

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1814.

BATAVIA.

Having published in our Extra Number of yesterday, the substance of the glorious news received by the Union, we hasten to lay before the Public some more Extracts from the Bombay Papers which have reached us by that Ship, and further particulars will be given in our next regular number, with the view of placing our Readers speedily though gradually in possession, of the details of the interesting intelligence, the heads of which we briefly laid before them yesterday.

London Gazette Extraordinary.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

WAR-DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 14, 1813.
Major Hare has arrived at this office with dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:—

Lezaca, Sept. 2, 1813.

MY LORD,—The fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the demy-bastion on the south-eastern angle, and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. Lt. Gen. Sir T. Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and Sir Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct, and that of Captain Henderson, 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 Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines.

All that it was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 30th of August, and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, 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. Gen. 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, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieutenant Colonel Crawford, of the 9th regiment, his Majesty's service has sustained a serious loss.

I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham's report of this operation, in which your Lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of his Majesty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.

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 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 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 St. 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 Major-General How-

ard, and Major-Gen. Lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by Gen. 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 Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole, moved up the same day 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 and Vera, and Lezaca.

Major-General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division was moved on the 30th to the bridge of Lezaca; 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 those positions.

The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara and destroyed the bridge on the high road, before day light on the morning of the 31st, 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 driven 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, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which in the afternoon, they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another 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 were so capable of defending their post without assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that finding 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 Bidassoa 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 Major 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. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 8th division, and to the light division, to support Major Gen. Inglis by every means in their power. Major Gen. Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonio, which he maintained.

In the mean time Major Gen. Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Major Gen. 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 Gen. Inglis had taken a position from whence they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa, that the rear of their column was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect

this object, they attacked the posts of Major Gen. Skerrett's brigade of the light division, at about 3 in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera and from the left of the Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day light, it was made under the fire of the great part of Major General Skerrett's brigade, and the enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable. Whilst this was going on upon the left of the army, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Echalar, on the 30th and 31st. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie made Gen. Le Cor attack those in front of Zugarramurdi, with the 6th Portuguese brigade, on the 31st; and the Hon. Major Gen. Colville made Col. 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 favourable situation for his farther 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 frontiers has been defeated, by the operations of a part only of the allied army, at the very moment at which the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm, I had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of all the officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.

The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship from Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, will have shewn the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprise entrusted 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.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don Manuel 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, 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 Mendizabel, who volunteered his assistance, and commanded on the height of San Marcial; Mariscal de Campo Losado, who commanded in the centre, and was wounded; Mariscal de Campo Jose Garcia de Paredes, the commanding officer of the artillery; Brigadiers Don Juan Dias Portier, Don Jose Maria Espoleta, Don Stanislas Sanchez Salvador, the Chief of the Staff of the fourth army, and Don Antonio Roselly; and Colonels Fuentes Pita, the commanding Engineer, Don Juan Loarte, of the regiment de la Constitution, and Don Juan Uarte Mendia.

Major-General Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the seventh division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 54th regiment, under Colonel Mitchel, and the 68th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between Bidassoa and Lezaca, 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 Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, whom I beg leave to re-

commend to your Lordship's protection. I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

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

Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1813.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgement on the breach of St. 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 honour 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 second brigade of the fifth division, commanded by Major-General Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments as per margin*, and having in reserve the remainder of the fifth division, consisting of Major-General Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade under Major-General Hay, as also the fifth battalion of Cacadores of General Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, commanding the fifth division.

Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Uramia 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 horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never 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 horn-work, 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 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 lodgement 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 lodgement could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Colonel Diksyu, 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 breach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieutenant-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 Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit

* One hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, of the 52d regiment; four hundred of the first division (consisting of two hundred of the brigades of Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke; of one hundred of the light battalion, and one hundred of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under Major Robertson; and two hundred volunteers of the fourth division, under Major Ross, of the 20th foot.

to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of Brigadier General Wilson's brigade, under Lieutenant 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 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 horn-work.

