

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOVEMBER 29.
The Hon. Lieutenant Wm. Waldegrave, of the *Ville de Paris*, arrived here this morning with Dispatches from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, of which the following are Copies:

Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, October 29.

SIR,—By my letter of the 16th of September, their Lordships will be informed of the intelligence I had received relative to the intended movements of the French Squadron, and of my reasons for changing my station for St. Sebastian.

While on this station, on the night of the 22d inst. the Pomone joined, and Capt. Barric (who with indefatigable perseverance had with the *Aleste*, watched the port of Toulon) informed me, that the day before, several of the enemy's Squadron had put to sea, that others were coming out when he left them, and that there was every appearance of the whole fleet being on the move from the harbor. They had a numerous convoy with them, and as this movement was made with the first of an easterly wind, there was little doubt of their being bound to the westward. I immediately made the necessary signals for the Squadron to be prepared for their reception, and placed the three frigates and a sloop (Pomone, Hyra, *Volontaire*, and *Mimrel*) to windward, to give notice of the enemy's approach.

On the following morning (the 23d) soon after eight o'clock, the *Volontaire*, made the signal for a fleet to the eastward; while they continued to come down before the wind, no alteration was made in the Squadron, except by advancing two fast sailing ships the *Tigre* and *Bulwark*. At ten, the Pomone made the signal, that the enemy had hauled to the wind; and the convoy separating from the ships of war, (which were now discovered to consist of three ships of the line only, two frigates, two smaller frigates or store-ships, and a convoy of about twenty sail of transports) I ordered Rear Admiral Martin to chase them, and eight of the best sailing ships, which standing on contrary tacks, might take advantage of the changes of the wind, which was then variable.

At two o'clock, the Pomone, having got far to windward, was directed by signal to destroy such of the convoy as could be come up with; and in the evening burnt two brigs, two bombards and a ketch. The enemy before dark was out of sight, and the ships chasing not much advanced, were standing to the northward, while the Squadron with me stretched to the southward. The next morning neither the French nor our own chase-ships were in sight.

This morning Rear-Admiral Martin joined with his division, as named in the margin*, having again fallen in with the enemy on the 24th off the entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on shore; the *Robulle* of 84 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Baudin, and the *Lion*, of 84 guns, off Frontagnan, where the day following themselves set fire to them. The *Boreas*, of 74 guns, and a frigate run on shore at the entrance of the port of Certe, where there is little probability of either of them being saved.

I cannot sufficiently express the high satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid perseverance of Rear Admiral Martin, and the Captains of the ships who were with him in the pursuit. Nothing less ardent or less skillful, would have produced a result so fortunate, where the coast near the Rhone is exceedingly shoal and dangerous, so that some of the ships were in five and six fathoms water, the weather thick, and the southeast wind blowing strong.

I enclose to you, Sir, Rear-Admiral Martin's letter; and beg to congratulate their Lordships on three great ships of the enemy being destroyed, without the smallest resistance on their part, or a shot being fired by the British ships, except a few by the *Tigre* at the Boreas, when she was pushing ashore at Certe; of their two frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her wind some time in the night, and fetched into Marseilles Road. The other part of the French Squadron are found to remain in Toulon by the ships which have since examined that port.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

* *Canopus*, *Renown*, *Tigre*, *Sultan*, *Leviathan* and *Cumberland*.

[Admiral MARTIN'S letter, October 27, merely gives an account of his having chased the enemy's ships on shore; and had the satisfaction of seeing them destroyed, as above stated—His own ships having run into very shoal water while pursuing them.]

Ville de Paris, off Rosas, Nov. 1, 1809.

SIR—When the enemy's convoy was chased, on the 23d ult. their transports separated from the ships of war, and under the protection of an armed store-ship, two bombards, and a ketch, made for the Bay of Rosas. When the ships of war were disposed of, as related in my letter of yesterday, the convoy became the object of my attention, and, on the 29th, the *Apollo* was sent off Rosas to examine what vessels were there; and how far they were in a situation available.

