoir l'intention de l'interrompre.

'2°. Le Commandant en Chef fait savoir aux habitans du pays que les loix de la guerre ne permettent pas que l'habitant demeurant dans son village fasse en même temps le métier de soldat. Il faut que ceux qui désirent être soldats aillent servir dans les rangs ennemis; et que ceux qui désirent vivre tranquillement chez eux, sous la protection du Commandant en Chef, ne portent pas les armes.

* The attack upon Berg-op-zoon.

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3°. Le Commandant en Chef ne permettra à qui que ce soit de faire les deux métiers; et toute personne non militaire qui sera trouvée en armes sur les derrières de l'armée (excepté ceux dans les gardes communales employées sous les ordres du maire de la commune, par la permission du Commandant en Chef, énoncée de la manière dite en sa proclamation du 23 Février, No. 18) sera jugée selon les loix militaires, et traitée de la manière que les Généraux ennemis ont traité les Espagnols et les Portugais.

4°. Le Commandant en Chef espère que, comme jusqu'à présent, la tranquillité publique ne sera pas interrompue; et que la droiture et l'activité des magistrats, et le bon sens des gentilhommes et des citoyens du pays, l'aideront à diminuer les maux de la guerre, malgré les efforts des malveillans et des intéressés à les augmenter. Mais il fait savoir que, s'il vient à être dans le cas de faire avancer des troupes pour conserver la tranquillité publique sur les derrières de l'armée, les frais de l'entretien et de la subsistance de telles troupes seront à la charge du district qui les aura rendu nécessaires.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. General Sir John Hope, with one from the Hon. Major General Colville, and one from Major General Hay, complaining of the conduct of Major ——, of the 2nd batt. —th regiment, and stating his unfitness to command a battalion.

'I have ordered him to go and reside at Pasages till His Royal Highness's orders shall be received.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'Lieut. Colonel G. Napier of the 52nd is very anxious to get a Lieut. Colonelcy and the command of a regiment; he is a very good officer, who has lost his arm in the service, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will forward his views.

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'I shall likewise be much obliged to you if you will recommend to His Royal Highness young Francis Russell, Lord William's son, for a company; he is a Lieutenant in the Fusileers, and a very fine young man, about whom I am much interested; he is now aide de camp to Sir Lowry Cole.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 16th March, regarding the recommendations for the medals for the battle of Vitoria. I make a distinction between a general action in which we pursue the enemy from the ground, and one in a defensive position. This distinction is fairly deducible from the different nature of the operations.

'In the former it is very difficult to tell who is, and who is not, engaged in musketry. All are at times, to a certain degree, exposed to it; and I perfectly recollect seeing the Household Brigade at one time in a situation in the pursuit in which they were so. In an action in a defensive position, there are always some troops so situated as to have no share whatever in the action; some may be at the distance of miles from it, and in those cases I apply the rule strictly. In actions such as Salamanca and Vitoria, I do not.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'The enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th inst. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne as a *tête de pont*, which they occupy in considerable force; and the remainder of the army is in the town or immediately behind it. The great fall of rain in the course of the last and the beginning of this week, and the melting of the snow in the mountains, has increased the river to such a degree, and rendered the current so rapid, as to frustrate all our endeavors to lay our bridge below the town. I made Sir Rowland Hill cross the Garonne, above the junc-

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tion of the Arriège, yesterday morning, and march upon Cintegabelle, where there is a bridge over the latter river. But the same causes have so entirely destroyed the roads on the right of the Arriège, as to render it impracticable to manœuvre the army on that side of Toulouse. I have, therefore, ordered Sir Rowland to return; and I hope to be able to cross the river below Toulouse in a few days.

'According to my last accounts from Bordeaux, of the 26th, His Majesty's ships had not yet entered the river.

'Nothing of importance has occurred lately in Catalonia.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I think it proper to send your Lordship copies of the enclosed papers, in order that your Lordship may be acquainted with all that has passed on the subject of the declaration of the city of Bordeaux in favor of Louis XVIII.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

'I have been informed by Lieut. Colonel Sir H. Sullivan that the commanding officer of His Majesty's ship *Pyramus* had sent to England to apprise the Government that the fortress of Santoña had capitulated, and that the capitulation had been sent to me to be ratified.

'Lest this information should induce vessels to run into Santoña, or His Majesty's Government to order the discontinuance of the naval blockade, I beg to inform your Lordship that I have not consented to the capitulation, because it stipulated that the garrison were to return to France, under an engagement not to serve for one year, unless previously exchanged.

'Such an engagement, recently made at Jaca, has been violated by the enemy; and, having refused to consent to the evacuation of the fortresses of Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñiscola, and Murviedro, I did not think it proper to set at liberty the garrison of Santoña, more particularly as it

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may be hoped that the season is now passed in which the possession of Santoña would have been important.

'I write to the senior naval officer of the coast, to request that the blockade of Santoña may be rigorously kept; and I hope that your Lordship will give orders that he may be supplied with the means of keeping it, otherwise the circulation of the report of the capitulation of the place may cause the capture of many vessels.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Seysses, 2nd April, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 26th, for which I am very much obliged to you.

'The river has been so full and rapid, that we have not yet been able to cross it; but the weather has now been fair for two days, and I hope that, though badly provided with pontoons, we shall be able to cross in a day or two.

'If your position was on the 26th as described to the Quarter Master General by Colonel Abercromby on the 16th, I think it answers my views perfectly. I should think Admiral Penrose, who sailed from Pasages on the 24th, must have arrived, and that he will have experienced no difficulty in entering the river.

'I enclose a report which Marshal Sir William Beresford received of the conduct of the Mayor of La Teste, in refusing to allow the person who had been sent with his letter to proceed to the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the offing. When your Lordship shall send in that direction, you will take that mayor prisoner, and send him to my head quarters.

'If mayors of villages are each to have a military force sent to them to receive their formal surrender, they must be considered as military men, and must be made prisoners of war. I shall treat them accordingly, and will send Monsieur le Maire de La Teste a prisoner of war to England when he shall fall into my hands.

'The enclosed report, and the above paragraph of my

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letter, may as well be translated, printed, and circulated. It will save a good deal of trouble.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose a letter for Señor Zuaznabar, a Spanish gentleman, which I shall be obliged to you if you will send to him.'

To Captain Hall, R.N.

'SIR, 'Seysses, 2nd April, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th ultimo, and am much obliged to you for the information which it contains.

'I have not thought proper to consent to the capitulation of Santoña; and as I understand that the Captain of His Majesty's ship *Pyramus* has sent home a report that that place had capitulated, and as many vessels may consequently be induced to run in there, I beg you to take care that the blockade of Santoña be not discontinued.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Hall, H.M.S. Kangaroo.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Seysses, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

'Je ne vous ai pas écrit depuis quelque temps, espérant toujours pouvoir vous dire que votre destination avait été fixée; mais je n'ai pas encore arrangé avec le Gouvernement si vous irez en Catalogne avec votre armée, ou si vous viendrez prendre le commandement de la 3me armée ici. En attendant j'ai fait marcher la 3me armée; et, si vous devez la rejoindre, vous pourrez aisément l'attraper en passant par Roncesvalles.

'Je n'ai pas pu encore passer la Garonne, elle est si grossie; mais je l'espère en peu de jours.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To the Mayor of St. Sever.

'Au Quartier Général,
'MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 23 Mars.

'Je n'ai rien à ajouter à la lettre que je vous ai écrite le 18.

'Je n'ai nulle raison de croire que le Congrès n'est pas toujours séant à Chatillon, ni que les Puissances Alliées, entr'autres celles dont j'ai l'honneur de commander les armées, ne sont pas toujours disposées à faire la paix avec le Gouvernement actuel de la France.

'Je ne peux pas donc m'engager à protéger ceux qui auraient fait la démarche qu'on vous propose de faire; et je ne peux ni conseiller ni ordonner qu'on fasse une démarche qui pourrait compromettre très sérieusement les individus.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de St. Sever.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Mayor of Bordeaux.

'MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, 'à Seysses, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

'Un Français, nommé Louis Oudinot, se disant Général de Division, a été pris dernièrement en Grenade en Espagne, et, ayant été examiné, a fait une déclaration, dans laquelle il se dit employé par le Gouvernement Français de concert avec plusieurs personnes en Espagne.

'Il se dit né à Bordeaux, et qu'il est marié à une certaine Juliana de Montecuculi; et le Gouvernement Espagnol, désirant vérifier la chose, m'a prié d'y faire faire enquête à Bordeaux.

'J'y employe Don Joaquim Zuaznabar, qui aura l'honneur de vous présenter cette lettre; et je vous prie, Monsieur le Maire, de lui donner toutes les facilités pour pouvoir verifier ce qui en est, et de lui aider autant qu'il sera en votre pouvoir.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de Bordeaux.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To M. ——.

'MONSIEUR, 'Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai reçu vos deux lettres, relativement à votre jument et votre fusil; et, ayant fait toutes les perquisitions possibles, je suis fâché de vous dire que je ne trouve ni l'une ni l'autre.

'Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez envoyer au quartier général la personne qui sait où est la jument, et aussi la personne qui connait celui qui a pris le fusil. Elles peuvent venir ici en toute sûreté; et je vous promets que, si vos propriétés peuvent se trouver elles vous seront rendues.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*M. ——.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Colomiers, 3rd April, 1814.

'I had this day the satisfaction of receiving your Excellency's dispatch of the 28th March, announcing the arrival of the King at Gerona; and I beg leave to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon this event, and of requesting you to lay before the Regency my congratulations upon this fortunate result of their labors and exertions.

'I am much obliged to you for the information regarding the garrisons in Catalonia and Valencia.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'à Grenade, ce 7 Avril, 1814.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 6 heures du soir.

'Je reçois votre lettre et celle du Général Ezpeleta dans ce moment, et je donne les ordres que la division Légère quitte les quartiers en question de suite; j'avais donné ordre positif qu'ils ne se mêlent pas de vos quartiers.

'Je vous prie d'avoir la bonté de me faire dire toujours au moment quand chose pareille arrivera, et quand vous trouvez des soldats de l'armée Anglaise ou Portugaise dans les quartiers ordonnés pour l'armée Espagnole de me les envoyer prisonniers.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Grenade, 7th April, 1814.

'I have the honor to inform you that, an opportunity having offered of passing the Garonne on the 3rd instant, a bridge was laid immediately above this town on the 4th, and the 3rd, 4th, and 6th divisions of infantry, and Major General Lord Edward Somerset's, Major General Ponsonby's, and Colonel Vivian's brigades of cavalry crossed. The bad weather, however, which had recommenced on the night of the 3rd, and has continued ever since, obliged me to take up the bridge on the night of the 4th, and I have not yet been able to lay it again.

'The enemy continue in and about Toulouse, and have made no movement either against Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, who remains opposite the suburb on the left bank, or the corps thrown over to the right of the river on the 4th.

