

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.  
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 3.

Despatches of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Lord Bathurst, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Salvaterra, June 22, and Irunzun, June 24, 1813.

[These despatches are nearly transcripts of those given in this Gazette of the 31st ult.]

**Abstract of Loss from June 12 to June 21.**  
BRITISH—2 Serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

PORTUGUESE—3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

On the 21st.

Total British Loss.—1 lieutenant, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 460 rank and file, 92 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenants, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2504 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

Portuguese Loss.—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 serjeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file, wounded.

Spanish Loss.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 453 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total.—1 lieutenant, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieutenants, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 serjeants, 11 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

N. B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 23 rank and file, having been returned missing, by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese; it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) ALYMER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers killed.

BRITISH.—11th light dragoons—Lieut. the Hon. C. Thelluson, attached to the 16th light dragoons. 12th light dragoons—Cornet Hammond; 18th hussars—captain Turing; 4th foot, 1st batt.—lieutenant Thorn, adjutant Barker; 5th foot—captain Adams, ensign Bolton; 47th foot, 2d batt.—lieutenants Harley and Hill; 51st foot—lieutenant Percy; 52d foot, 1st battalion—captain Curry; 68th foot—captain Anderson, ensign Parvin; 71st foot, 1st batt.—lieutenant col. Hon. H. Codogan, captain Hall, and lieutenant C. M'Kensey; 82d foot, 1st batt.—lieut. Carroll; 83d foot, 2d batt.—lieutenant Bloxam, lieut. Lindsay; 87th foot, 2d batt.—ensign Greedy; 95th foot, 3d batt.—lieut. L. Campbell; 94th foot, 1st batt.—volunteer Enright.

Died of their wounds—Capt. R. Carew, 18th hussars. Lieut. Walker, 2d batt. 59th foot—Lieut. Fox, 1st batt. 71st.

[The Return of Ordnance, Carriages and Ammunition taken from the enemy on the 21st of June, corresponds with that from Cadiz.]

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The Gazette Extraordinary also announces the promotion of General ARTHUR MARQUIS WELLINGTON, K. G. to the Brevet rank of FIELD-MARSHAL, in the Army; and the appointment of Major General HENRY CLINTON to be extra Knight of the Bath, with eleven Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, and twenty-one Captains to be Majors, by Brevet, dated 21st June.

Admiralty-Office, July 3.

Lord Keith has transmitted a despatch from Capt. Sir George Collier, reporting the evacuation of Castro by the enemy on the 23d ult. On which occasion by the promptitude and zeal of Capt. Taylor of the Swallow, the French commanding officer was prevented from destroying the artillery and powder.—Sir G. says—"I am sorry to say, five sixths of this town is in ruins; and that the dreadful barbarities committed by the French Italian troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter. The inhabitants who fled, are now returning; but misery and poverty are at a height.—Fourteen of the savage authors of these excesses were taken in Bilbao, since the evacuation, and were deservedly put to death.

LONDON, JULY 10.  
CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.  
Despatch of Capt. Brooke, commanding the frigate Shannon.

On board the frigate Shannon, }  
Halifax, June 6, 1813. }

I have the honor to inform you that on the first of the current month, being off Boston light-house, I had the pleasure to see the U. S. frigate Chesapeake which we had so long been watching leave port to give battle to the Shannon. I took my position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and afterwards got under sail to enable her to fall in with us. The enemy bore down upon us in a gallant style, having three American flags flying. I kept the Shannon to the windward, hoping that the breeze would moderate. At half past five the enemy hauled his wind and came down upon our starboard quarter within hail. The action then commenced, the two vessels having only their fore and maintopsails set. After exchanging two or three broadsides, the enemy's frigate ran foul of us, her mizen blocks having caught in our fore chains [rigging.] I went upon the fore-castle to ascertain her position, and seeing that the enemy had abandoned his guns, I ordered the boarders to be called. Our gallant tars selected for this duty, immediately threw themselves, under their respective officers, on the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with resistless impetuosity. The enemy fought with desperation, but in disorder.

The firing still continued from the gangway and the tops: but within two minutes the enemy was subdued in every direction at the point of the sword. The American flag was struck.

I have to deplore the loss of many brave men of my crew, who died nobly.

My first Lieut. Mr. Watt, was killed at the very moment he was hoisting the English flag. My purser, Mr. Akham, who had volunteered to command a detachment was killed at his post in the gangway; my old and faithful steward, Mr. Dunon fell by his side.

Having been wounded myself, in the early part of the engagement, in attacking a number of the enemy who had rallied upon the fore-castle, I could do no more than give orders, till I was assured our victory was complete. I then directed my second Lieut. Mr. Wallis to take command of the Shannon and secure the prisoners.

The enemy has lost about 70 killed and 100 wounded.

