JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1814.

BATAVIA.

We perform a pleasing part of our duty in communicating to our Readers the following Glorious and Important Intelligence, received via Mauritius; intelligence so grand as to surpass all comment, and so decidedly distinct as to require none. Our Readers will not fail to remark that these Official Advices concur with the reports before received via Madeira, and remove the confusion of accounts which seemed to exist with regard to a second engagement with Marshal Soult. The intelligence of a renewal of hostilities on the Continent with the powerful and effectual aid of Austria, now comes to us through the same channel; and though not authenticated by official documents, it seems so entirely inconsistent with the first interests of the Allied Powers to admit the pretentions of Buonaparte with regard to Territory and Commerce, that the truth of the Report is at least highly probable, we would almost say nearly certain. The Victories in Spain have no doubt had their weight in this question, their effects would be immediately felt and acknowledged, and really without being any way dazzled by the splendor of the present intelligence, it seems not too much to believe that the ambition and tyranny of Buonaparte has received a blow that he will not be able to recover.

It would be unpardonable to detain our Readers now with observations which may more properly be introduced at another time; but who can avoid a joyful reflection on these important successes, or the indulgence of a laudable pride in remarking upon the Address of the Speaker of the House of Commons at the close of the last Session of Parliament, which with the gracious reply of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, will no doubt be read with peculiar interest. Without either empty exultation for the present, or increased pretentions for the future, these important Documents are couched in language equally firm, moderate and manly; and while they express a generous determination "to maintain those maritime rights which "we have resolved never to surrender," they display a readiness on the part of the Nation to continue every sacrifice for the support of its rights, and an avowed resolution on the part of the Government to direct its efforts to the attainment of a secure and honorable Peace.

With principles of action so just, with pretentions so moderate and magnanimous, and with resources so vast and extensive, who can have cause to doubt or fear for the result?

Mauritius Government Gazette,
EXTRAORDINARY,
NOV. 10, 1813.

On the arrival of General Jourdan's Baton at London, it was laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, who, with that warmth of heart and nobleness of feeling which he possesses so entirely and can so admirably express, wrote the following Letter to the Chief, who had sent him the trophy of his conquest.

Letter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

MY DEAR LORD,

Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise and far above my reward, I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my Prayers of gratitude to Providence, that it has, in its Omnipotent Bounty, blessed my Country and myself with such a General.

You have sent me among the Trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Field Marshal:—in return, I send you *that of England.* The British Army will hail it with enthusiasm—The whole world will acknowledge the valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it.

That uninterrupted health and still increasing laurels may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never ceasing and ardent wishes of

My dear Lord,
Your very sincere and faithful friend,
G. P. R.

VICTORY OF VITTORIA.

This glorious intelligence was briefly announced on Friday night, about seven o'clock to the Admiralty, by the Plymouth Telegraph. The news spread in a short time through the Capital, and occasioned, of course, the greatest anxiety for the arrival of the Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Freemantle arrived about six yesterday morning at the Office of the War Department, and, with the usual zeal and promptitude of that department, immediate means were taken to give the news the utmost publicity. A letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, containing the substance of the intelligence. The Lord Mayor immediately proceeded to Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange, to read the letter. It was received with the loudest huzzas—hats thrown up, cries of "*Long live Wellington,*" shaking of hands, and every possible demonstration of enthusiasm and exultation. The Park and Tower Guns were fired in honor of the Victory at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

In the above glorious achievement, we understand that the Horse Guards and the Blues particularly distinguished themselves, and in conjunction, with emulative genius, broke through the French lines *three times.* Altogether, this victory is considered as one of the most complete and decisive that has ever been recorded.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Extraordinary,*
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 3, 1813.

Dispatches of which the following are Copies have been this-day received by EARL BATHURST, *from the* MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, *dated Salvatierra, June 22d,* 1813, *and Triewven, June 24th,* 1813.

MY LORD,

The enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major General of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th instant, in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Arunez. They occupied with the right of the centre, a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve, in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha.

The nature of the country through which the army had passed, since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary. I reconnoitred the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it.

