

## Great and Glorious News!

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, AUGUST 16.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 16.

Lord Clinton, Aid-de-Camp to the Earl of Wellington, arrived this morning at the War Department with despatches addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, dated the 24th and 28th ultimo, of which the following are extracts: *Floras de la Avila, July 24.*

My Aid-de-Camp, Captain Lord Clinton, will present to your Lordship this account of a victory which the allied troops under my command gained in a general action fought near Salamanca on the evening of the 22d inst. which I have been under the necessity of delaying to send till now, having been engaged ever since the action in the pursuit of the enemy's flying troops.

In my letter of the 21st, I informed your Lordship that both armies were near the Tormes; and the enemy crossed that river with the greatest part of his troops in the afternoon, by the fords between Alba de Tormes and Huerta, and moved by their left towards the roads leading to Ciudad Rodrigo.

The allied army, with the exception of the 3d division and General D'Urban's cavalry, likewise crossed the Tormes in the evening by the bridge of Salamanca, and the fords in the neighbourhood; and I placed the troops in a position of which the right was upon one of the two heights called Dos Arapiles, and the left on the Tormes below the ford of Santa Martha.

The 3d division and Brigadier-General D'Urban's cavalry, were left at Cabreiros, on the right of the Tormes, as the enemy had still a larger corps on the heights above Babilafuente, on the same side of the river; and I considered it not improbable, that finding our army prepared for them in the morning, on the left of the Tormes, they would alter their plan, and manœuvre by the other bank.

In the course of the night of the 21st, I received intelligence, of the truth of which I could not doubt, that General Chauvel had arrived at Pollos on the 20th, with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the north, to join Marshal Marmont, and I was quite certain that these troops would join him on the 22d or 23d at the latest.

During the night of the 21st the enemy had taken possession of the village of Calvarasa de Arriba, and of the height near it, called Nuestra Senora de la Pena, our cavalry being in possession of Calvarosa de Abajo; and shortly after day-light, detachments from both armies attempted to obtain possession of the more distant from our right of the two hills called Dos Arapiles.

The enemy however succeeded, their detachment being strongest, and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hill than we were, by which success they strengthened materially their own position, and had in their power increased means of annoying ours.

In the morning, the light troops of the 7th division, and the 4th Cacadores, belonging to General Pack's brigade, were engaged with the enemy on the height called Nuestra Senora de la Pena in which height they maintained themselves with the enemy throughout the day. The possession, by the enemy, however, of the more distant of the Arapiles, rendered it necessary for me to extend the right of the army in potency to the heights behind the village of Arapiles, and to occupy that village with light infantry; and here I placed the 4th division, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole, and although, from the variety of the enemy's movements, it was difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of his intentions; I considered that, upon the whole, his objects were upon the left of the Tormes. I therefore ordered the Hon. Major-General Pakenham, who commanded the 3d division, in the absence of Lieutenant-General Picton, on account of ill health, to move across the Tormes with the troops under his command including Brigadier-General D'Urban's cavalry, and to place himself behind Aldea Trejada; Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry, and Don Carlos D'Espana's infantry, having been moved up likewise to the neighbourhood of Loss Torres, between the 3d and 4th division.

After a variety of evolutions, and movements, the enemy appears to have determined upon his plan about two in the afternoon; and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which however did us but very little damage, he extended his left and moved forward his troops, apparently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops, and by his fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles, which we possessed, and from thence to attack and break our line; or at all events to render difficult any movements of ours to our right.

The extension of his line to his left, however, and its advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division; and with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Hon. Major-General Pakenham to move forward with the 3d division, and General D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Hervey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while Brig. Gen. Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, the 4th division, under the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole, and the Cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, should attack them in front, supported in reserve by the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, the 7th division, under Major-General Hope, and Don Carlos D'Espana's Spanish division, and Brig. Gen. Pack, should support the left of the 4th

division, by attacking that of Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve.

The attack upon the enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded.—Major-General the Hon. Edward Pakenham formed the 3d division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadier-General D'Urban, and Lieut.-Colonel Hervey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the 3d division.

Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, and drove his troops before them, from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength upon the enemy's flank, in proportion to the advance. Brigadier-General Pack made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed excepting in diverting the attention of the enemy's corps placed upon it from the troops under the command of Lieut. General Cole, in his advance.

The cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton made a most gallant and successful charge against a body of the enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-General Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade; and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer.

After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the enemy's infantry made a stand against the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way; in consequence of the enemy having thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division, after the failure of Brigadier-General Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole having been wounded.

Marshal Sir William Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brigadier-General Spry's brigade of the 5th division, which was in the second line, to change its front, and to bring its fire on the flank of the enemy's division; and, I am sorry to add, that while engaged in this service, he received a wound, which I am apprehensive, will deprive me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time Lieutenant-General Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

The enemy's right, however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and Colonel Stubb's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was reformed, and Major General William Anson's brigade, likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major General William Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Huerta, and the fords of the Tormes, by which the enemy had passed on their advance; but the darkness of the night was highly advantageous to the enemy, many of whom escaped under its cover, who must have otherwise been in our hands.

I am sorry to report that owing to this same cause, Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton was unfortunately wounded by one of our own sentries after he had halted.

We renewed the pursuit at break of day in the morning with the same troops, and Major General Bock's and Major General Anson's brigades of cavalry, which joined during the night, and having crossed the Tormes, we came up with the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and infantry, near La Sena; they were immediately attacked by two brigades of dragoons; and the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made on the enemy's infantry, by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion under Major General Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners.