The next day I appointed the ships, as per margin*, for this service, under the orders of Captain Hallowell, to bring them out if the wind was favorable, or otherwise to destroy them. The state of the wind and sea would not permit this operation until last night, when, after dark, the ships bore up for the bay, and anchored about five miles from the castle of Rosas, under the protection of which castle, of Trinity fort, and of several other newly erected batteries, the convoy, consisting of 11 vessels, 5 of them armed, as per accompanying list, were moored.

The boats being arranged in separate divisions, the whole were put under the orders of Lieutenant Tayleure, first Lieutenant of the *Tigre*, and proceeded to the attack of the enemy, who, although he could have had no previous intimation of such an enterprise against him, was found vigilant, and completely on his guard: This ship, which was a smaller sort of frigate, was enclosed in boarding netting, and a gun-boat advanced a head of her for the look out; on being hailed, and the alarm gun fired, our boats stretched out, the crews at the highest pitch of animation, filling the air with their cheers; each division took the part previously allotted to it; the armed ship was boarded at all points, and carried in a few minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy resistance which the enemy made; all their armed vessels were well defended, but the British seamen and marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a force found to be double that which was expected; and besides the opposition made by the vessels, the guns from the castle, the forts in the Bay, the gun-boats and muletry from the beach kept a constant fire on them. On the opening of day every ship or vessel was either burnt or brought off, aided by the light winds which then came from the land, and the whole of the convoy that came from Toulon for the supply of the French army in Spain, has been destroyed, with the exception of the frigate, which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship not since heard of.

I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this bold enterprise has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it.

In the first place success greatly depended upon the previous

arrangement which was made by Captain Hallowell, with a judgment and foresight that distinguishes that Officer in every service he is employed on; the division of the boats, the preparation of fire materials, and providing them with every implement that contingency could require, established confidence throughout the whole; and in this he was ably assisted by the experience and zeal of Captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor and Hope. The brigs were under sail, as near the vessels attacked as the light winds would allow, and Capt. Hallowell speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of their Commanders, Crawly, Raitt, and Wilson.—The first Lieut. Tayleure led to the assault in a most gallant manner, and was followed by the other officers as if each was ambitious of his place, and desired to be first; and the whole party bravely maintained the character which British seamen have established for themselves.

I am sorry I have to add, that the loss has been considerable, of which I enclose a list, Lieut. Tait, of the *Volontaire*, an excellent and brave young Officer, and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the *Tigre*, a youth of great promise, were the only Officers slain.

Many Officers in the fleet were desirous of being volunteers in this service. I could not resist the earnest request of Lieut. Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Mande, and the Hon. W. Waldegrave, of the *Ville de Paris*, to have the command of boats, in which they displayed that spirit which is inherent in them.

I transmit also Captain Hallowell's letter relating his proceedings, with lists of the Officers who commanded boats, and had appointments in this service, and of the vessels burnt and captured. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

COLLINGWOOD.
* *Tigre*, *Cumberland*, *Volontaire*, *Ho*, *Topaze*, *Philomel*, *Scout* and *Tufcan*.

H. M. S. Tigre, off Cape St. Sebastian, Nov. 1, 1809.

MY LORD,—In obedience to your Lordship's order of the 29th ult. I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the ships and floops named in the margin, where finding it impracticable to attack the enemy's convoy while under weigh, (the wind being at S. E. and a heavy swell) I anchored the ships of the Squadron yesterday evening after dark, about five miles off the town of Rosas, and detached all the boats, under the command of Lieut. Tayleure, first of the *Tigre*, to destroy them; the spirited manner in which he led them on to the attack, commanded the admiration of every one present; the gallant manner in which he was supported, reflects honor on every person employed on this service.

I have the honor to enclose a list of vessels captured and destroyed on this occasion; and when your Lordship is informed that the enemy was aware of our intention to attack him, and had taken the precaution of fixing boarding nettings, and placing a launch with a gun in it in advance, to give him notice of our approach, and that the vessels were also defended by the very strong batteries on shore, I trust your Lordship will consider it equal in gallantry and judgment to any exploit that has occurred under your Lordship's command.

Our loss has been severe, and among the list of killed I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Tait, of the *Volontaire*, of whom Captain Bullen speaks in high terms, as an officer who has distinguished himself upon many occasions; and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the *Tigre*; the latter has left a widowed mother in distressed circumstances, who looked to him for comfort and support. Among the wounded are Lieut. Tayleure, of the *Tigre*, and Lieut. Foster, of the *Apollo*, severely.