'The enemy evacuated Gerona, Olot, and Palamos, in Catalonia, on the 9th and 10th instant; but Marshal Suchet still remained at the head of a force in Catalonia on the 24th.

'I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that King Ferdinand crossed the Fluvia, and arrived at Gerona, the head quarters of General Copons, on the 24th ultimo.

'According to the last accounts from Bordeaux, Admiral Penrose entered the Gironde on the 28th ultimo.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Grenade, 7th April, 1814.

'Your Lordship will have observed by my report of this day that the King of Spain has arrived in Spain.

'Marshal Suchet has shown a great anxiety to draw the French garrisons from the fortresses of Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñiscola, and Murviedro, still held by the enemy, but retaining Figueras and Rosas; and about the 7th and 8th of last month he made a proposition to General Copons for that purpose. The Spanish Government having referred

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this proposition to my consideration, I wrote the letter of which I enclose the draft on the 17th ultimo.

'General Zayas subsequently arrived at Madrid on the 24th March, bringing a letter from the King of the 13th. As he passed Figueras, Marshal Suchet informed him that he should consider it his duty to retain His Majesty as an hostage for the safety of the French garrisons till he should receive farther orders; and the Spanish Government having again referred the subject for my consideration in a letter, of which I enclose the copy, I wrote the answer, of which I enclose the draft.

'His Majesty, however, arrived at Gerona on the 24th, with his uncle, Don Antonio; his brother, Don Carlos, having been detained at Figueras.

'In the course of this correspondence, it has been obvious to me that General Copons is very desirous of giving up the garrisons; and from the detention of the Infante Don Carlos, to whom I understand that His Majesty is much attached, it is most probable either that His Majesty has made an engagement that these garrisons shall be restored, or that he will use his influence that they may be restored immediately.

'They amount to about 20,000 men, which, with 12,000 or 14,000 stated to be still in the field in Catalonia, will make an addition to Marshal Soult's army, with which it would be difficult for this army, in its present state, to contend.

'In the mean time, I have to inform your Lordship that Lieut. General W. Clinton, being aware of these circumstances, and General Copons having informed him that he could not maintain and cover the blockade of Barcelona if he should withdraw from Catalonia, has thought it best to defer to obey my orders of the 4th of March.

'Under these circumstances, I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the state of this army, particularly to that of that most important branch of it, the British infantry. Your Lordship has been informed by my dispatch of the 20th ultimo what troops are employed at Bayonne, and what at Bordeaux; and you will see what remains to be opposed to the united armies of Marshals Soult and Suchet if the garrisons should be set free.

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'Adverting to the state in which this army took the field in May last, to the number of actions in which it has been engaged, and to the small reinforcements it has received, it is a matter of astonishment that it should now be so strong. But there are limits to the numbers with which it can contend; and I am convinced your Lordship would not wish to see the safety and honor of this handful of brave men depend upon the doubtful exertions and discipline of an undue proportion of Spanish troops.

'I draw your Lordship's attention particularly to this subject, from observing in the newspapers that not only the militia battalions had been sent to Holland, as announced by your Lordship, but that battalions of detachments had been formed of the recruits belonging to regiments in this army, and were likewise destined for the same service.

'The service in Holland may doubtless be more important to the national interests than that in this country; but I hope it will be considered that that which is most important of all is not to lose the brave army which has struggled through its difficulties for nearly six years.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. Since writing the above, I have learned that the Infante Don Carlos has joined the King.'

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à St. Jory, ce 9 Avril, 1814.

'M. d'Auteiul est venu ici hier pour me faire savoir qu'une personne dans la confiance du Roi lui avait fait dire pour ma connaissance que Napoléon avait envoyé à Bordeaux le nommé —— —— pour assassiner votre Altesse Royale.

'Votre Altesse Royale jugera si ce rapport peut-être vrai; en attendant je conseille à votre Altesse Royale de faire consigner ce —— à la police de Bordeaux, afin que, s'il y arrive, il soit arrêté.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 24, et je répondrai dans peu de temps à la note rélative aux douanes.

'Je n'ai rien à dire sur le départment du Gers. Je ne

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connais pas l'inclination de ce pays, et si on m'en parle, je m'expliquerai comme je l'ai déjà fait; et j'aurai soin d'expliquer la fausseté de la proclamation du Maire de Bordeaux. Je compte faire la même chose en entrant à Toulouse; car je ne peux pas souffrir qu'on me croie l'auteur de la supercherie qui a été mise en œuvre à Bordeaux.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

'The enemy evacuated the town last night. We had nearly surrounded them; and they had no road open but that of Carcassone.

'We had a very severe affair with them the day before yesterday in the rear of the town. I attacked them with the 6th and 4th divisions, and the Spaniards. The latter gave way: the affair was very long, and the 6th division in particular lost a good many men; the 3rd division likewise suffered a good deal in an attack intended to be a false one, but which was pushed too forward.

'I am anxious to hear how you are getting on.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

'We entered this place this day, after a very severe affair with the enemy the day before yesterday, in which we defeated them completely. The 6th and 4th divisions, and the Spaniards, were principally engaged. The 3rd division likewise lost a good many men in an attack intended to be a false one.

'I have received your letters to the 6th, and congratulate you upon your affair near Etauliers. I trust that you will have experienced no difficulty in getting from the ships, and from Bordeaux, all that you want for the attack of Blaye. That is the most important object of your attention.

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'I beg you to inform the Admiral of our situation, and congratulate him from me on the success of the boats in the Garonne. I am most anxious to hear from him that the navigation of the river is open to our transports, &c.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.*'

To the Municipality of Toulouse *.

'MESSIEURS, 'à Toulouse, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

'En entrant dans votre ville il faut que je vous rappelle que j'ai envahi la France à la tête des armées alliées de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et de leurs Altesses Royales le Prince Régent d'Angleterre et le Prince Régent de Portugal, en conséquence de la guerre injuste que le Gouvernement actuel de la France a faite à ces puissances, et des succès militaires de ces mêmes armées.

'L'objet des Gouvernemens que j'ai l'honneur de servir a toujours été la paix; une paix fondée sur l'indépendance de leurs états respectifs, et de toutes les puissances de l'Europe; et j'ai toute raison de croire que les Ambassadeurs de ces Augustes Souverains sont à présent engagés, de concert avec leurs alliés du nord de l'Europe, à Chatillon sur Seine, à négocier une telle paix s'il est possible de l'atteindre avec le Gouvernement actuel de la France.

'Je vois que la ville de Toulouse, comme beaucoup d'autres villes de la France, contient des personnes qui désirent suivre l'exemple de Bordeaux, de secouer le joug sous lequel la France a souffert pendant tant d'années, et d'aider à la restauration de la Maison legitime des Bourbons, sous le Gouvernement de laquelle la France a prospéré pendant plusieurs siècles. C'est à eux à décider si, d'après ce que je viens de leur annoncer, et ce que j'avais fait

* *L'Adjoint du Maire de la Ville de Toulouse à Son Excellence le Marquis de Wellington.*

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'Ce 12 Avril, 1814.

'Au nom du peuple de Toulouse, que cette heureuse circonstance nous fait doublement apprécier le bonheur de représenter, nous vous supplions à faire agréer à notre cher Roi Louis XVIII. les hommages d'amour et de respect que vingt ans de souffrance n'ont fait qu'accroitre, de recevoir en son nom la clef de sa bonne ville, et d'agréer, Monseigneur, la reconnaissance sans bornes que votre conduite grande, généreuse, et sans exemple dans l'histoire, vous a acquise.'

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annoncer à la ville de Bordeaux, avant que d'y laisser entrer les troupes, ils veulent se déclarer. S'ils le font il sera de mon devoir de les considérer comme alliés, et de leur donner tous les secours en mon pouvoir, tant que la guerre durera. Mais il est également de mon devoir de leur faire savoir que, si la paix se fait avec le Gouvernement actuel de la France, il ne sera plus en mon pouvoir de leur donner secours ou assistance quelconque.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*La Municipalité de Toulouse.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Toulouse, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai le plaisir de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que je suis entré à Toulouse aujourd'hui à la suite d'une bataille que j'ai donnée à l'ennemi avant hier avec partie de l'armée.

'M. de Berthier, qui aura l'honneur de se presenter à votre Altesse Royale, lui fera connaître les sentimens du monde ici. J'ai l'honneur de lui envoyer copie de ce que l'adjoint du maire m'a dit, et de ce que j'ai cru de mon devoir d'adresser à la Municipalité.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie.

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

'J'envoie en parlementaire le Colonel Cooke *, officier Anglais, et le Colonel St. Simon, officier Français, qui sont arrivés de Paris, et qui donneront à votre Excellence des nouvelles qui me paraissent être de nature à donner espérance de voir la paix rétablie entre la France et les nations alliées. Ils vous diront en même temps combien je désire voir arriver cet événement; et je souhaite que votre Excellence me fasse savoir ses sentimens sur ce que ces officiers lui représenteront, afin que je me régle là-dessus.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* The late Major General Sir H. F. Cooke, K.C.H., &c.

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To His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving the letter which your Majesty was graciously pleased to write to me from Gerona on the 27th March; and if any thing could increase the interest which I have always felt for the cause of your Majesty, and of the Spanish nation, the honor which your Majesty has conferred upon me, by recollecting and noticing the services which it has fallen to my lot to render to your Majesty and your Kingdom at so early a period after your Majesty's auspicious return, would have had that effect.

'I beg your Majesty will accept my most grateful acknowledgments; and that your Majesty will be assured of my sincere devotion to your Majesty's interests, and of my anxious desire by every means in my power to promote your Majesty's views for the prosperity and happiness of your Kingdom.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*H. C. M. the King of Spain.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

'I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone.

'The continued fall of rain and the state of the river prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head quarters, crossed the Garonne.

'We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town; and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon

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this occasion; and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

'The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb, which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good tête de pont. They had likewise formed a tête de pont at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudran, and over which pass all the approaches to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends; and the enemy, in addition to the têtes de pont on the bridges of the canal, had fortified this height with five redoubts, connected by lines of entrenchments, and had, with extraordinary diligence, made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Arriège to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported in my dispatch to your Lordship of the 1st instant, I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.'

It was necessary to move the pontoon bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

'The plan, according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement with Major General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command

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of Colonel Arentschildt, was to observe the movements of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

'The 3rd and Light divisions, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton and Major General Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the têtes de pont, while Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.

'Marshal Sir William Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack. During these operations, Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

'As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir William Beresford was ready, Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and showed great spirit, the General and all his Staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry, continuing on the height on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank; and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see that, although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the Light division, which was imme-

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diately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, the officers of the Staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

'Lieut. General Mendizabal, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Ezpeleta, and several officers of the Staff and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabal continued in the field. The regiment de *Tiradores de Cantabria*, under the command of Colonel Leon de Sicilia, kept its position, under the enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered it to retire.