We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the allied army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, having taken from them one hundred and fifty-one pieces of cannon, four hundred and fifteen waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Murillo, the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy however soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, as that Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, was obliged to detach first, the 71st Regiment, and the Light Infantry Battalion of Major-General Walker's Brigade, under the command of the Honorable Lieut. Col. Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point, and the Allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. General Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that the Hon. Lieut. Col. Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him his Majesty has lost an Officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country.

Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successfully passed the Zadora at La Puebla, and the defile formed by the heights of the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the Enemy's line, which the Enemy made repeated attempts to regain.

The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas, at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived to the station appointed for them.

The 4th and Light Divisions, however passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Manclas, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes, and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie, arrived at Mendoza, and the 3d Division under Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th Division under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These four Divisions forming the centre of the Army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the Enemy's centre was placed, while Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his lines to strengthen his detachment on the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order towards Vittoria.

Our troops continued to advance in admirable order notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the Army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions and Gen. Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and Genl. Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa, and Gen. Giron who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th, at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, if his support had been required.

The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village Gamarra Major. Both Gamarra and Abechuce were strongly occupied, as tetes-de-pont to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier General Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major General Oswald, who was ordered to take the command of all these troops.

Lieutenant General Sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th Cacadores particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longabeing on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor.

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Major was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier General Robinson's Brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of Battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two Guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieutenant General then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of capt. Dobourdieu's brigade and capt. Ramsay's troop of horse artillery, and under cover of this fire, col. Halket's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by Gen. Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

During the operations at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest effort to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Major, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major General Oswald. The enemy had on the hights on the left of the Zadora, two Divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's center and left had driven them through Vittoria.

The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark.

The movement of the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then

obliged to turn to the road towards Pamplona; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole therefore of the latter which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on Arunez and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage and every thing they had, were taken, close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer, only.

The army under Joseph Buonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the center, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foy's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilboa, and General Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by General Topin, and General Vandermasen's division of the army of the North.

The 6th division of the allied army, under Major-General the Honorable Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar, for three days, to cover the march of our magazine and stores.

I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the general officers, officers and soldiers of the army in this action. Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Lieut. General the Honourable W. Stewart and the Conde d'Amarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel O'Callagan, who maintained the village of Sabijana de Alva against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Brook, of the Adjutant-General's department, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Alexander Abercromby, of the Quarter-Master-General's department.

It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity then those of the respective divisions of Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major General Charles Baron Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally in three lines; and Portuguese troops, in the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier General Power and Colonel Stubs, led the march, with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

Major General the Hon. C. Colville's brigade of the 3d Division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed; which it drove in, supported by Gen. Inglis's brigade of the 7th Division, commanded by Colonel Grant, of the 82d. These Officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves.

Major General Vandeleur's Brigade of the Light Division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th Division, and Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct.

Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Col. Delancy, Dep. Quarter Master General, and from Lieut. Col. Bouverie of the Adjt. General's Dept. & from the Officers of his Personal Staff, and from the Hon. Lieut. Col. Upton, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Major Hope, Assistant Adjt. Genl. with the 1st Division, and Major General Oswald reports the same of Lieut. Col. Berkely of of the Adjutant Generals Department, and Lieut. Col. Gomin, of the Quarter Master General's Department.

I am particularly indebted to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations.

I must not omit to mention, likewise the conduct of General Giron, who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orduna and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham.

I have frequently been indebted, and have occasion to call the attention of Your Lordship to the conduct of the Quarter Master General Murray, who in the late operations and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Dep. Adjutant General, and to the Officers of the Adjt. & Qr. Mr. Genl's. Departments respectively, & to Lt. Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut. Col. Campbell and the Officers of my Personal Staff, and to Lieut. General Sir Richard Fletcher, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers.

Colonel His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my Aide-de-Camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector Genl. Don Thomas O'Donnaghoe and the Officers of the Staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miguel de Alva and of Brig. Genl. Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me.