We have about 24 killed, including officers, sailors and marines.

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LONDON, JULY 3—7.

An intercepted letter from the French General Clausel to Joseph Bonaparte, states his force at only 13,000 men, that from 20 to 25,000 would be necessary to keep down the insurrection in Navarre, that without such a force that province must not only be lost to France, but may occasion a destructive blow to the French armies in Spain; that his divisions under Foy, Bartot, Tauzin, and Sarrut, consisting of from 2 to 4000 men, were wholly unable to levy contributions and to forage, and finally, that the Hospitals are full, the forts in want of every thing, and all must be abandoned. The facts stated in this letter account for the disastrous retreat of the enemy.

The numbers of prisoners taken in the glorious victory of Vittoria, was unknown to our immortal hero, Wellington, when the despatches came away. He was then pursuing the flying enemy; but it was understood by his gallant Aid-de-Camp, Major Freemantle, that since the commencement of the operations not less than 20,000 men had perished or been taken. Two French Generals were prisoners at Vittoria, when the Major passed through that town in his way to England; and it was stated by them that eight French Generals had been taken, wounded, or killed.

The Prince Ernest packet, Petre, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday last in 4 days from Corunna, it was reported at that place that Sir Thomas Graham, with a division of the combined army, had been sent through the passes of the Pyrenees towards Bayonne, while Marquis Wellington besieged Pampaluna; and Sir Rowland Hill had been detached with a considerable force to co-operate with General Murray, in intercepting Gen. Suchet, who was expected to surrender with his troops. The packet only remained 35 hours at Corunna, and sailed again with despatches from Marshal Wellington, which were sent off to London by express.

Since writing the foregoing we have been favored with a Corunna Gazette, of which the following is a translation:

"Yesterday, at six in the evening, an English Gentleman arrived here post from the army, which he left close to Pampaluna, with letters for the British Consul at this

place: he says that city was besieged, and that the garrison consisted of 1,200 men only; Lord Wellington had marched to Yaca, with the object of cutting off Suchet; General Graham, with two divisions, and Senor Giron, with the Gallician Army, were following the French, who were retreating towards Bayonne; and that our troops had entered France, the whole presenting the most brilliant picture that can possibly be imagined. Thus our hills end. The post from Castella is also arrived, and brings letters from Vittoria; among various other news accounts say that O'Farrell had delivered himself up, and that they had taken many prisoners. Barcelona is also besieged."

The Paris Journals received in town on Wednesday, have an article, dated Perpignan, June 24, which asserts that General J. Murray had been defeated near Tarragona, with the loss of nearly 4000 in killed and wounded. The account states that he disembarked at Cape Saloe, with 13,000 infantry, and 300 horse; and after an attempt to carry Tarragona by storm, was attacked by the French General Mattheu, with an army from Barcelona, and driven back to his ships, leaving his wounded behind. The following account, brought by the Montague packet, gives, however, a very different account of the transaction; and we have great reason to suspect the intelligence given in the French papers will prove erroneous.

The Montague packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday last, left Gibraltar on the 20th ult. at which time accounts had been received there, that General Murray, with the troops from Alicante, had landed in the bay of Saloe, had attacked and taken Tarragona, with little loss, and that Suchet, seeing the great danger of being cut off from France, had abandoned all his artillery and heavy baggage, and retreated with the greatest precipitation towards Saragossa.

The ship Apollo, of London, has arrived at Falmouth, after being captured by the American privateer York Town; she was afterwards given up to her own crew, and that of the Manchester packet, Captain Elphinstone, which vessel sailed from Falmouth for Halifax last month, and was captured by the York Town after a running fight of 20 hours, in which she had 3 men wounded. The captain of the packet was sent to New-York.

Wiltshire, a native of this Town, who was taken in a Prize which had been captured by the True Blooded Yankee Privateer, has been convicted at the Admiralty Sessions of Piracy, and sentenced to suffer death.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
JULY 13.

"By letters which have been received at this Office, it is known that the Allied troops commanded by Sir John Murray, which had embarked at Alicante in the last days of May, were landed on the 3d of June near Salou, and immediately invested Tarragona.

"Lt. Col. Prevost had been previously detached with the 2d Battalion of the 67th, and a part of Rolle's and of Dillon's regiments, to attack the fort of St. Philip upon the Col de Balaquer. He was there joined by a brigade from the Catalan army; Captain Adam commanded the squadron sent to co-operate with Col. Prevost; and the great exertions of the troops and seamen, employed upon this service under the direction of very able Officers, overcame the difficulties presented by the situation of the Fort, and obliged the Garrison to surrender on the morning of the 7th. Lieut. Delatre, of Dillon's Regiment, and one Spanish Officer were killed, as were six soldiers, and 37 were wounded.