The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night, and our troops are still pursuing the flying enemy. Their head-quarters were in this town not less than ten leagues from the field of battle, for a few hours last night, and they are now considerably advanced on the road towards Valladolid by Arevalo.—They were joined yesterday on their retreat by the cavalry and artillery of the army of the North, which have arrived at too late a period, it is to be hoped, to be of much use to them.

It is impossible to form a conjecture of the amount of the enemy's loss in this action, but from all reports it is very considerable. We have taken from them 11 pieces of cannon,\* several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and 6 colours, and 1 General, 3 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, 130 officers of inferior rank, and between 6 and 7000 soldiers, are prisoners,† and our

\* The official returns only account for 11 pieces of cannon; but it is believed that 20 have fallen into our hands.

† The prisoners are supposed to amount to 7000; but it has not been possible to ascertain their numbers exactly, from the advance of the army immediately after the action was over.

detachments are sending in more every moment. The number of dead on the field is very large.

I am informed that Marshal Marmont is badly wounded, and has lost one of his arms; and that four General Officers have been killed and several wounded.

Such an advantage could not have been acquired without material loss on our side; but it certainly has not been of a magnitude to distress the army, or to cripple its operations.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that, throughout this trying day, of which I have related the events, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the General Officers and troops.

The relation which I have written of its events, will give a general idea of the share which each individual had in them; and I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of every individual in his station.

[His Lordship here particularises Marshal Sir W. Beresford; Lieut. Generals Sir S. Cotton, Leith, and Cole; Major-Generals Clinton, Pakenham, Hulse, G. Anson, W. Anson and Pringle; Brig. Generals Pack, Bradford; Spry, D'Urban, Power, and the Conde de Rezendi; Cols. the Hon. W. Ponsonby, Stubbs, Douglas, and Lord E. Somerset; Lieut. Cols. the Hon. F. Ponsonby, Campbell, Williams, Wallace, Ellis, Greenville, the Conde de Ficalis, Bingham, Harvey, Woodford, Framingham, De Lancy, Dundas, Sturgeon, Waters, and Maj. Scovell; Lieut. Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy, with all the officers of his personal Staff, among whom he requests particularly to draw the attention of the Prince Regent to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, whose conduct in the Field, as well as upon every other occasion, entitles him to high commendation, and has acquired for him, the respect and regard of the whole Army.]

[His Lordship next bestows high encomiums on Don Carlos de Espana, and other Spanish Officers; and the Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Department.]

Capt. Lord Clinton will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Eagles and Colours, taken from the enemy in this action. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

OLMEDO, JULY 28, 1812.

The army has continued their march in pursuit of the enemy since I addressed you on the 24th inst. and we have continued to take many prisoners. A part of the enemy's army crossed the Douro yesterday near Puente de Douro, and the remainder, their left wing, were in march towards the bridge of Tudela, this morning at nine o'clock, when I last heard from our advanced posts.

The main body of the allied army is this day on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers in this neighbourhood; the light cavalry being in front, in pursuit of the enemy.

It appears that Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 21st with the army of the centre, supposed to consist of from 10 to 12,000 infantry, and from 2 to 3000 cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escorial, upon Alba de Tormes. He arrived at Basco Sancho, between Avila and Arevalo on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of Marshal Marmont, and he retired in the evening of the 26th, he marched through Villa Castin to Espinar. A non-commissioned officer's patrol of the 14th Light Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, from Arevalo, took in Basco Sancho on the evening of the 25th, shortly after Joseph Bonaparte had left the place, 2 officers and 27 men of his own cavalry, who had been left there to follow his rear guard.

I have reason to believe that Joseph Bonaparte had no regular account of the action of the 22d, till he passed the Puente de Guadarrama yesterday, but he then returned, and was directing his march upon Segovia. I have not yet heard how far he had advanced. All accounts concur with regard to the great loss sustained by the army of Portugal.

By accounts from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to the 24th instant, it appears, that the enemy had in some degree reinforced the troops in Estremadura. The Lieutenant-General had removed to Zafra.

It is reported that General Ballasteros had marched on another expedition towards Malaga, and that he was opposed by a division of the Army of the South, under General Labal.

I have received detailed accounts of Commodore Sir Home Popham's operations on the coast since the capture of Sequeitio, but I understand that he has taken Castro Urdiales.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing, of the allied army, under the command of General the Earl of Wellington, in the battle near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
British	388	2714	74
Portuguese	304	1552	182
Spanish	2	4	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>4270</b>	<b>256</b>

Abstract of killed, wounded and missing of the allied army, under the command of Lord Wellington, in an affair with the enemy's rear-guard, near La Sena, on the 22d of July,

Killed 51 - - Wounded 60 - - Missing 6.

AUGUST 18.

The following is a letter from Sir Howard Douglas to Sir Home Popham, dated

“Medina del Campo, Sunday, August 2.  
“The army is advancing; head-quarters at Cuellar. The enemy still retiring, having abandoned Valladolid with 4000 sick and wounded, and stores, ammunition, &c. We are now a part of the allied army.”

“I had an opportunity, in a long conference with Lord Wellington, of giving a detailed account of your operations; and am happy to inform you, that his Lordship is fully satisfied of the use they have been of to his movements. An intercepted letter from Caffarelli prove this, by stating, in answer to an order he