'In the mean time, Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same height with the enemy; who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, and of the entrenchments and fortified houses.

'The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be reformed and brought back to the attack. As soon as this was effected the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and entrenchments on the left; and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss; particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieut. Colonel Coghlan of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel

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Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg; and I am afraid that I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.

'The 36th, 42nd, 79th, and 61st, lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

'I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir William Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of Lieut. Generals Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Henry Clinton, Major Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir William Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigadier General D'Urban, the Quarter Master General, and General Brito Mozinho, the Adjutant General to the Portuguese army.

'The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front to a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

'I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, Lieut. General Don Gabriel Mendizabal, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Bárcenas, Brigadier General Don J. de Ezpeleta, Mariscal de Campo Don A. Garces de Marcilla, and the Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the Officers of the Staff of the 4th army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being re-formed.

'The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

'While the operations above detailed were going on, on the left of the army, Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton likewise, with the 3rd division, drove the enemy within the *tête de pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major General Brisbane was wounded; but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieut. Colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

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'The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

'The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands General Harispe, General Baurot, General St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

'Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear Admiral Penrose of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

'Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General Lhuillier beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. André de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Blaye. His Lordship found General Lhuillier and General Desbareaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I enclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

'In the operations which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter Master and Adjutant General, and the officers of those departments respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen and the officers of the Spanish Staff, and from Mariscal de Campo Don Miguel Alava; from Colonel Dickson, commanding the allied artillery; and from Lieut. Colonel Lord FitzRoy Somerset and the officers of my personal staff.

'I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Major Lord William Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.'

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Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.B., at the Battle of Toulouse, April 10, 1814*.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Horses.
Killed .	31	21	543	595	312	205	78	62
Wounded	249	123	3675	4046	1795	1722	529	59
Missing	3	—	15	18	17	1	—	2

* There are several accounts of this Campaign, written by French officers. One of them, by General Guillaume, de Vaudoncourt, "*L'Histoire des Campagnes de* 1814 *et* 1815," after describing the battle of Toulouse, Vol. III., page 128, contains the following note, alluding to the loss sustained by the allies in the attack and capture of that position: "*On a porté la perte des coalisées à* 4458 *hommes, selon le rapport officiel Anglais. Mais nous, qui savons comment le Duc de Wellington modifie ses états de perte, et qui avons pu avoir des données plus exactes, nous portons sa perte à* 10,000 *hommes au moins. Il est ridicule de voir dans cet état que les Anglais ont plus perdu que leurs alliés, et que les attaques de la Pujade et de la porte de Muret n'aient coûté que* 1700 *hommes aux Espagnols.*"

The casualties of a British army, after a battle, are collected, in returns, by the serjeants of companies, under the direction of, and signed by, the officers commanding them, accounting for all the men of the company thus become non-effective, absent or present. The regimental returns made from those of companies, as well as those of the brigades and divisions, are transmitted to head quarters, and from them the general return is made out and signed by the Adjutant General, and laid before the General Commanding the Forces. They are transmitted to the Secretary of State, and published in the *London Gazette*, recapitulating the loss of each battalion. No officer in command of a British army could venture to garble or alter a return. The loss so returned generally exceeds the actual loss, the officers and soldiers being interested, as their claims to pensions and rewards depend upon their names being included in the returns.

Much has been written by French officers respecting this and other battles to prove that they were not British victories; and very recently M. Choumara has most ingeniously endeavored to prove the battle of Toulouse to have been a French victory! No notice, however, has been taken of these writings in this work, as it would be inconsistent with its object to make comments of a controversial character, or to enter into conjectural argument. But as, in the present instance, a mere statement of facts is sufficient to refute the assertion of General Guillaume, de Vaudoncourt, charging the Duke of Wellington with modifying the returns of killed and wounded, it has been thought advisable to give the foregoing explanation.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

'I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, upon my arrival in this town this morning, I found the white flag flying, and all the authorities, and a large proportion of the inhabitants, with white cockades and scarfs.

'The *adjoints* of the mayor, the mayor having quitted the town with the French army, read me the address of which I enclose the copy; and I read them the answer, of which I enclose the draught, which I trust will be approved of by your Lordship *.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'Monseigneur, 'à Toulouse, ce 13 Avril, 1814.

'Après que j'ai écrit à votre Altesse Royale hier le Colonel Cooke arriva, et j'ai reçu la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 10 ce matin; et j'espère que votre Altesse Royale croira qu'il n'y a personne qui le félicite plus cordialement que moi sur tout ce qui est arrivé.

J'allais répondre à votre Altesse Royale sur le sujet des douanes à Bordeaux, et pour vous dire que je ne voyais aucun inconvénient au tarif qui avait été proposé à votre Altesse Royale; mais, comme je vois que les choses vont se rétablir, il est probable que votre Altesse Royale aura à prendre une vue plus étendue de toutes ces affaires là, et que son arrangement ne sera plus que provisoire, il me parait inutile de donner mon opinion.

'Pour ce qui regarde le sel, le tabac, et les denrées coloniales appartenant au Gouvernement, il est plus difficile de donner réponse. L'armée a des réclamations à faire sur ces articles comme *prises*; et, sans leur faire une injustice, je ne peux pas consentir à les rendre sans le consentement et les ordres du Gouvernement.

'La cause de la différence entre votre Altesse Royale et moi a été la proclamation du Maire de Bordeaux, qui me compromettait envers les Gouvernemens qui m'employent me mettait un mensonge dans la bouche, et compromettait beaucoup de provinces par où l'armée avait passé. Je vous

* See p. 630.

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dirai aussi que cette proclamation, et une proclamation fausse émise sous mon nom du 2 Février, ont eu un bien mauvais effet à Paris dans les dernières transactions.

'Votre Altesse Royale aura vu ce que j'ai dis hier à cette ville; et je vous assure qu'après cette énonciation de mes opinions et ma conduite, je n'avais nulle intention de faire plus. J'étais satisfait de la contradiction que j'y donnais au Maire de Bordeaux, et je n'y pensais plus. Votre Altesse Royale peut s'assurer aussi que je n'y pense plus à présent; et que je regrette infiniment qu'aucune circonstance ait troublé pour un instant la bonne intelligence qui jusqu'alors avait régné.

'Je porte la cocarde blanche à présent, comme tout le monde.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 13th April, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter, enclosing one from His Majesty, for which I am much obliged to you; and I enclose my acknowledgments, which I beg your Excellency to deliver to His Majesty. I beg leave at the same time to return your Excellency my best thanks for the honor your Excellency has done me by your approbation as expressed in your letter.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Duque de San Carlos.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Comte de Viel Castel.

'MONSIEUR LE COMTE, 'à Toulouse, ce 13 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir hier votre lettre du 11. Vous verrez par le papier que je vous envoie de quelle manière les affaires vont à Paris. Outre ce qui y est, j'ai reçu des nouvelles du 7, qui me disent que Napoléon avait abdiqué et pris une pension de 6 millions de francs, 3 pour lui et 3 pour sa famille; et qu'il allait résider à l'île d'Elbe.

'Deux officiers, un Anglais et un Français, sont arrivés hier de Paris. Je les ai envoyés dans la nuit à M. le Maréchal Soult, pour lui faire savoir ce qui était arrivé; et

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s'il se soumet au Gouvernement Provisionel je lui proposerai une suspension d'armes. Vous verrez donc que dans ce moment-ci toutes les mesures pour faire des nouvelles levées dans les départemens seraient déplacées, et en tout cas je ne peux avoir rien à faire avec elles. Si le Maréchal ne se soumet pas, je le poursuivra comme rebelle.

'Pour ce qui regarde les avances de la caisse Anglaise, il faut que je vous dise que je suis tenu fortement responsable pour toutes les avances que je puis faire; que celles que je vous ai déjà faites sont sur mon compte; et j'avais l'intention de vous en écrire pour vous demander si vous aviez des objections à ce que je les fasse mettre au compte des avances faites à vous pour le compte du Prince Royal de Suède. Je vous prie de me répondre là-dessus avant que j'en fasse une autre.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Comte de Viel Castel.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Toulouse, 13th April, 1814.

'Since the army crossed the Adour, several magazines belonging to the enemy have been taken by the troops, and at Bordeaux several vessels and stores of tobacco and salt belonging to the Imperial Government, and others of colonial produce, held by the Imperial Government in deposit for the payment of duties.

'It has in general been usual to give such articles, or the value of them, as prize to the army; and I beg leave to recommend the army under my command to your Lordship on this occasion.

'I am not able at present to report the value of the magazines of provisions taken, the principal of which was at Mont de Marsan; but I should not think it considerable. In regard to the public property at Bordeaux, I enclose letters from Mr. Ogilvie, the Deputy Commissary General, regarding it, and certain notes which I have received from the Duc d'Angoulême upon the subject of the tobacco, salt, and colonial produce.

'I beg your Lordship likewise to observe, that when our troops entered Bordeaux, the authorities and people having declared for Louis XVIII., the Government has always

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been administered by the Duc d'Angoulême under my directions.

'As I am one of the persons who would be most benefited by the decision on the disposal of all the property at Bordeaux, I beg His Majesty's Government to decide upon it without any reference to my opinion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 14 Avril, 1814.

'Je vous envoie une plainte, et j'en reçois une pareille à chaque heure de la journée. Je vous prie de me faire dire s'il n'y a pas moyen de mettre fin à un mal qui détruira votre armée et la notre aussi.

'Je sais que cela peut s'empêcher si les officiers en prennent la peine, et je vous prie d'y appeller leur attention, de leur ordonner de faire la recherche des sacs, &c., de leurs soldats, et de leur ôter tout ce qui n'y devrait pas être, et de faire l'appel des compagnies à chaque heure du jour et de la nuit.

'Je serai bien fâché d'être obligé de prendre des mesures plus sévères, mais il faut arrêter ces désordres, coute qui coute.

'Je suis vraiment peiné sur ce sujet. Je fais tout en mon pouvoir pour l'armée Espagnole, et je ne peux pas faire conduire ses soldats comme les autres.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 14th April, 1814.

'Upon my entrance into Toulouse, on the 12th inst., I found the statues of Buonaparte overturned, and the white flag flying, and every body wearing the white cockade. The *adjoint* of the mayor, the mayor having retired with the French, addressed me in the terms enclosed, to which I replied as in the terms likewise enclosed.

'In the afternoon, Colonel Cooke, of the service of His

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Britannic Majesty, and Colonel St. Simon, of the French service, arrived from Paris, the former charged by His Britannic Majesty's Minister with the King of Prussia, and the latter by the Provisional Government of France, to make Marshal Soult and me acquainted with the state of affairs at Paris, when they left it at midnight on the 7th.

'It appears by the reports which these officers have made, and by various documents which they produced, that the allies having entered Paris on the 31st March, the Emperor Alexander shortly afterwards issued a proclamation, stating that the Allies would never make peace with Napoleon or his dynasty.