The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the Cavalry being generally engaged, but the General Officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp Captain Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection; he will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's Baton, of a Marshal of France taken by the 87th regiment.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Ordnance, Carriages and Ammunition, captured from the enemy, in the Action of 21st June 1813.

Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

Brass Ordnance on Travelling Guns,—28-12 pounder guns, 42 eight pounder guns, 43 four pounder guns, 3 eight inch howitzers, 23 six inch howitzers, 3 four and 2 five inch howitzers, 2 six inch mortars.——Total 151.

Caissons—56 twelve pounder guns, 76 eight pounder guns, 68 four pounder guns, 7 eight inch howitzers, 54 six inch howitzers, 5 four, and 2 five inch howitzers, 149 small arm ammunition.—Total 415.

Rounds of Ammunition.—1936 twelve pounder guns, 5424 eight pounder guns, 3134 four pounder guns, 97 eight inch howitzers, 8358 six inch howitzers.—Total 14,249.

1,973,400 musket ball cartridges, 40,668 lbs. of gun-powder, 56 forage waggons, 44 forge-waggons.

(Signed) R. D. HENAGAN,
Comdg. Royal Artillery.
(Signed) A. DICKSON,
Lt. Col. Comdg. Artillery.

Irunzun, June 24, 1813.

MY LORD,—The departure of Capt. Freemantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making the returns, I have to report to your Lordship that we have continued to pursue the enemy, who reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads, and this day the advanced guard, consisting of Major General Victor Baron Alten's brigade, and the battalions of the 95th Regt. & Major Ross's troop of Horse Artillery, took from them the remaining guns they had. They have entered Pamplona, therefore with one howitzer only.

Gen. Clausel, who had under his command that part of the Army of the North, and one division of the army of Portugal, which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived under the command of Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro. It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France.

I have detached Gen. Giron with the Gallician Army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 21st, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Admiralty Office, July 3, 1813.

His Majesty's ship Surveillante, at anchor off Castro, June 29, 1813.

My Lord—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the supplies of the garrison of Castro de Urdeales, having been cut off by His Majesty's cruizers on this coast, and the total want of meat obliged the commanding officer to evacuate the castle on the 22d instant, and retire to Santona. The Sparrow heaving in sight at the same moment, obliged the Commandant to do this so precipitately, as to prevent his destroying his artillery and powder, or doing any mischief to the Castle itself. Captain Taylor very properly immediately garrisoned the castle, and this day we have had a party of the army under General Mendizabel.

I am sorry to say, five sixths of this town is in ruins, and that the dreadful barbarities commited by the French troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter: nor was the carnage confined to the storm alone. The inhabitants who fled are now returning, but misery and poverty are at an acme. Fourteen of the savage authors of these excesses were taken at Bilboa, since the evacuation, and were deservedly put to death.

I have now the pleasure of saying, that the whole line of the coast, from Gueteria Santona, is evacuated by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 3, 1813.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE REGENT, has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of HIS MAJESTY, to appoint the under mentioned Officer to take Rank by Brevet as under mentioned,—commission to be dated 21st June 1813.

GENERAL ARTHUR, the MARQUIS of WELLINGTON K. G. to be FIELD MARSHAL in the Army.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

The House met at half past one o'clock, the doors having been some time previously opened for the admission of Ladies and Gentlemen having Peer's orders. The greater part of the Peer's seats were occupied by Ladies elegantly dressed, and the space below the bar was much crowded. On the entrance of the Lord Chancellor, prayers were read by the Bishop of Chester. The Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex and Cambridge, entered the House in their robes. The other Peers present were also in their robes, amongst whom were, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Melville, Lord Percy, Lord Erskine, Lord Ellenborough, &c. &c. &c. Several of the Judges, amongst whom were Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. Justice Dampier, &c. &c. also attended. At twenty minutes past two, a royal salute of artillery announced the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Soon afterwards His Royal Highness entered the House in procession, the Earl of Liverpool carrying the Sword of State, Earl Bathurst the Cap of Maintenance, and the Earl of Yarmouth the Prince Regent's Coronet as Prince of Wales, attended also by Lord Guydir as Dep. Great Chamberlain of England, the Earl of Cholmondly, Lord Steward, the Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole, the King at Arms, Heralds, Mace-bearers, &c.—His Royal Highness was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing his robes and a cock'd Hat and Feather. His Royal Highness having taken his seat upon the throne, the Royal Dukes being seated in their chairs to the left of the Throne, the Earl of Liverpool standing close upon the left of His Royal Highness, and the Marquis of Winchester on the right, the other Lords who formed part of the Procession standing on each side, and the Lord Chancellor behind to the right, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to command the attendance of the Commons. Shortly afterwards the Speaker in his full dress robes, accompanied by a great number of Members, came to the Bar, making their obeisances to the Prince Regent, who also took off his hat, and bowed.