It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 5th division, under the command of Colonel the Honourable Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant Colonel Barnes, supported by the 38th, under Lieutenant Col. 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 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. Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith justified, in the fullest manner, the confidence reposed in his tried judgement 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. Lieutenant 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 Lieutenant Colonels Berkeley and Gordon, 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 Belcher, 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 3d 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 Captain 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 Lieutenant 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 Captains Williamson and Jones, and Lieutenant Le Blanc, above mentioned. He likewise commends highly Captain Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot, on Major Kelly's being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieutenant Power, who ably performed the duty; as also Captain Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th on Captain Scott's 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 2d brigade.

Major General Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major General Sprye, commanding the Portuguese brigade, and the very distinguished gallantry of Colonel de Regoa, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under his command, and of Colonel McCrae, with the 3d Portuguese regiment; and Major General Sprye mentions in terms of high praise, Lieutenant Colonel Hill, commanding the 8th Cacadores, and Major Charles Stuart Campbell, commanding the 3d regiment, in Colonel McCrae's absence on ge-

neral 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 Honourable C. Greville, of the 38th, in command of the 2d brigade; and of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieut. Col. Barnes, in the successful assault of the curtain, with the brave battalion of the Royal Scots; and also of the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Col. 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. Col. Cooke, commanding the detachment of Guards; of Lieut. Col. Hunt, commanding the detachment of the left division, who was severely wounded; and of all the other officers and troops of the detachment.

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 particularized 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 Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, till the moment of his much lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieut.-Col. 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 ultimo; 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.-Col. 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, has 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 Lieutenant-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 ultimo.

Having carried on with indefatigable attention all the laborious duties of the left attack, no person was more able to give Sir Jas. 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 praise worthy, 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-Gen. 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 Col. Delancy, Deputy Quarter-master General, and Lieut. Col. 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, as well as that of the rest of the officers of my personal Staff, entitles 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 honour, &c.
(Signed) T. 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 colours from the cavalier.
(Signed) T. G.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—9TH OF NOV.

The King of Bavaria has united himself to the Sovereigns who fight for the deliverance of Europe.

A complete victory was gained by the Allied Troops in the environs of Leipsic over the Emperor Napoleon, commanding in person an Army of 150,000 men, whom he had collected at that place.

The Enemy who was attacked on the 16th, 18th and 19th of October, was beaten at every point during these three days.

The Official Account forwarded on the 19th from Rotha in Saxony, where the Head Quarters of the Allies were, reckons the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded at 40,000 men, and makes the number of prisoners 8,000, amongst whom were 30 generals including Count Lauriston, Regnier and Bertrand, who each commanded a Corps of the French Army.

During these three glorious days, the Allies took from the Enemy 250 pieces of Cannon, and 900 Ammunition Waggon; the Town of Leipsic was taken by assault and all the hospitals with 15,000 men sick and wounded were taken by the conquerors.

The Emperor Napoleon, who endeavoured to save his Artillery and baggage, and to rally his troops, sent messengers on the 19th offering to allow the remainder of the Saxon troops to go over to the Allies, on condition that Leipsic should not be bombarded, and that they should allow a free retreat to the French garrison and liberty to carry away all the warlike Stores remaining in the Town: this offer was rejected.

At the moment that the Allied Troops had entered the Town on all sides, the Saxon Troops, posted on the Parade turned their Arms against the French, and a Regiment of Infantry of Baden followed their example.

This desertion had been preceded during the former two days of fighting by a desertion of eight Regiments of Polish Infantry, two of Wirtemberg Cavalry and seven Battalions of Saxon Infantry, under the orders of Generals Norman and Russell, with four batteries containing each 25 pieces of cannon.

According to the accounts of the Aides-du-Camp of Prince Poniatowsky, who have been made prisoners, that General who had been created a few days before a Marshall of the Empire by Napoleon, was drowned in the Elster in endeavouring to avoid being taken—he tried to swim across this river and lost his life in the attempt.

The enemy retired in the greatest disorder by Mersebourg and Wissenfels; the Allied troops pursued him.

The Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia having united their forces on the 18th on the heights between Wachaw and Proshayda were eye witnesses of the defeat of the enemy and of the heroism and triumph of their troops.

The loss of the Allies in killed and wounded may be estimated at 8 or 10,000 men. One of the important advantages of this memorable victory is also the junction of the Grand Allied army with that under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blucher; these latter had it thus in their power to take post in the battle which have rendered these days so memorable.

Advices received from Vienna the 24th of October.