'The Senate met shortly afterwards, and appointed five persons, of whom the Prince de Bénévent was one, to be the Provisional Government of France. They then declared, for certain motives alleged, that Napoleon Buonaparte had forfeited the Government.

'The Provisional Government were directed to prepare a constitution, to be submitted to the Senate, which has been approved, under which Louis Stanislas Xavier XVIII. is acknowledged King of the French.

'In the mean time, Marshal Marmont, on the 3rd April, quitted Napoleon with his army, composed of 10,000 men. It appears that other Generals did the same.

'Marshal Ney and Caulincourt, having prevailed upon Napoleon to abdicate, had endeavored to induce the Allies to consent to the establishment of the Government in his son, certain of the Marshals being Regents, which was refused; and it appears that they have all declared their adherence to the Provisional Government; Napoleon and his family, having been provided for by a pension of six millions of *livres* and an establishment in the island of Elba.

'I enclose your Excellency a Proclamation which I have issued, which contains some of the documents regarding these important events.

'Marshal Soult has not yet declared his adhesion to the Provisional Government. As soon as he shall do so, I propose to agree to a cessation of hostilities.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 14 Avril, 1814.
'MON CHER MARÉCHAL, à 6 heures du matin.

'M. le Colonel Cooke m'a donné dans la nuit la lettre de votre Excellence d'hier.

'Il me semble que M. le Colonel St. Simon avait été envoyé à votre Excellence par le Gouvernement Provisoire de la France pour vous faire connaître les événemens arrivés à Paris, comme M. le Colonel Cooke m'avait été envoyé par le Ministre de Sa Majesté auprès du Roi de Prusse pour me faire connaître ces mêmes événemens; que ces officiers ont quitté Paris le 7 à minuit; et si je ne me trompe pas, M. le Colonel St. Simon m'a dit qu'il portait à votre Excellence des lettres du Gouvernement Provisoire de la France. Donc les événemens qui sont arrivés ne manquent pas d'authenticité; ils ne peuvent être mieux constatés; et je crains que votre Excellence n'attende en vain l'avis officiel de la part du Gouvernement prononcé déchu.

'Je n'ai aucun désir de presser votre Excellence à une décision sur le parti qu'elle doit prendre, ni de me départir de l'exemple que m'ont tracé les Souverains Alliés en leurs négociations à Paris; mais il me parait que, si je consentais à un armistice avant que votre Excellence eut suivi l'exemple de ses frères de l'armée, et eut déclaré son adhésion au Gouvernement Provisoire de la France, je sacrifierais les intérêts non seulement des alliés, mais de la France même, qui est si intéressée à éviter la guerre civile.

'Je prie donc votre Excellence de former et de me signifier sa décision, en lui assurant que je ne peux consentir à aucun armistice avant cette époque à moins que je n'ai été trompé sur les communications qu'a porté à votre Excellence le Colonel St. Simon.

'J'envoie à votre Excellence des lettres qui me sont venues dans la nuit, et les *Moniteurs* jusqu'au 8, inclus dans la lettre du Préfet de Tarn et Garonne. Ces sont les seuls qui y étaient.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.
'WELLINGTON.

'*Le Maréchal*
Duc de Dalmatie.'

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PROCLAMATION. N°. 40.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 14 Avril, 1814.

'Les autorités sont appellées à faire publier partout les extraits suivants des nouvelles officielles arrivées de Paris, qui, en même temps qu'elles promettent la restauration de l'ancienne dynastie, et le rétablissement de la paix générale, donnent les espérances d'un bonheur permanent à la France.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 15th April, 1814.

'Colonel Cooke delivered to me in this town, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, your letters and dispatches of the 7th, for which I am much obliged; and I sincerely congratulate you upon the events to which they relate.

'I now enclose you copies of my dispatches to the Secretary of State of the 12th instant, which will apprise you of the military events which preceded, and of the political events which attended and followed my entry into this city; and you will readily judge how satisfactory the accounts brought by Colonel Cooke were to all ranks and descriptions of persons.

'I immediately sent him and Colonel St. Simon forward to Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet, with a letter to the former, of which I enclose a copy, and Marshal Soult's answer, which Colonel Cooke brought back in the following night of the 13th.

'Colonel Cooke will inform you that Colonel St. Simon was sent forward to Marshal Suchet, and of what passed at Marshal Soult's head quarters.

'I thought proper to decline the offer which was made of a suspension of hostilities by Marshal Soult, in order to afford him time to gain information of the events recently passed at Paris; and I did so, first, for the reasons stated in the enclosed copy of the letter which I wrote to him on the 14th, and sent to him by my aide de camp, Colonel Gordon. Secondly, because, although I had seen in the *Moniteur* of the 7th a report from Marshal Ney, dated the 5th, that he had prevailed upon Napoleon to consent to

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abdicate, and he expected to receive the written instrument of his abdication in the morning; and Colonel Cooke says that the written instrument had been received, and Napoleon had consented to retire to the island of Elba, I have not seen any official statement of this transaction; and any time given to Marshal Soult and any appearance of an understanding between him and me, before he should have declared his submission to the Provisional Government, would have had the effect of keeping his army united, and would have afforded scope and opportunity for all the intrigues for the formation of a party, of which Soult's army would be the *noyau*, for the support of Napoleon's pretensions.

'I therefore sent Colonel Gordon, with the letter of the 14th, yesterday, to which I received in the night the answer of which I enclose the copy.

'The principal reasons which Marshal Soult gave verbally to Colonel Gordon for his refusal to submit immediately, were —— ——; the proclamation of the Empress from Blois, of the 3rd instant, in which all persons are forbid to give credit to the reports they receive from Paris; and his desire to learn what has passed either from a person sent by himself, or from one of the ministers or persons in the confidence of Napoleon.

'I beg you to make the Provisional Government acquainted with the circumstances which I have above related.

'I wait only to give the troops some shoes, of which they are much in want, to continue my movement forward; and I propose to do every thing in my power to make the officers and troops of Soult's army acquainted with the real situation of affairs. It appears to me, however, that it will be very desirable that the Provisional Government should send here without loss of time a Commander, charged to communicate with Marshal Soult and his officers, to recall the whole to their duty, and to take such measures against them as may be necessary in case they should continue in opposition to the Provisional Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.'

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To General Loverdo, Commanding at Montauban.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 15 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre des mains de M. D'Ayral. Comme il n'y a rien que je désire tant que le retour de la paix, et en attendant de diminuer autant qu'il m'est possible les maux de la guerre, je consens volontiers à la suspension d'armes que vous me proposez, et j'envoie le Colonel Dundas pour l'arranger avec vous.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Loverdo.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Mayor of Toulouse.

'MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, 'à Toulouse, ce 15 Avril, 1814.

'On me dit qu'il y a dans la ville et les environs beaucoup de déserteurs et transfuges de l'armée Française; et il serait fort à désirer que ces personnes fussent rassemblées et menées à l'Adjutant Général de l'armée de Sa Majesté, qui demeure à l'archevêché, enfin qu'il puisse donner l'ordre pour leur subsistance jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse en disposer autrement.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maire de Toulouse.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Toulouse, 15th April, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 31st, regarding the pardon of the German soldiers tried for a robbery. Whenever a sentence of a General Court Martial comes before me, the execution of which depends in any manner upon the pleasure of the Prince Regent, I refer the whole matter for His Royal Highness's pleasure.

'I have no power to commute transportation or service for life for a sentence of death; the Prince Regent alone has that power; and therefore I referred the subject for His Royal Highness's decision.

'I do not know that an example is now required in the 1st division. I have referred the case for Sir John Hope's decision, in order to order the men for execution, or that they may be sent home to be transported, according to his notion of the necessity of an example at present.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

'I have been so much occupied since I entered this town on the 12th instant, that I have not had leisure to write to you; and I am apprehensive that you will not have heard of the great events that have occurred. I will therefore give you an account of them in the order of their occurrence.

'We beat Marshal Soult on the 10th, in the strong position which he took to maintain his position in Toulouse. The 11th was spent in reconnaissances towards the road of Carcassone, and in the arrangements to be adopted for shutting him in Toulouse entirely. The 11th at night he evacuated the town, and marched by the road of Carcassone.

'I entered the town about noon, and found the white flag flying, every body wearing white cockades, Buonaparte's statue thrown out of the window of the Capitol, and the eagles pulled down, &c. The *adjoint* of the mayor addressed me as in the enclosed paper (No. 1), which I answered as in the enclosed (No. 2*).

'In the afternoon Colonel Cooke and Colonel St. Simon arrived from Paris; the former sent by His Majesty's Minister with the King of Prussia to apprise me, and the latter sent by the Provisional Government of France to apprise Marshal Soult of the events which had occurred in the capital to the night of the 7th, when they quitted it.

'Shortly after the entry of the allies, the Emperor Alexander published a proclamation, in which he declared the determination of the allies not to make peace with Buonaparte. The Senate immediately assembled, and decreed *la Déchéance de Buonaparte;* a Provisional Government has been appointed; and a constitution has been framed, under which Louis XVIII. is called to the throne of his ancestors; and Buonaparte has abdicated, accepting an establishment in the island of Elba, and a pension of 6,000,000 of *livres,* of which half for himself and the remainder for his family.

'These are the principal events which have occurred, of which you will find the details in the enclosed newspapers.

'In consequence of these events, and finding that the

* See page 630.

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allies had agreed with the Provisional Government for a suspension of hostilities, I have had with Marshal Soult a correspondence, of which I enclose you the copies, intending, if he should declare his submission to the Provisional Government, and to the constitution of the 6th April, to agree to a suspension of hostilities with him. But you will see, from his last letter, that he does not submit to that Government; the reason for which he stated to Colonel Gordon to be, that he could not give entire credit to Colonel St. Simon; and that he wished to have time to receive from some of the ministers of Napoleon an account of the events which had occurred. He was informed, however, both by Colonel Cooke and Colonel St. Simon, that they had been stopped at Blois by the gendarmerie attending the court of the Empress; and that, having been brought before the Minister at War, the Duc de Feltre, this person had backed their passports in order that their mission might not be interrupted; at the same time declaring that his functions had ceased with the government of his late Sovereign. The conduct of Marshal Soult, therefore, can be considered in no other light than as prolonging the miseries of war without an object, excepting that of promoting a civil war in the country.

'The garrison and corps of troops posted at Montauban, under the command of General Loverdo, having submitted to the Provisional Government, I have concluded a treaty to suspend hostilities with them; and I march to-morrow to follow Marshal Soult, and to prevent his army from becoming the *noyau* of a civil war in France.

'I recommend to you to send this letter and all its enclosures to the Governor of Bayonne, in order that he may be made acquainted with the state of affairs at Paris and elsewhere in France; and that he may choose the line he will adopt. If he will acknowledge the Provisional Government, I have no objection to allow of a suspension of hostilities at Bayonne.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Hope, K.B.'