The speaker, who held in his hand the Vote of Credit Bill, then addressed the Prince Regent, and delivered the following Speech.

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, have closed the supplies for the service of the present year—and reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy, entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our Foreign relations.

"Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will for a considerable period postpone, or greatly mitigate the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the National Debt.

"Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprize which are opening in the East; and after long and laborious discussion, we presume to hope, that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by Your Royal Highness at the commencement of the present Session,) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future Government of the British Possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous proportion of the British Empire.

"But, Sir, these are not the only objects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this Realm; willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to Religious Toleration. With respect to the Established Church, following the munificent example of the last Parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have at the same time, endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of the sacred duties of a Church Establishment, which, by forming the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessings of God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.

"Sir, by your Royal Highness's commands we have also turned our views to the state of our Foreign Relations. In the North, we rejoice to see, by the Treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France, and we presume to hope that the time may now be arriving which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.

"In our contest with America, it must be always remembered that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred—a common language—and (as might have been hoped), by a joint zeal in the cause of national liberty, we must now, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain, with our ancient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.

"But, Sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph; there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny by British Councils and British valour; and within the space of five short years from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimiera, the same Illustrious Commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro, the hard fought battle of Talavera, the day of Busaco, the deliverance of Portugal, the Mural Crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the splendid victory of Salamanca and the decisive overthrow of the armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.

"Sir, that the cause of this country and of the world might not at such a crisis suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's Government, we have finished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprizes and designs of the enemy.

"The Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness for this purpose, in intituled—

"An Act for enabling His Majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain and for applying the sum of 200,000l. for the Service of Ireland."

"To which Bill, His Majesty's faithful Commons, with all humility, intreat His Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Speaker having concluded, and bowed to the Prince, His Royal Highness moved his Hat.

The Clerks then made their obeisances, and Mr. Rashleigh, the deputy Clerk of the Crown, read the title of the Vote of Credit Bill. Mr. Cowper, the Clerk's Assistant of the Parliaments, made his obeisance, and the Prince Regent having moved his hat, Mr. Cowper notified the Royal Assent in the usual form and words, as applied to a money Bill namely, "*Le Roi remsercie ses bon, sujets, accepte leur benevolence et ainsi le veut.*"

The title of the remaining Bill, the Penetentiary House Bill, was then read by Mr. Rashleigh, and his Royal Highness having moved his hat, Mr. Cowper notified the Royal Assent in the usual form and words,

is applied generally to a public bill, namely, and "*Le Roi le veut.*"

His Royal Highness then delivered, in an impressive manner, the following speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot close the present Session of Parliament, and relieve you from your arduous duties, without expressing a new, the deep regret which the continuance of His Majesty's indisposition occasions me.

The attention which you have paid to the Public Interests, during the course of the Session, calls for my warmest thanks.

The brilliant and unparallelled successes which have signalized the commencement of the Campaign in the Peninsula, the consummate talents and ability which in the course of the operations have led to the great and the decisive Victory obtained at Vittoria; and valour and intrepidity which have distinguished the forces of His Majesty and those of his allies, are as flattering and agreeable for me, as they have been for the nation at large:—The operations, in adding a new lustre to the British Arms, offer the flattering prospect of seeing the Peninsula delivered from the tyranny and oppression of France, and furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom and policy which has induced you, in the midst of all vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in maintaining the glorious struggle.