We were expecting the actual development, but it was impossible to foresee that it would operate with so great a rapidity: The victory obtained by the Allies over the Emperor Napoleon in the environs of Leipsic on the 16th, 18th and 19th of October has completely disorganized the French army.

The enemy cut off from his communications with Mayence is obliged to seek the line of the Weser at Minden.

We may consider the federative system of Napoleon as at an end, and the Confederation of the Rhine as dissolved.

The Allies fought against the French in the streets of Leipsic; desertion extended even to the Poles, and indeed there never was so complete a fall as that of the Colossus who weighed down Europe.

When the cannon of Leipsic shall be heard at St. Sebastian, Lord Wellington will answer the appeal of the Allies by crossing the Adour.

There are no results which we may not hope for, perhaps we may be able to say in a few months that at last the French Revolution of which Napoleon was the fortunate continuator, has had its termination, and Europe will breathe again.

The King of Saxony, the Queen and the Princess Augusta become the prisoners of the Allies Leipsic.

The Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia proceed with perfect unanimity with the Prince Royal of Sweden towards the great object, the deliverance of Eu-

rope from the French yoke which has so long weighed her down.

Military News received at Constantinople on the 29th of November.

The great results of the battle of Leipsic are appearing every day, the Enemy was quickly pursued in his precipitate retreat.

His Rear Guard, attacked at Weissenfels and at Freybourg by the Generals York and Wassilitchikoff, experienced a considerable loss; 4000 men were taken prisoners, and 40 pieces of Cannon; many Waggons and much baggage were taken.

At Buttlastedt 600 of the Imperial Guard fell into the hands of General Count Bubna.

General Beningsen in his march on the road from Bilra to Rastenberg picked up a great number of Stragglers and Waggons which had been abandoned.

The Emperor Napoleon himself left on the road to Erfurt more than 600.

General Sebastiani experienced considerable loss and left many Prisoners.

The Conquerors thought at first, that the Emperor Napoleon would have attempted to maintain his position in the forest of Thuringe but as soon as they appeared before Erfurt he hastened his retreat.

The Town of Gotha was taken on the 22d of October by a detachment of the Allies.

A minister of France Baron St. Aignan, 73 officers and 900 men were made prisoners on this occasion.

The enemy took the direction of Mentz, to secure on this side the passage of the Rhine and save the remains of his army.

The General of Cavalry Count Wrede, Commander in Chief of the Austro-Bavarian troops after having taken Wurtzbourg by capitulation advanced by forced marches to Hannau, and surprized this town on the 28th of October taking 2000 prisoners, amongst whom were General St. Andre and a great number of officers—he detached the Bavarian General the Count de Ricberg to Franckfort with orders to drive the enemy from that town and take up a position there.

On the 29th of October the advanced guard of the enemy, having the greatest anxiety to secure the passage at Mentz in order that Napoleon might effectuate on this side that of the Rhine with what he could save of his Army, appeared in the environs of Hannau.

The General of cavalry Count Wrede received this force with the greatest valour, made 4000 prisoners, principally of the "Young Guards," and amongst these 200 Officers.

On the 30th Napoleon himself arrived with the rest of his Troops and made every effort but in vain, to pierce the centre of the Austro-Bavarian Army, and force the passage of the Kinzing; he repeated his attacks towards evening, and at night he bombarded Hannau.

Postscript.

We understand that the Battles said to have been fought between Buonaparte and the Allies on the 17th of September and three following days, when he attacked their entrenched and fortified position at Tœplitz, did actually take place; and that it was in consequence of his failure in this attack, that he was obliged to retreat to Leipsic, and from thence to Hannau and Mayence.

We hear that another American Frigate has been taken by our Cruizers.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated the 22d of November.

"We have the pleasure to acquaint you that on the advance of the Allies towards Holland, a complete Revolution took place in that Country, and that the French were expelled from the Provinces of Holland and Utrecht and the Prince of Orange recalled: this event was accomplished on the 16th Instant, and Deputies arrived yesterday to invite the Prince over who sets out this day, and will be followed by about 6000 Troops. We have no doubt that the other Dutch Provinces will follow the example, and that the Scheldt Fleet, if not surrendered to us, will no longer be at the disposal of the French, who may be now considered as deprived of all their power and influence beyond the Rhine."