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To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'My dear General, 'Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

'I have just received your letter of the 14th, and I am very sorry indeed for the misfortune which has occurred to Sir John Hope, from which, however, I trust, from the circumstances detailed in the enclosed letter, which I beg you to peruse, he will not long suffer.

'I think you will do well to send in the enclosed letter to Sir John Hope, and desire him to give it to the Governor; and if he should declare his submission to the Provisional Government, you will consent to a suspension of hostilities, referring to me the conditions.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. C. Colville.*' 'Wellington.

To Captain Burdett.

'Sir 'Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

'Upon the receipt of this letter, you will give directions that the person named François La Tour may be hanged, as being chief of a band of brigands.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Burdett.*' 'Wellington.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 43.

'à Toulouse, ce 16 Avril, 1814.

'Le Général commandant les troupes Françaises à Montauban ayant déclaré son adhésion au Gouvernement Provisoire de la France, comme établi à Paris jusqu'à l'arrivée du Roi Louis XVIII., le Commandant en Chef notifie qu'il a conclu une convention pour une suspension d'hostilités avec le dit Général, et que les communications entre Montauban et le pays occupé par l'armée alliée peuvent se faire comme à l'ordinaire.

'Wellington.'

PROCLAMATION. N°. 46.

'Au Quartier Général, ce 16 Avril, 1814.

'Le Gouvernement Provisoire de la France ayant décrété, par son décret du 7 Avril, que jusqu'à l'arrivée de Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. la justice s'administerait au nom du

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Gouvernement Provisoire de la France, ce décret doit être mis à exécution par les autorités dans les départemens occupés par l'armée alliée sous les ordres du Commandant en Chef.

'WELLINGTON.'

'GENERAL ORDER, 'Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

'3. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of the conduct of the army in general since the troops have passed the French frontier, and of returning his thanks to the General Officers of the army in particular, and to the Officers for the attention they have paid to the discipline of the troops.

'4. There have been some exceptions certainly, which the Commander of the Forces has been obliged to notice, but they are principally among those whose experience of the evils to be apprehended from allowing the troops to ill treat and plunder the inhabitants, and from want of attention to the orders of the army, is more limited than that of others.

'5. The Commander of the Forces trusts, that the Officers of the army are aware of the advantages which have been derived from the good conduct of the troops; and that they will never forget that it is as much their duty towards their own country and the troops under their command, to prevent them from ill treating and injuring the people inhabiting the country become the theatre of the operations of the war; as it is to set them the example of courage and conduct, and to lead, animate, and direct them when opposed to the enemy in the field.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Edward Cooke, Esq., Under Secretary of State.

'MY DEAR COOKE, 'Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

'I have received your letter of the 23rd March, and you will have seen that matters have galloped in France exactly as I said they would, if the allies would declare in favor of the Bourbons.

'In regard to my proceedings here, I was bound by my instructions, and cramped by the total ignorance in which I was of the state of the negotiations at Chatillon. You

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in England gallop very fast, and you think that every thing ought to go on as it appears to you. You forget, however, now and then, that your officers are very strictly instructed, and that those who mean to serve their country well must obey their instructions, however fearless they may be of responsibility. Indeed, I attribute this fearlessness very much to the determination never to disobey, as long as the circumstances exist under which an order is given.

'Believe me, &c.

'*E. Cooke, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Prefect of the Department of Tarn.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Toulouse, ce 17 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 15, et elle m'a fait le plus grand plaisir de savoir que le département du Tarn avait déclaré son adhésion au Gouvernement Provisoire.

'Je souhaite qu'une déclaration pareille de la part de M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie me permette de suspendre les hostilités avec lui, et d'arrêter la marche de mon armée; mais vous pouvez être sûr que, si je suis obligé d'entrer dans le département du Tarn j'y ferai le moins de mal possible.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Préfet du Département du Tarn.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Toulouse, 18th April, 1814.

'In reference to my dispatch to your Lordship of the 31st December (No. 138), on the subject of the Deputy Paymaster General acting as banker to Captains of companies; I have the honor to transmit for your Lordship's consideration a letter which has been received from the officer at the head of the Pay Department in this country, enclosing one from Mr. Accountant Bradshaw, and suggesting an arrangement to prevent the necessity of Regimental Paymasters drawing more money at each period from the military chest than might be absolutely required by the Captains of companies.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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CONVENTION OF TOULOUSE.

'Toulouse, 18th April, 1814.

'Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the Marshals the Duke of Dalmatia and the Duke of Albufera, being desirous of concluding a suspension of hostilities between the armies under their respective orders, and of agreeing upon a line of demarcation, have named the undermentioned Officers for that purpose. On the part of the Marquis of Wellington, Major General Sir G. Murray and Major General Don Luis Wimpffen; and on the part of the Duke of Dalmatia and the Duke of Albufera, the General of Division Count Gazan.

'These Officers, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

'Art. 1. From the date of the present Convention there shall be a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies, under the orders of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington; and the armies of France, under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia, and of Marshal the Duke of Albufera.

'Art. 2. Hostilities shall not be recommenced on either part, without a previous notice being given of five days.

'Art. 3. The limits of the department of the Haute Garonne, with the departments of the Arriège, Aude, and Tarn, shall be the line of demarcation between the armies as far as the town of Buzet on the Tarn; the line will then follow the course of the Tarn to its junction with the Garonne, making a circuit, however, on the left bank of the Tarn opposite Montauban, to the distance of three quarters of a league from the bridge of Montauban; from the mouth of the river Tarn the line of demarcation will follow the right bank of the Garonne, as far as the limits of the department of the Lot and Garonne, with the department of La Gironde; it will then pass by La Réolle, Sauveterre, and Rauzan, to the Dordogne, and will follow the right bank of that river, and of the Gironde to the sea. In the event, however, of a different line of demarcation having been already determined by Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie and General Decaen, the line fixed upon by those Officers shall be adhered to.

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'Art. 4. Hostilities shall also cease on both sides in regard to the places of Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, Navarreins, Blaye, and the Castle of Lourdes.

'The Governors of these places shall be allowed to provide for the daily subsistence of their garrisons in the adjacent country; the garrison of Bayonne, within a circuit of eight leagues from Bayonne; and the garrisons of the other places named, within a circuit of three leagues round each place.

'Officers shall be sent to the garrisons of the above places to communicate to them the terms of the present Convention.

'Art. 5. The town and forts of Santoña shall be evacuated by the French troops, and made over to the Spanish forces. The French garrison will remove with it all that properly belongs to it, together with such arms, artillery, and other military effects, as have not been the property originally of the Spanish Government.

'The Marquis of Wellington will determine whether the French garrison of Santoña shall return to France by land or by sea; and, in either case, the passage of the garrison shall be secured, and it will be directed upon one of the places or ports most contiguous to the army of the Duke of Dalmatia.

'The ships of war or other vessels now in the army of Santoña belonging to France, shall be allowed to proceed to Rochefort with passports for that purpose.

'The Duke of Dalmatia will send an officer to communicate to the French General commanding in Santoña, the terms of the present Convention, and cause them to be complied with.

'Art. 6. The fort of Venasque shall be made over as soon as possible to the Spanish troops, and the French garrison shall proceed by the most direct route to the Head Quarters of the French army. The garrison will remove with it the arms and ammunition which were originally French.

'Art. 7. The line of demarcation between the allied armies, and the army of Marshal Suchet, shall be the line of the frontier of Spain and France, from the Mediterranean to the limits of the department of the Haute Garonne.

'Art. 8. The garrisons of all the places which are occu-

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pied by the troops of the army of the Duke of Albufera, shall be allowed to return without delay into France. These garrisons shall remove with all that properly belongs to them, as also all the arms and artillery originally French.

'The garrisons of Murviedro and of Peñiscola shall join the garrison of Tortosa, and their troops will then proceed together by the great road, and enter France by Perpignan. The day of the arrival of those garrisons at Gerona, the fortresses of Figueras and of Rosas shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons of these places shall proceed to Perpignan.

'As soon as information is received of the French garrisons of Murviedro, Peñiscola, and Tortosa, having passed the French frontier, the place and forts of Barcelona shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons shall march immediately for Perpignan. The Spanish authorities will provide for the necessary means of transport being supplied to the French garrisons in their march to the frontier.

'The sick or wounded of any of the French garrisons, who are not in a state to move with the troops, shall remain and be treated in the hospitals where they are; and will be sent into France as soon as they have recovered.

'Art. 9. From the date of the ratification of the present convention, there shall not be removed from Peñiscola, Murviedro, Tortosa, Barcelona, or any of the other places, any artillery, arms, ammunition, or any other military effects belonging to the Spanish Government; and the provisions remaining at the evacuation of these places shall be made over to the Spanish authorities.

'Art. 10. The roads shall be free for the passage of couriers through the cantonments of both armies, provided they are furnished with regular passports.

'Art. 11. During the continuance of the present convention, deserters from either army shall be arrested, and shall be delivered up, if demanded.

'Art. 12. The navigation of the Garonne shall be free from Toulouse to the sea; and all boats in the service of either army, employed in the river, shall be allowed to pass unmolested.

'Art. 13. The cantonments of the troops shall be arranged

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so as to leave a space of two leagues, at least, between the quarters of the different armies.

'Art. 14. The movements of the troops for the establishment of their cantonments, shall commence immediately after the ratification of the present convention.

'The ratification is to take place within twenty four hours for the army of the Duke of Dalmatia, and within forty eight hours for the army of the Duke of Albufera.

Signed	*Signed*	*Signé*
G. MURRAY,	LUIS WIMPFFEN,	Lieut. General
M. G. and Q. M. G.	Xefe de E. M. G. de Campaña de los Exercitos Españoles.	DE GAZAN.

Approuvé	*Confirmed*	*Approuvé*
LE MARÉCHAL DUC D'ALBUFERA.	WELLINGTON.	LE MARÉCHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

To Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie.

'à Toulouse, ce 19 Avril, 1814.
à midi.

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,

'Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence d'hier.

'Je prie votre Excellence de faire l'usage que vous trouverez à propos de la route qui passe à Revel. Je n'aurai aucune troupe de ce côté-la.

'Je crois qu'il serait mieux de laisser la convention comme elle est.

'Je désire beaucoup recevoir la ratification formelle de votre Excellence, afin de l'envoyer à Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, et Navarreins.

'Il s'arrange à présent une convention séparée avec le Colonel Ricard employé par M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera, qui aura les mêmes conditions regardant son armée comme celle arrangée avec M. le Général Comte Gazan.

'Il est ainsi inutile d'attendre la ratification de M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 19 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir ce matin la lettre de votre Excellence du 17, et le duplicata de celle du 14; et, malgré que j'avais conclu et ratifié hier un traité avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie pour la suspension des hostilités avec l'armée Française sous les ordres de votre Excellence, j'en ai fait conclure un autre aujourd'hui avec le Colonel Ricard, que je vais ratifier afin de ne pas perdre de temps.