The brigs were directed to keep under weigh and were in an admirable situation at day-light to have given assistance had it been necessary.

I have the honor also to enclose a list of the Officers employed on this service, and I have only to state their conduct, and that of the seamen and marines under their command, was such as to exceed any encomium from my pen, and entitles them to my warmest thanks and approbation.

(Signed)

B. HALLOWELL.
Vessels captured and destroyed by the Squadron under the command of Capt. Benjamin Hallowell, H. M. S. *Tigre*.

Store-ship *La Lemproye*, 16 nine-pounders, (pierced for 22 on the main deck,) 116 men, burnt.
La Victoire, 14 six-pounders, 80 men, burnt.
L'Assacien, transport, 25 muskets, &c. burnt.
L'Union, 160 tons, burnt.
La Bien Amie, 150 tons, burnt.
Notre Dame, 150 tons, burnt.
N. Dame de Grace, 90 tons, burnt.
L'Grandire, 8 six-pounders, 45 men, taken.
Xebec Normande, 10 four-pounders, 48 men, taken.
Le Dragon, 200 tons, taken.
L'Indien, 200 tons, taken.
Most of these vessels were laden with biscuit, &c. and only three landed their cargoes.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Tigre—4 killed, 10 wounded.
Cumberland—2 killed, 15 wounded.
Volontaire—2 killed, 15 slightly wounded.
Apollo—3 killed, 5 wounded.
Topaze—4 killed, 8 wounded.
Philomel and *Scout*—none killed or wounded.
Tufcan—2 wounded.
Total killed, 1 Lieutenant (*Dalhousie Tait*) 1 Master's Mate, 10 seamen, 1 serjeant, 2 private marines.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 13.

Sunday arrived the Ship Messenger, Capt. Tidmarsh, in 49 days from Malaga—and Brig Lady Mitchell, Capt. Rumford, from Trinidad, 41 days.

We have been favored with Cadiz, Seville and Malaga papers, received by the Messenger, the latter to the 15th December, from which the most interesting translations have been made.

The Lady Mitchell brought Trinidad papers to the 30th December.—They furnish the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of His Majesty's Ship *Junon*, Capt. Shortland, by two French frigates, and two ships armed *en flute*, to the windward of Antigua, and of her arrival at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, where, soon after, she was burnt, as also the vessels armed *en flute*, by a detachment of Sir Alexander Cochrane's Squadron.

The defence of the *Junon* is represented as having been extremely spirited—that she was fought until she was completely unmanageable, notwithstanding the disparity of the force opposed to her.

FEBRUARY 16.—A gentleman of respectability in Malaga, had just received a letter from Paris, stating, that several American vessels, hitherto detained in the ports of France, were preparing for their departure, under the idea of arrangements having lately taken place between Bonaparte and the American States. This, in some measure, corroborates the report from the London paper, mentioned under the *Boston* head in our last, of a Treaty being on the tapis.

LISBON, NOVEMBER 14.

Ferdinand VII. has been removed 100 leagues farther into the interior of the country, in the departments bordering on Germany—by which it appears that the Tyrant is afraid of this innocent victim; and, in order to guard him the better, he wishes to keep him nearer himself. All the Domestics and attendants of the legitimate King of Spain, have been dismissed from his service, except his aged director, Escoquiz. A guard of 600 men is responsible for his safety.

IDEN, NOVEMBER 20.

We have letters from the Frontiers of France of the 12th inst.—they state that the Treaty of Peace between Austria and France was published at Paris on the 28th ult.—that neither rejoicings or feasts took place in consequence, nor was *Te Deum* sung—that the merchants, and other persons of respectability, were enraged at it, and think it will be but of short duration.—That important conferences were holding at Konigsburgh, at which the Russian Minister of Marine attended.—That Peace had been concluded between Sweden, Russia and Denmark, without the intervention of France.—That messengers frequently pass between England and the Northern Powers—that they have obtained from the Ottoman Porte the free passage of the Black Sea.—That the Emperor Napoleon has issued a severe decree in consequence of the conferences at Konigsburgh.

CADIZ, DECEMBER 1.