The complete miscarriage of the projects which the Ruler of the French had formed against Russia, and the destruction of the French army employed against that Empire, have been followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, as far as the banks of the Elbe.

And although upon the renewal of the contest, the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior number of troops collected by the enemy, their successful resistance during a succession of severe and sanguinary conflicts have nobly supported their military renown, and commanded the admiration of all Europe.

I feel the utmost satisfaction in informing you that there exists between myself and the Courts of Petersburgh, Berlin and Stockholm, the most cordial union and harmony, and I flatter myself with being able by means of the supplies you have so liberally granted me, to render that union effectual for the accomplishment of the great object for which it hath been set on foot.

I regret the continuation of the war with the United States of America. My desire for the re-establishment of the relations of Peace and Amity between the two countries, so material for the interests of both, continues to be the same; but I can never consent for the attainment of that object however desirable, to sacrifice any of the Maritime rights of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to thank you for the liberality with which you have provided for the services of the present year. It is a matter of satisfaction to reflect that by the measures you have adopted for the discharge of the National Debt, you have established a system which will not retard its definitive repayment, while at the same time it provides the means of prosecuting the war with vigour, with the least possible addition to the public burdens.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I approve most thoroughly of the measures you have adopted for the government of the British territories in India, and the regulation of its commerce in that part of the World.

They seem to have been wisely planned; taking into account the circumstances which have taken place since the last time the subject was submitted to Parliament.

By those measures, you have preserved in its most essential parts the system of Government which experience hath proved to be not less proper for ensuring the happiness of the Inhabitants of India, than for promoting the Interests of Great Britain, in that quarter of the Globe; and you have judiciously admitted the subjects of the United Kingdoms in general to a participation of the commerce with the countries situated within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which, I have no doubt will have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, as well as of increasing and improving the commerce and navigation of His Majesty's dominions.

The loyalty and affection manifested by His Majesty's subjects, the constancy which they have shewn during this long and calamitous war, and the patience with which they have supported the burdens which have unavoidable been imposed upon them have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such constant and unremitted exertion, notwithstanding the pressure of the taxes, offer the strongest proof of their attachment to that Constitution, the maintenance of which is the dearest object of my solicitude.

In the successes which have lately attended the Arms of His Majesty, I recognize with pious gratitude, the hand of Divine Providence the benefit I dispose to myself from these or any other advantages, is to secure and promote the welfare of His Majesty's People, and I cannot manifest more strongly this resolution, than by employing the powerful means you have put into my hands, in the manner the more likely to lower the extravagant pretensions of the Enemy, and thereby, in conjunction with my allies, to facilitate the attainment of a sure and honourable peace.

The Lord Chancellor standing at the foot of the throne, then said,—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and behalf of His Majesty, orders that the Parliament be prorogued until Monday the twenty third day of August next; to be then held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday the twenty third day of the month of August next.

His Royal Highness took off his hat and bowed, and the Speaker and the Commons having made their obeisances, retired from the Bar, His Royal Highness then quitted the House in procession, in the same manner as on his entrance, and the House was gradually cleared.

London Gazette, July 10, 1813.

Admiralty Office, July 10th.

(Transmitted by the Honorable Captain Capel, Senior Officer at Halifax.)

Shannon, Halifax, June 16, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that being close in with Boston Light House, in His Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States Frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the Harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Codd, and then hove to for her to join us. The enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American Ensigns flying; when closing with us he sent down his Royal yards. I put the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away.—At half past 5 P. M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under Topsails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channel locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their Guns. I gave orders to prepare for boarding—Our gallant bands appointed to that service, immediately rushed in, under their respective Officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate, but disorderly resistance.

The firing continued at all the gangways, and between the tops, but in two minutes time, the enemy were driven sword in hand, from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud Old British Union floated triumphant over it.—In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarters. The whole of this service was atchieved in 15 minutes from the commencement of the action. I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in the conquest. My brave first Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting British colours; His death is a severe loss to the service.—Mr. Aldham the Purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small armed men was killed on his post on the gangway.—My faithful old Clerk Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side.—Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss: I request the Commander in Chief will recommended to the protection of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, my veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, who has lost an arm. He fought under Lord Rodney on the 12th April.—I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded.