'Comme ce traité embrasse tous les objets que votre Excellence avait en vue, et que je compte que votre Excellence le ratifiera, j'envoie avec le Colonel Ricard un officier chargé d'ordres pour les Lieuts. Généraux Don Francisco Copons y Navia, et Don Xavier Elio, de le mettre à exécution sans delai, dès que votre Excellence enverra au Général Copons une copie du traité ratifié par vous.

'Le Colonel Ricard porte donc trois copies du traité ratifiées par moi; une pour votre Excellence, une pour m'être renvoyée, et une pour être envoyée au Général Copons, afin de ne pas perdre de temps pour l'évacuation de Tortosa.

'Je souhaite que tout ce que j'ai fait soit agréable à votre Excellence.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

'I have the honour to enclose you the copy of a convention for the suspension of hostilities, into which I have entered with Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie; and an extract of a letter from the Marshal, ratifying the convention, although not in so formal a manner as is necessary, owing to his waiting for the ratification of Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

'I beg that on the receipt of this letter, you will communicate the convention to the Governor of Bayonne; and call upon him to suspend hostilities.

'You will appoint an officer to settle with him the number of rations of provisions and forage which will be required daily by the garrison, and to settle with him the villages

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and towns of the country from which to be drawn; from which, of course, you will draw nothing.

'You will maintain your fortified posts in the neighbourhood of the garrison, giving at the same time free ingress to the provisions which it will be settled shall enter, and egress to whatever it may be wished to send out; and you will canton or encamp the troops in such situations as may be most convenient to you till I shall send you farther orders.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Major General the Hon. C. Colville.*'

To Lieut. General W. Clinton.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 6th instant, and I have now the pleasure to inform you that, Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie and Marshal the Duc d'Albufera having acknowledged the Provisional Government of France, I have concluded conventions with these officers for the suspension of hostilities.

'I enclose the copy of the convention with the Duc d'Albufera; and I beg that, in case you should still be in Catalonia when this letter shall reach you, you will facilitate, as far as may be in your power, the execution of it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General W. Clinton.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

'Your Excellency will have observed, by my report of this day, that I have consented to the evacuation of the garrisons in Valencia and Catalonia.

'The state of affairs in France, political as well as military, and the consent of the French Generals to evacuate Figueras and Rosas, as well as the others, and to take the line of the frontier as the line of demarcation on that side, have enabled me to consent to this arrangement, which I was certain would be highly agreeable to the Spanish Government. It is not the less so to me; and I assure you that it was with the utmost regret that I found myself before under the necessity of urging the Government to continue,

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although only for a limited period, the miseries suffered by the inhabitants of those towns.

'I beg leave now to congratulate the Government upon the total evacuation of Spain by the French armies.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

'Your Highness will have heard with satisfaction of the events at Paris and here, and of the results as related in my dispatches which I send home by Lieut. Lord George Lennox.

'Every body is looking to peace; and Alava has desired me to write to your Highness to request that you would have it suggested to the Court of Madrid that he should be sent as Spanish Minister to the Hague. Your Highness knows him as well as I do, and I have no doubt that you will be of opinion, as I am, that no arrangement could be made more advantageous to the Spanish Government, or more likely to prove agreeable to the Sovereign of Holland.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

'As it is probable that the army will soon be recalled from this country, I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to the expense, difficulty, and delay of embarking all the horses belonging to it.

'Some, probably one half of each regiment, might be disposed of in this country or in Spain, or to the Spanish or Portuguese cavalry, with advantage; but I calculate that there will still be not less than 9000 horses belonging to the cavalry, the artillery, and the Staff and Field Officers of the infantry, to be embarked.

'It might be possible to march the cavalry at least across France with the permission of the French Government, which I beg leave to suggest for your Lordship's consideration. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

'On the evening of the 12th instant Colonel Cooke arrived from Paris to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France to apprise Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events.

'Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

'In the mean time I concluded on the 15th a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 16th and the 17th towards Castelnaudary.

'I sent forward on the 16th another officer who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose the copy, brought by the General of Division Comte Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France.

'I therefore authorised Major General Sir George Murray and Mariscal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

'This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the final ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

'This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangement of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Colonel Ricard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate

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command; and I have directed Major General Sir George Murray and the Mariscal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to agree to the same articles with this officer to which I had before agreed, as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet, with Comte Gazan.

'No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

'It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship the enclosed reports* from Major General Colville

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My Lord, 'Boucaut, 14th April, 1814.

'It is to my infinite regret that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut. General Sir John Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock from the entrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c., at Auglet and Bellevue.

'I am happy to say that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the piquets reposted on their original points, by seven o'clock.

'The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess Lieut. Colonel Macdonald estimates them at 400 men.

'I much lament to have to mention the death of Major General Hay, General Officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

'Major General Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieut. Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton of the Guards; Lieut. Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; and Lieut. Moore, Aide de Camp to Sir John Hope.

'Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division.

'Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

'To a flag of truce the proposal was rejected of Lieut. Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him upon the condition of their not returning.

'The arrival of the 62nd and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal* 'C. Colville.
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.' *To Major*

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and Major General Howard of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieut.

To Major General the Hon. Charles Colville.

'Sir, 'Camp near Bayonne, 15th April, 1814.

'In consequence of Lieut. General Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honor to detail to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant.

'Yesterday morning, a considerable time before daybreak, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by piquets of Major General Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by piquets of the 2nd brigade of Guards, and the right by piquets of the 1st brigade of Guards. Major General Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and, I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a piquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Foster of that corps, who maintained himself till, the support coming up, Major General Hinuber, with the 2nd line battalion King's German legion, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

'The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our piquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of piquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other piquets of the 2nd brigade of Guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts reoccupied as before. Major General Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the piquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3rd battalion 1st Guards, commanded by Lieut. Colonel the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads, and Lieut. Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and reoccupied all the posts which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged he did not show the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieut. Colonel Woodford for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned.

'It was towards the right that Lieut. General Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavoring to bring up some troops to the support of the piquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and, not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was

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General Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner.

'I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe; but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honorable termination of their labors should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say that, from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously. You will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieut. General's misfortune.

'The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but, whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within three hundred yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major General Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must, however, have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

'To Major Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2nd brigade of Guards after Major General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, Assistant Quarter Master General, and to Lieut. Colonel Dashwood, Assistant Adjutant General of the division, from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Captain Battersby, my aide de camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieut. Colonel Macdonald, the Assistant Adjutant General of the left column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieut. General Sir John Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. Charles Colville.

'K. A. HOWARD,
Commanding the 1st division.

'P.S. I omitted to mention that Major General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German Legion, when Major General Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me that he received great assistance from Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.'

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'I sincerely regret the fall of Major General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

'By a letter from Lieut. General William Clinton of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet.

'Upon the breaking up of this army I perform a most satisfactory duty of reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merits of Lieut. General William Clinton and of the troops under his command, since they have been employed in the Peninsula.

'Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula. But they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officers commanding and with them.

'I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

'I send this dispatch by my aide de camp Lieut. Lord George Lennox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the operations of the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in a Sortie made by the Garrison of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th April, 1814.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	8	3	139	—	150
Wounded . .	36	28	393	1	457
Missing . . .	6	7	223	—	236

*** Portuguese loss included.

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To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'My Lord, 'Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a convention into which I have entered with Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie for the suspension of hostilities between the armies under his and my command, respectively.

'Your Lordship will observe that provision is made for any agreement which may have been entered into with General Decaen, under your Lordship's authority; and that, if you should not have made any such agreement, the line of demarcation which your Lordship wished is settled by this convention, as well as that the navigation of the river Garonne shall be free to both parties.

'I request you to communicate this letter and its enclosure to Rear Admiral Penrose.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.' 'Wellington.

To Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie.

'Monsieur le Maréchal, 'à Toulouse, ce 20 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 19 au soir.

'J'ai déjà fait passer le Colonel Choiseul muni de passeports, qui lui faciliteront le passage de tous les postes des armées alliées; et je donnerai des passeports pareils à tous les officiers que vous pourrez désirer faire passer par ici.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.' 'Wellington.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'Sir, 'Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

'I have had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 15th of April, expressing your earnest wish that the troops under your command should be moved forward to co-operate in the field against the enemy.

'Your Excellency will have heard of the various events, political as well as military, which have occurred in this country, which promise to restore the blessings of peace

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permanently to the world, and in the mean time have induced me to agree to conventions for the cessation of hostilities with the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet respectively, of which I enclose copies to your Excellency.

'Nothing would have been more satisfactory to me than to have the able assistance of your Excellency, and that of the gallant officers and troops under your command, if the war had continued; and the experience which I have of the value of that assistance would have induced me to call upon you before now, if, as your Excellency has been confidentially informed by me, it had not been matter of doubt, and still in discussion between the Government and me, in what quarter your services could be most usefully employed.

'Your Excellency, however, has the satisfaction of reflecting that you have not allowed the war to be concluded without distinguishing yourself, and having raised your reputation to the highest rank among the Generals of your nation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 20 Avril, 1814.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 19.

'J'ai conclu avec M. le Colonel Ricard et ratifié hier une convention séparée pour suspendre les hostilités avec votre Excellence, qui renferme tous les objets que vous avez en vue, avec exception des bâtimens Français à Barcelone. J'envoie inclus un ordre au Général Copons de laisser sortir tous ces bâtimens, et un passeport maritime pour qu'on les laisse passer librement aux ports de la France.

'Je ne crois pas pouvoir changer l'ordre de l'évacuation des places de la Catalogne et de la Valence; mais je suis garant qu'elle se fera comme elle est stipulée. La raison pour laquelle j'ai cru devoir insister sur l'ordre qui a été donné dans la convention est que j'avais vu que, dans la conversation qu'il y avait eu entre le Général St. Cyr Nugues et le Colonel Cabanes, le premier avait manifesté

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l'intention de tenir toujours les forteresses de Figueras et Rozas, ce qu'il fallait prevenir.

'L'objet de tous est de mettre fin aux malheurs de la guerre de la manière la plus honorable à tous; et je crois que cet objet est accompli par la convention qui est faite, qui, vous pourrez en être convaincu, sera fidelement mise à exécution.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Le Maréchal*
Duc d'Albufera.'

PROCLAMATION. N°. 47.

'à Toulouse, ce 20 Avril, 1814.

'Le Commandant en Chef étant convenu d'une suspension d'hostilités avec M. le Maréchal le Duc de Dalmatie, dont les détails sont ci-dessous donnés, tous ceux à qui il appartient doivent en prendre connaissance; et les communications peuvent se faire comme ci-devant entre le pays occupé par l'armée alliée et les autres parties de la France.

'WELLINGTON.'

PROCLAMATION.

'Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

'Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, &c., having concluded a convention with Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, for the evacuation of the strong places in Catalonia and Valencia by the French troops, and for a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, &c., and Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, respectively; and the Field Marshal having promised the Duc d'Albufera that all French vessels in the port of Barcelona should be allowed to return to the ports of France unmolested; the Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels, and the Commanders of the vessels of the Allied Powers in the Mediterranean, are hereby requested to allow those vessels to pass to those ports unmolested.