"In the mean time Sir John Murray had commenced the siege of Tarragona, but having intelligence upon the 12th, that a strong body of French troops had advanced from the side of Barcelona towards Villa Franca and Vendrill, and likewise that Marshal Suchet was upon his march from Valencia, Sir J. Murray resolved to raise the siege, and the troops were embarked immediately without any loss of them; but they were obliged to leave in the advanced batteries some pieces of heavy ordnance, of which the carriages were burnt."

JULY 17.

Corunna Papers to the 7th have arrived this morning, and their principal contents are copied below. Though a week has intervened since the last arrival from this quarter, these accounts are only posterior by two days to those of which we are already in possession; and later intelligence from the North of Spain, to satisfy the ardent curiosity of the Public, does not appear to have reached Corunna at the period of their leaving that port. The most observable points stated in these Journals are, some further particulars of the results of the glorious battle of Vittoria; 13,000 prisoners 41,000,000 of reals, coming from

France, and intended for the payment of the troops; 300 ammunition chests, and 3,000,000 of cartridges, are enumerated as having fallen to the victors, while the absolute loss of the Enemy in the field is estimated at five thousand slain. The Gallician Army, it is said, would be at Irun, on the 27th; and we rejoice to find it intimated, that from the celerity of the movements on Tolosa, the Enemy, despairing of effecting their escape by the high road to France, had doubled, and run off to the right, along the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, where we have no doubt a good account will be rendered of the fugitives.—The fine army of reserve, under Conde de Bisbal, marched through Burgos on the 25th, and would of course soon be in at the finale of the ruthless invaders Combined corps of the three nations are stated to have entered Arragon, in quest of Suchet, (whose retrocession from Tarragona to Valencia seems to have been unknown,) and the illustrious Wellington, respecting whom, however, the intelligence is not so recent as that of last week, is mentioned as pursuing Joseph without intermission, for the purpose of putting a finishing hand to this overthrow.—The latter portion of the news through this channel is evidently incorrect, as we cannot think the lie of Marshal Suchet could be so diametrically opposite to fact, as to state our expedition to have sailed South, if in truth, it sailed North. His force at Tarragona is (most likely accurately) estimated at 24,000 men.

It was yesterday and this day reported that government had received information of the relanding of the expedition under Sir J. Murray, in Valencia; also that the armistice in Germany had been prolonged for two months. There is no foundation for either.

Lord Walpole, we understand, goes direct to Petersburg, a destination not consistent with the supposition that he is hastening to take a part in the discussions of the Congress at Gitschen, should they take place.

It is reported that an expedition against the South coast of France, adjoining the Pyrenees, and comprehending as objects of attack the Ports of Bayonne and Bourdeaux, is in contemplation. It is to be composed of a mixed naval and military force; and the whole, it is said, will be commanded by Sir George Collier, who has been long stationed on the above coast.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 6.

Arrived yesterday, the Lapwing Packet, Capt. Elsworth, from Falmouth, 46 days. By the Lapwing we received London papers to the evening of the 17th July—we have made some extracts from them.

The following extracts of Letters from Plymouth and Falmouth, were received by the Lapwing packet—they report events of the utmost importance:

PLYMOUTH, 18th JULY.

This morning H. M. Cutter Fancy, arrived here from the North Coast of Spain—Capt. Carroll, of the Navy, and Gen. Anson, came passengers in her—(report says, the former is from the Mediterranean, and came overland to St. Sebastians) both have set off with Despatches.

"It is stated that Lord Wellington has taken Gen. Clausel, and 13,000 men prisoners—Pampaluna and Pampaluna (except the citadel of the latter) are in possession of the Allies—Lord Wellington was marching to meet Suchet, whose retreat to France is cut off."

"P. S. In a letter we have received from an officer of rank in the Fleet, it is reported that the Toulon Fleet has hoisted the Royal White Flag; and that the Southern Coast of France was in a state of Insurrection."

FALMOUTH, JULY 20.

"Since Lord Wellington's glorious victory at Vittoria, Pampaluna has fallen to his arms; and he has defeated the French General Clausel, and taken 13,000 prisoners—the retreat of Suchet is cut off.

"The report received this morning from Plymouth, is, that there is an Insurrection in the South of France, and that the Toulon Fleet had hoisted the old French Royal Flag, and sailed to join Sir E. Pellew."

LONDON, JULY 13.

Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held—and Thanks voted to Field Marshal WELLINGTON and the Army serving under him, for their brilliant achievement at the Battle of Vittoria—after which a motion was made, and unanimously carried, that the Freedom of this City, and a Sword of One Hundred Guinea's value, be presented to Capt. BROKE, of His Majesty's frigate the SHANNON, for his gallant conduct in the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake. Lieutenants WALLIS and FALKNER, who so gallantly distinguished themselves in the action, were yesterday promoted to the