Arrived, from Monte Video, in 80 days, *La Prueba* frigate, with 1,830,522 dollars—181,703 are on account of Government, 1,560,819 on account of individuals—the remainder is for the military chest.

VALENCIA, DECEMBER 1.

Gerona is abundantly supplied, in spite of the enemy's endeavours to the contrary.

SEVILLE, DECEMBER 3.

The Captain of a merchant vessel that anchored on the 17th ult. at Siches, brings the agreeable news that the French attacked on the night of the 11th, during a violent storm, the invincible Gerona: the Spanish advanced guards retreated into the town, allowed the enemy to enter by the bridge of San Pedro, when the besieged attacked with extraordinary valour and opened a tremendous and destructive fire on them—the few who survived it attempted to retreat, but they were pursued and drove into the river.—The loss of the French is computed at 4000 men.

DECEMBER 7.—We know that the French are withdrawing their artillery from the Iron into France.

MALAGA, DECEMBER 7.

The English troops have made no movement of consequence lately.—It is said that Lord Wellington is at Villavieja, in Portugal—our troops remain at Atzobispo.

DECEMBER 12.—We have just received from Cadiz the pleasing intelligence that the divisions of Mendizal and Carrera, were met by a powerful army of the enemy, who twice summoned them to surrender; but, recollecting they were Spaniards, they said: "No—let us die, rather than surrender;" they instantly formed a square, engaged the enemy, and acquitted themselves with so much bravery, that they soon opened a passage with their bayonets; and, leaving the plain covered with their slaughtered enemies, they effected a junction with the army of the Duke del Parque.

BARBADOES, DECEMBER 16—19.

It appears, that the Attentive brig was arrived off Fort Royal on Saturday morning last, and telegraphed that she had been chased by four French Frigates; and it was subsequently communicated that these frigates, having the British frigate *Junon* in company, had arrived at Guadaloupe; in consequence of which Sir Alexander Cochrane dispatched the *Sceptre* and *Alfred* off that Island, and they sailed the same day from Fort Royal. No intension is made of the Enemy's line of battle ships, which it will be seen by the intelligence given in our last by the brig *Hannah*, obtained at Madeira from one of our sloops of war arrived there, that had been chased by them, constituted part of this Squadron. The *Junon*, captured by them, belonged to the Halifax station; but it appears from the circumstance of her having been spoken running down the Trades, by the ship *Union* (arrived here on Sunday last) that she fell in with them in these latitudes, and it would also seem that the enemy's frigates must have been very near the lately arrived *Cork* convoy. The *Junon* is said to have made a very gallant defence before she struck, and we have no doubt that she proved a very dear victory to the enemy, but no particulars have transpired.

Arrived the Superior sloop of war from Martinique, and schooner's *Berberic* and *Providence*, also from thence, in 48 hours. They inform of the arrival of four French frigates at Guadaloupe; and the two latter add, that they had captured the *Junon* frigate.

By an arrival this morning which spoke a Spanish vessel two days ago from Cadiz bound to Vera Cruz, that it was authentically known at Cadiz that the Toulon fleet had sailed, and that Lord Collingwood was in close pursuit of them. By this arrival too we are confirmed in the probable and long expected arrival of a French force in these Seas for the relief of Guadaloupe.—This vessel, the *Hannah*, left Madeira, on the first inst. at which time three English men of war—a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig—did just arrived there from England, bound to the East-Indies. The brig, two days previously (only eighteen days ago) had been chased by two French ships of the line and four frigates, fleeing, when first discovered, to the S. W.—and in all probability the vessels mentioned in some of the London papers to be watching in Brest water, the opportunity of slipping out (and which perhaps originated the reinforcement lately arrived here); or no less probable, a remnant of the Toulon fleet that may have fortunately escaped.—The reinforcement above alluded to consists of two sail of the line, *Sceptre* and *Alfred*, and the Freya frigate, which have since proceeded to join the Admiral at Martinique, where, with the *Abercrombie*, he was by the last accounts.

Major-General Lord Clarina, on the Staff of the Army in this command, came passenger, accompanied by his Lady and daughter, in the *Concord*.

DECEMBER 23.

Although we still must deeply regret that the enemy's