'WELLINGTON.'

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'General Order, 'Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

'1. The Commander of the Forces has the pleasure to inform the army that he has agreed upon the following Convention * for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under his command and the French armies opposed to them, and hostilities are forthwith to be suspended accordingly.

'2. Upon congratulating the army upon this prospect of an honorable termination of their labors, the Commander of the Forces avails himself of the opportunity of returning the General Officers, Officers, and troops, his best thanks for their uniform discipline and gallantry in the field, and for their conciliating conduct towards the inhabitants of the country, which, almost in an equal degree with their discipline and gallantry in the field, have produced the fortunate circumstances that now hold forth to the world the prospect of genuine and permanent peace.

'3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that they will continue the same good conduct while it may be necessary to detain them in this country; and that they will leave it with a lasting reputation, not less creditable to their gallantry in the field than to their regularity and good conduct in quarters and in camp.

'Wellington.'

To Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

'My dear Lord, 'Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

'Your brother Charles has just given me your letter of the 13th, and I am very much obliged and flattered by your thinking of me for a situation for which I should never have thought myself qualified †. I hope, however, that the Prince Regent, his Government, and your Lordship, are convinced that I am ready to serve him in any situation in which it may be thought that I can be of any service. Although I have been so long absent from England, I should have remained as much longer if it had been necessary; and I feel no objection to another absence in the public service, if it be necessary or desirable.

'In regard to going now to Paris, your brother will

* See Convention of Toulouse, p. 653. † The Embassy to Paris.

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inform you of the circumstances here, which would render my absence just now inconvenient, and possibly dangerous to the public service. I shall know more, however, of the state of affairs in a day or two. I will undertake the journey with pleasure, if I should find I can do so without public inconvenience.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Castlereagh.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Maitland, 1st Foot Guards.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 22nd April, 1814.

'I beg to return the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you were President, on the trial of Private Charles Panderon, of the King's German Legion, as it is my opinion, and that of the Deputy Judge Advocate, that there is no proof of insanity, and no ground for the recommendation; if, however, the Court persists in recommending the prisoner to mercy, I will attend to it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Maitland.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 22 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 20, avec la convention signée par M. le Colonel Ricard, ratifiée par votre Excellence. Je suis bien flatté de la confiance que votre Excellence a en moi, ce qui j'espère sera justifiée.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

'MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 22 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai eu l'honneur le recevoir votre lettre du 19, sur le Piémontais nommé Faucheron, qui s'est rendu coupable d'un vol à Narbonne; et j'en donne connaissance aux employés de la justice dans les départemens dans la ligne de démarcation pour que, s'il y entre, il soit arrêté.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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PROCLAMATION. N°. 48.

'à Toulouse, ce 22 Avril, 1814.

'Plusieurs personnes font des demandes au Commandant en Chef pour des emplois, des graces du Gouvernement, &c.

'Il leur est observé que l'occupation du territoire dans la ligne de démarcation fixée par la convention du 18 Avril faite avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, n'est que momentanée; que le Commandant en Chef n'a jusqu'à présent fait des nominations à des places vacantes dans l'administration du pays que pour celles nécessaires pour y conserver l'ordre.

'Il est inutile donc de se donner la peine de lui faire pareilles demandes; et il prie tous ceux qui auront quelque grief à alléguer contre les armées alliées de faire leur plainte sur le champ à l'Officier Général ou autre Commandant sur les lieux, qui en rendra justice, sans rendre nécessaire une plainte au Commandant en Chef.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Toulouse, 23rd April, 1814.

'Marshal Sir William Beresford has communicated to me your Lordship's offer to appoint him Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, which he informed me that he intended to decline to accept; and, as I have reason to believe that Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill has nothing excepting his regiment, I have consulted him whether this situation would be agreeable to him. He has told me that his elder brother has died lately, leaving a large family; and that, in consequence of the great age of his father, the family considered him as their head, and that he was afraid it might be very inconvenient and prejudicial to their interests if he was to be under the necessity of quitting England again at an early period, and of remaining long and constantly absent. I beg leave most earnestly to recommend Sir Rowland Hill's services and merits to your Lordship's attention.

'So much of the success of this army has been owing to its being well supplied with provisions, and I have had so much reason to be satisfied with Sir Robert Kennedy, that I think it proper to take this opportunity of informing your

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Lordship that he has expressed a desire to be made a Baronet, and that I should urge this suit upon His Majesty's Government. I ought to apologise for doing more than to acquaint your Lordship with my opinion of his merits; and I hope your Lordship will attribute my doing so to my desire to inform you in what manner a deserving public servant could be rewarded.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Rear Admiral Penrose.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toulouse, 24th April, 1814.

'Major Sewell, Marshal Sir William Beresford's aide de camp, will have the honor of delivering this letter to you; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you can give him any assistance in getting a passage to England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Rear Admiral Penrose.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 24th April, 1814.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 16th; and M. de Ravez has put into my hands your Royal Highness's commission to him of the 8th, but which he informed me had been confirmed by your Royal Highness on the 16th. I sincerely wish that in neither had there been any farther mention of the Mayor of St. Sever, who has proclaimed your Royal Highness's family.

'I have already explained myself very fully with M. de Ravez upon various points for your Royal Highness's information; but as I have not the power of expressing myself in French with the accuracy which I wish, I take the liberty of bringing them under your Royal Highness's consideration in English, and in the form of a letter.

'A great change has taken place in France since the end of last month, which has come to our knowledge only by degrees since the 12th instant. It has entirely altered the relation of your Royal Highness, both towards France, and towards the allied army under my command; but it appears

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that it has not attracted the notice of your Royal Highness, or of your council.

'The Government *de facto* of France has recognised the rights of your Royal Highness's family; the provisional government has been placed by the Senate in the hands of your Royal Highness's august father, as Lieut. General of the Kingdom, till the arrival of His Majesty Louis XVIII.: and your Royal Highness' father has recognised the basis of the constitution of France, under which all laws are to be framed, and particularly all taxes are to be laid on the subject, by the concurrence of the King, the Senate, and the Legislative body.

'In the mean time I, the Commander in Chief of an enemy's army in France, have made conventions for the suspension of hostilities with Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet, by which conventions a certain line of demarcation has been fixed for the two armies; and it must be observed that, before I would consent even to discuss such a convention, Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France, and were therefore acting on the part, and the former under the immediate directions, of the Provisional Government.

'The territory which, under this convention, is allotted to me, is occupied in a military manner by the army under my command, and it rests with me to make such arrangements for its government as I may think proper. The arrangements which I have thought proper to make are those directed by the Provisional Government of France, as far as they may have come to my knowledge; and, above all, I have endeavored to make no alteration which might embarrass or distress the Government of Monsieur or of the King, when His Majesty shall resume his authority.

'I would now beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness to consider how far it is proper or right, under these circumstances, for your Royal Highness to exercise any authority within this same line of demarcation. According to the laws of war, your Royal Highness can exercise such authority only with the sanction of the General Officer commanding an army, which must, in this view of the case, be deemed that of an enemy; and it certainly appears to me

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that the relations of your Royal Highness, both in regard to the Government of France *de facto*, and to this army, are so changed, that you ought not to exercise any at all.

'I would also request your Royal Highness to consider whether, if you do exercise any authority, you ought not to take care to confine yourself entirely to carry into execution the orders and instructions of the Provisional Government, as conveyed through the ordinary channels. If your Royal Highness should agree with me upon this last point, I would then beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness to consider again whether you ought to make any alteration in the customs at Bordeaux, or in any other tax or law of the country which, according to the constitution, the bases of which have been agreed to by your Royal Highness's father, could be made only by the combined authority of the King, Senate, and Legislative Assembly.

'By the laws and customs of war, I have at present, and your Royal Highness, before the acts at Paris from the 30th of last month to the 15th of this month, had, the right to make such alteration as either might deem expedient; but any alteration which your Royal Highness might make at present, without the consent of the Legislature, would be liable to produce inconvenient consequences; and any such alteration, and any interference on the part of your Royal Highness in the government, would always be liable to the evil of the misrepresentations of the ill designed. I therefore earnestly recommend to your Royal Highness to confine your measures entirely to carrying into execution the directions which your Royal Highness may receive from Paris, and to make no alteration at all which may not be directed from thence.

'In submitting these suggestions for your Royal Highness's consideration, I beg your Royal Highness to believe that I do so from views for your Royal Highness's honor and advantage.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

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To M. Rousiguieres, Avocat.

'MONSIEUR, ' à Toulouse, ce 24 Avril, 1814.

' J'ai reçu votre lettre du 22 ce matin, et je suis bien fâché que vous ressentiez l'inconvénient d'un acte de la police de Toulouse.

' Quoique cette police soit sous ma protection, et que ses actes soient faits par mon autorité, vous pouvez aisément croire que je n'en connais pas tous les détails ; et je ne me souviens pas d'avoir connu l'intention de vous arrêter, ou la conduite qui a occasioné cette intention.

' Vous avouerez que c'était au moins une imprudence de haranguer sur la Place le jour de l'entrée d'une troupe ennemie dans une grande ville ; surtout quand cette entrée a été accompagnée, comme la notre à Toulouse, par une révolution en faveur de la famille Royale exilée. Les circonstances du moment décideront s'il était nécessaire de faire attention à cette conduite, et le genre et le degré de l'attention que la police devrait y donner, parmi ceux qui voudraient former un jugement sain sur la conduite de la police ; et je crois qu'il ne serait pas difficile de justifier ceux qui avaient l'intention de vous faire arrêter pour cette conduite, au moins aux yeux d'un qui se dit être l'admirateur de l'Empereur déchu.

' Il est vrai que les circonstances ont beaucoup changé depuis le 12 de ce mois ; et je désire ardemment que le Gouvernement qu'on va établir en France fasse le bonheur des Français. Je ne ferais pas mon devoir envers les Puissances Alliées que je sers, ni envers la France, si je ne faisais pas tout ce qui est en mon pouvoir pour prévenir les mécontentemens, surtout de la part d'une personne de talens et de réputation comme vous ; et si je n'empêchais pas la police, agissant sous ma protection et mon autorité, de pousser ses mesures de précaution plus loin que les circonstances ne l'exigeaient.

' Je renvoie donc votre lettre à M. le Maire de Toulouse ; et je le prie de communiquer avec votre famille, et de vous permettre de retourner dans vos foyers en sûreté, s'il lui parait qu'il puisse le faire sans danger pour la tranquillité de la ville.

' J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

' *M. Rousiguieres.*' ' WELLINGTON.

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To Lieut. General Sir John Hope, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toulouse, 27th April, 1814.

'I have received from General Colville the accounts of your misfortune, and you will conceive more easily than I can express the concern I feel upon the occasion. The events, however, which have lately occurred will, I hope, soon restore you to your friends; and I wish that I was equally certain of shortening the duration of the pain you are likely to suffer.