I am happy to say that Mr. Fanwell, a Midshipman of much merit, is the only other Officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen and Marines, we had twenty three slain, and fifty six wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. —No expressions I can make use of, can do justice to the merits of my valiant Officers and Crew—The calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the Commander in Chief.

Having received a sabre wound on the first onset, whilst charging a party of the enemy who had rallied on their fore-castle, was only capable of giving command, till assured our conquest was complete, and then directing Second Lieutenant Wallis to take charge of the Shannon, and secure the Prisoners, I left the Third Lieutenant Mr. Falkner (who had headed the main Deck boarders) in charge of the Prize. I beg to recommend these Officers most strongly to the Commander in Chief's patronage for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgement they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them.

To Mr. Etough, Acting Master, I am much indebted for the steadiness in which he carried the Ship into action. The Lieutenants John and Low, of the Marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions.

It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my Officers and Men, but I must mention, when the Ships yard-arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosuahan, who commanded in our maintop, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main-yard arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith who commanded in our fore-top, stormed the enemy's fore-top from the Fore Yard arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend, Mr. Etough, the acting master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clevering, Raymond, and Littlejohn, Midshipmen. This latter is a Son of Captain Littlejohn, who was slain in the Berwick.

The loss of the enemy was about 70 killed, and 100 wounded. Among the former were 4 Lieutenants, a Lieutenant of Marines, the Master, and many other Officers.—Captain Lawrence is since dead of his wounds. The enemy came into action with a complement of 440 men; the Shannon having picked up some recaptured Seamen, had 330. The Chesapeake is a fine Frigate, and mounts 49 guns—eighteens on her main deck, two and thirties on her quarter deck and forecastle. Both Ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had been only exchanging a salute.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE, Capt.

To Capt. the Hon. T. Bladen Capel, &c. Halifax.

List of killed on board His Majesty's Ship SHANNON.

G. T. L. Watt, 1st, Lieut.—Aldham, Purser,—J. Dunn, Captains Clerk,—G. Gilbert, W. Barrills, N. Gilchrist, T. Suby, I Long, I. Young, I Wallace, I. Brown, & L. Barr, Able Seamen.—T. Barr, M. Murphy, T. Molloy T. Jones, & I. O'Conolly, Ordinary Seamen.—Thomas Barry, 1st Class Boy.

Marines.—S. Millard, Corporal.—J. Jaymes, D. Sadler, and W. Young, Privates.

Supernumeraries.—W. Morrisay, I. Moriarty, & T. Gornen.

Signed P. B. V. BROKE, Captain.
A. JACK, Surgeon.

The skill and intrepedity so finely displayed in the late capture of the Chesapeake American frigate, have met with the reward they were so justly entitled to; Lord Melville has, as a mark of his high estimation of the conduct of the Officers of the Shannon, promoted the surviving Lieutenants to the rank of Commanders, and the Midshipmen, who so ably followed the orders of their gallant Captain, to succeed to their situations as Lieutenants of that ship.

Captain Lawrence of the Chesapeake, died of his wounds. The respect due to a brave enemy was shown to his remains. The Corpse was landed from the Chesapeake under a discharge of minute guns—The American ensign was spread as a pall over the Coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased. Six Captains of the Navy officiated as pall-bearers —Six Companies of the 64th regiment, commanded by Sir John Wardlow preceded the corpse—The Officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—The Officers of the Navy generally attended—Sir Thomas Saumarez, the Staff, and Officers of the Garrison; and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was performed, by the Revd. Rector of St. Pauls, and three vollies discharged by the troops over his grave.

A great number of Vessels and boats of every description, filled with spectators, were cruizing near Boston. Captain Lawrence informed the inhabitants of that town they might expect his return to the harbour in about two hours and a half, from the time of his departure with the Shannon, which he had no doubt of capturing, and desired a sumptuous dinner might be prepared for himself and crew.

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