'It appears that all prisoners are released on both sides; and I am now releasing all those I have. Probably the Governor of Bayonne will do the same, when he shall think proper to act as the rest of the world. I will then write to you fully upon all points.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Hope, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 27 Avril, 1814.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 25. Quand je recevrai la nouvelle de l'arrivée du Roi à Madrid je compte lui envoyer un officier de l'Etat Major Général pour le féliciter; et je vous recommande de faire la même chose.

'Un Général est posté par le Gouvernement uniquement pour commander une troupe quelconque, et on ne peut pas l'envoyer en mission pareille.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 27th April, 1814.

'I have the honor to inform you that, the Allied Powers now assembled at Paris being determined to complete and consolidate the great work of which they have laid the foundation, and to secure the peace and tranquillity of Europe, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has expressed a desire to confer with me at Paris; and as I have cantoned the army, and have made all the arrangements for the evacuation of the garrisons in Spain, and for

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putting an end to hostilities with those in France, I am about to proceed to Paris, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Spanish Government.

'I hope to be back here by the time I can receive your Excellency's answer to this letter; and, in the mean time, I have to inform you that I have made arrangements that the reports, &c., from the army may be sent to me every day, so that there will be but little delay in the execution of any orders your Excellency may send me.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Général Comte Decaen.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 28 Avril, 1814.

'Le Lieut. Général Lord Dalhousie vient de m'envoyer les détails de la communication qu'il a eue avec vous sur la navigation libre de la Garonne; et je regrette que vous vous soyez cru obligé de vous refuser à l'article convenu entre le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie et moi sur ce point-là dont je vous envoie copie.

'Le fait est, Monsieur le Général, qu'on peut compter la paix rétablie entre la France et les Puissances Alliées dont je commande les armées. Il ne reste qu'à fixer, d'une manière formelle, les limites des territoires qui doivent appartenir à chacun désormais; et comme les Souverains dont je commande les armées n'ont rien à demander à la France, je ne peux pas croire que les termes de la paix soient bien difficiles à arranger.

'Les limites démarquées donc pour chaque armée, jusqu'à ce que les formes de la paix soient remplies, me paraissent être arrangées seulement pour leur convenance mutuelle pendant cet interval. C'est sur ce principe que M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie et moi les avons arrangées; et même depuis la convention j'ai consenti à ce que M. le Maréchal se serve de la route de Revel, qui lui convenait, malgré que cette route fut dans le pays inclu dans la ligne de démarcation des armées alliées.

'Je crois que j'ai le droit de réclamer la navigation libre de la Garonne par les termes de la convention avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie; mais j'y ajoute que je crois

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très probable qu'il conviendrait de faire embarquer les troupes Anglaises dans la Garonne dans les bâtimens de guerre, et qu'on y ressentirait beaucoup d'inconvéniens si vous insistiez pour que les bâtimens de guerre ne remontassent pas plus haut que Paulliac.

'Si vous ne vous trouvez pas autorisé à faire la concession que je vous propose, je vous prie de me le faire dire sans perte de temps, afin que je remette copie de cette lettre au Gouvernement Provisoire de la France, et qu'il puisse donner l'ordre que des retards et des entraves tout à fait inutiles ne soient mis à l'évacuation du territoire Français par les armées sous mes ordres, également souhaitée par nous et par vous.

'En attendant, comme je désire épargner l'effusion de sang quand c'est inutile, je donne ordre au Lieut. Général Lord Dalhousie de continuer dans les postes qu'il occupe, et de ne faire aucun acte d'hostilité, sans qu'il soit commencé par vous, jusqu'à nouvel ordre de ma part.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Decaen.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Prince Royal of Sweden.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Toulouse, ce 28 Avril, 1814.

'M. Thornton m'a transmis la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 26 Février, en m'envoyant les distinctions de l'Ordre Militaire de l'Epée de Suède de la part de Sa Majesté; et, malgré que je l'avais déjà prié de faire agréer mes remercimens à votre Altesse Royale pour l'honneur qu'elle m'avait fait en me recommandant à Sa Majesté, je la prie encore de les accepter pour cette nouvelle marque de sa bienveillance et de son estime.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Prince Royal de Suède.*' 'WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

To Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, K.B.

'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'Sir Rowland will see the convention concluded at Paris, and that concluded this day between Marshal Suchet and me, to render indefinite the conventions settled on the 18th

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and 19th April with Marshals Soult and Suchet; and he will keep the army as at present cantoned, with the alterations which circumstances may render convenient, till he shall receive my further orders.

'I have ordered Lord Dalhousie and General Colville to report to him.

'I have ordered General Freyre to remain cantoned in and about Tarbes, till further orders. General Freyre will understand himself with Sir Rowland in every respect; and Sir Rowland will convey to him, through General Wimpffen, any suggestions that he may think expedient.

'Colonel Burgh will have orders to send to me all my letters by an officer; first, whenever an English mail shall arrive; secondly, when the mail or any messenger shall arrive from Spain. This officer will bring all letters addressed to me, and all reports from Sir Rowland Hill, &c., &c.

'The Commissary General is ordered to be prepared with a month's pay, of which the issue must commence about the 10th of May.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'I enclose the copy of a convention between the Allies and the French Government for the suspension of hostilities by sea and land, and the evacuation of the French territory by the Allies, which I beg you to communicate to Rear Admiral Penrose and to General Comte Decaen.

'The execution of this convention, already in progress, will be completed by the time the garrisons in Spain shall be evacuated under the conventions already entered into by me; and by that time I shall know whether the British Government intend that the British army shall embark at Bordeaux or in one of the Spanish ports.

'Having been sent for by the Secretary of State, I am going to Paris; but I shall be back in the course of ten or twelve days; and in the mean time I beg you to report to Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie.*'

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To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'SIR, 'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'I return the copy of the convention for the suspension of hostilities at Bayonne, ratified by me with the exception of the article.

'It appears to me that the navigation of the river Adour, under the bridge of Bayonne, is not absolutely necessary to us; and it is impossible for us to exist in the country without drawing something from the villages within the district of eight leagues allotted to the garrison.

'I likewise enclose the copy of a convention for the general suspension of hostilities by sea and land, and for the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. You will transmit a copy of this convention to General Thouvenot, and inform him that it is already in the progress of execution; and that it will be carried into execution entirely, in proportion as the garrisons in Spain shall be evacuated.

'I am going to Paris, having been called for by His Majesty's Secretary of State. I shall return in the course of a short time; and in the mean time I beg you to report to Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. C. Colville.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Robert Kennedy.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'I beg you will give General Wimpffen such money as he may require for Spanish prisoners of war, and I will cover the whole amount by a warrant when I return.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Robert Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Don Manuel Freyre.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Toulouse, ce 30 Avril, 1814.

'Le Général Wimpffen vous apprendra que les Puissances Alliées ont fait une convention avec le Gouvernement Français pour la suspension des hostilités par terre et par mer, la reddition des prisonniers, et l'évacuation de la France;

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et j'ai fait une convention aujourd'hui avec le Général Suchet, dont le Général Wimpffen vous enverra copie, pour rendre definitives les conventions précédentes du 18 et 19 Avril.

'Je pars pour Paris pour des affaires, et je reviendrai dans dix ou quinze jours. Vous resterez dans les cantonnemens que vous occupez jusqu'à nouvel ordre; et s'il arrive quelque chose qui soit pressant, je vous prie de vous entendre avec le Général Hill. Vous ferez comme de coutume vos rapports au Général Wimpffen, qui m'enverra ce qui est important.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Manuel Freyre.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Toulouse, ce 30 Avril, 1814.

'J'ai l'honneur de remettre à votre Altesse Royale un mémoire qui m'à été remis par M. de Cambon, qui désire être employé auprès de la personne de votre Altesse Royale.

'Je prends la liberté aussi de demander la protection de votre Altesse Royale pour M. ——.

'Cette personne se joignit à l'armée au mois de Juillet passé, après la bataille de Vitoria, et a toujours été très utile à la cause, et très attaché à la Maison de votre Altesse Royale. Il demande à être Consul de France à Cadiz. J'ai renvoyé à votre Altesse Royale une lettre et des réclamations de sa part, pour lesquelles je désire l'attention de votre Altesse Royale.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'Angoulême.*' 'WELLINGTON.

PROCLAMATION. N°. 56.

'à Toulouse, ce 30 Avril, 1814.

'Les proclamations, No. 5 et No. 7, du 18 et du 31 Dec. 1813, sont rappellées; et les ports de mer entre l'Adour et la Bidasoa doivent, après le 7 du mois de Mai, être gouvernés pour les douanes et le commerce selon les loix de la France; surtout l'ordonnance de Monseigneur le Lieut. Général du Royaume du 23 Avril, 1814.

'WELLINGTON.'

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To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'In consequence of the desire expressed by Lord Castlereagh that I should go to Paris to confer with him, I am about to set out for that place; and I propose to be back here by the time I can receive an answer to this letter; that is, in about ten or twelve days.

'I have likewise to inform you that Lord Castlereagh has expressed a desire that I should accept the embassy to Paris, which I have not declined. I must serve the public in some manner or other; and, as under existing circumstances I could not well do so at home, I must do so abroad. Lord Castlereagh has, however, left it to me to go home, &c., as I might please; only to have it understood that I was to have charge of the concerns at Paris.

'I therefore propose to return here immediately after I shall have seen Lord Castlereagh, in order to superintend the breaking up, and embarkation, and return of the armies of the different nations to their respective countries; and I shall then go to Madrid.

'I shall be very anxious to hear of the King's decision and conduct in regard to the constitution.

'Do not mention to any body the intention that I should be the ambassador at Paris.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'Wellington.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the deliberations of the Agricultural Society of Toulouse, and have to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to direct that the desire therein expressed may be communicated to the Board in London. I have also the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from the Chevalier Georgest, enclosing a memoir which he is anxious should be laid before the Royal Humane Society.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

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To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

'Nothing of importance has occurred since I wrote to your Lordship on the 19th instant.

'I have received from Lord Castlereagh, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the copy of a convention entered into on the 23rd of April by his Lordship on the part of His Majesty and his Allies, and by the Prince de Bénévent on the part of the French Government, for the suspension of hostilities by sea and land, and the evacuation of the French territory by the armies of the Allies; and his Lordship's directions to carry the treaty into execution. I have the honor to enclose copies of these documents.

'A commencement has already been made to carry the arrangements of this convention into execution, under the conventions with Marshal Le Duc de Dalmatie and Marshal Le Duc d'Albufera, already sent to your Lordship; and they shall continue without interruption in proportion as the garrisons in Spain shall be evacuated.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

END OF VOLUME XI.

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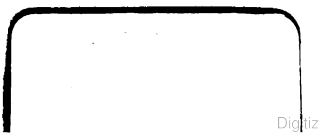
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