

tachment being the strongest, and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hills 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 Caracadores belonging to general Pack's brigade, were engaged with the enemy on the height called Nuestra Señora de la Pena; on 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 height 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 honorable 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 honorable major general Packenham, who commanded the 3d division, in the absence of lieutenant general Dixon, 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 Tejada. Brigadier general Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry, and Don Carlos D'España's infantry, having been moved up likewise to the neighborhood of Las Torres, between the 3d and 4th divisions.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the enemy appears to have determined upon this 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 movement of our troops 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 Leath, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division; and as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the honorable major general Packenham to move forward with the 3d division, and general D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under lieutenant colonel Harvey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while brigadier general Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under lieutenant general Leath, the 4th division, under the honorable 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'España's Spanish division, and brigadier general 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 honorable Edward Packenham, 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 lieutenant colonel Hervey's squadron 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 4th and 5th divisions, and the cavalry under lieutenant gen. 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 lieutenant 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 honorable 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 to 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 council 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 who had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and col. Stubb's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was reformed, and maj. gen. Wm. 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 first and light divisions, and maj. gen. Wm. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry, under Lt. gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Huerta, and the fords of 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 otherwise have been in our hands.

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

We renewed the pursuit by break of day in the morning with the same troops, and major general Bock's and maj. 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 Serena; they were immediately attacked by the 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 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 1st division were made prisoners.

The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night, and our troops are still following 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 Valadolid by Arevalo. They were joined yesterday in 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 eleven pieces of cannon,* several ammunition waggon, two eagles and six colors; and one general, three colonels, three lieutenant colonels, 130 officers of inferior rank, and between 6 and 7000 soldiers are prisoners;† and our detachments are sending in more every moment. The number 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, &c. several wounded.

Such an advantage could not have been acquired without material loss on our side; but it certainly has not been of 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 have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the general officers and troops.

The relation which I have written of sets

* The official returns only account for 111 pieces of cannon—but it is believed that 220 have fallen into our hands.

† The prisoners are supposed to amount to 7,000, but it has not been possible to ascertain their number exactly, from the advance of the army immediately after the action was over.

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.

I am much indebted to marshal Sir William Beresford, for his friendly council and assistance, both previous to and during the action—to lieutenant generals Sir Stapleton Cotton, Leith, and Cole, and major generals Clinton, and the honorable Edward Packenham for the manner in which they led the divisions of cavalry and infantry under their command respectively—to major general Hulse, commanding a brigade in the 6th division—major general G. Anson commanding a brigade of cavalry—colonel Hind, colonel the honorable W. Ponsonby, commanding major general Le Marchant's brigade after the fall of that officer—to major general W. Anson commanding a brigade in the 4th division—to major general Pringle commanding a brigade in the 5th division, and the division after lieutenant general Leith was wounded—brigadier general Bradford—brigadier general Spry, colonel Stubbs, and brigadier general Power, of the Portuguese service—likewise to lieutenant colonel Campbell of the 94th, commanding a brigade in the 3d division—lieutenant colonel Williams, of the 60th foot—lieutenant colonel Wallace of the 88th, commanding a brigade in the 3d division—lieutenant colonel Ellis, of the 23d commanding general the honorable Edward Packenham's brigade in the 4th division during his absence in the command of the 3d division—the honorable lieutenant colonel Grenville, of the 38th regiment, commanding major general Hay's brigade in the 5th division, during his absence on leave—brigadier general Pack—brigadier general the Conde de Rezendi, of the Portuguese service—colonel Douglas of the 8th Portuguese regiment—lieutenant colonel the Conde de Fialho, of the same regiment; and lieutenant colonel Bingham, of the 53d regiment—likewise to brigadier general d'Urban's and lieutenant colonel Hervey, of the 14th light dragoons—colonel lord Edward Somerset, commanding the 4th dragoons; and lieutenant colonel the honorable Frederick Ponsonby, commanding the 12th light dragoons.

I must also mention lieutenant colonel Woodford, commanding the light battalion of the brigade of guards, who, supported by two companies of fusiliers, under the command of captain Crowder, maintained the village of Arapiles, against all the efforts of the enemy, previous to the attack upon their position by our troops.

In a case in which the conduct of all has been conspicuously good, I regret that the necessary limits of a dispatch prevents me from drawing your lordship's notice to the conduct of a larger number of individuals—but I can assure your lordship, that there was no officer of corps engaged in this action who did not perform his duty to his sovereign and his country.

The royal and German artillery, under lieutenant colonel Framingham, distinguished themselves by the accuracy of their fire, wherever it was possible to use them—and they advanced to the attack of the enemy's position with the same gallantry as the other troops.

I am particularly indebted to lieutenant colonel de Lancy, the deputy quarter master general, the head of the department present in the absence of the quarter master general and to the officers of that department, and of the staff corps, for the assistance I received from them, and particularly the hon. lieutenant colonel Dundas, and lieutenant colonel Sturgeon of the latter, and major Seovell of the former—and to lieutenant colonel Waters, at present at the head of adjutant general's department at head quarters, and to the officers at their department as well as at head quarters, as with several divisions of the army—and lieutenant colonel lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff. Among the latter I particularly request your lordship to draw the attention of his royal highness the prince regent to his serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange, whose conduct in the field as well as upon every other occasion entitles him to my highest commendation, and has acquired for him the respect and regard of the whole army.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the mariscal del Campo don Carlos D'España, and of brigadier don Julian Sanchez, and with that of the troops under their command respectively—and with that of the mariscal del Campo don Migue Alva, and of the brigadier don Joseph O'Lawlor, employed with this army by the Spanish government, from whom, and from the Spanish authorities, and people in general, I experienced every assistance I could expect.

It is but justice likewise to draw your lordship's attention, upon this occasion, to the merits of the officers of the civil department of the army. Notwithstanding the increased distance of our operations from our magazines and that the country is completely exhausted, we have hitherto wanted nothing, owing to the diligence and attention of the commissary gen-

Bisset, and the officers of the department under his direction.

OLMEDO, JULY 28.

The army have continued their march in pursuit of the enemy since I addressed you on 24th inst. and we have continued to take many prisoners. A part of the enemy's army crossed the Douro yesterday near Puente Duro, and the remainder, their left wing, were in march towards the bridge of Tadel this morning at 9 o'clock, when I had heard from our advanced posts.

The main body of the allied army is this day on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers in this neighborhood, 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 3,000 cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escorial, upon the Alba de Tormes. He arrived at Baose Sancho between Avila and Arevila, on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of marshal Marmont, and he retired in the evening, and between that time and the evening of the 26th, he marched through Villa Cifra to Espinar. A non-commissioned officer's patrol of the 14th light dragoons and the first hussars from Aveale, took in Blasco Sancho on the evening of the 25th shortly after Joseph Bonaparte who had left the place, two officers and 27 men of his own cavalry 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 Puerte de Guadarama 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 inst. it appears that the enemy had in some degree reinforced the troops in Estremadura. The lieutenant general had removed to Zafra.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing of the allied army, under the command of general the earl of Wellington, in the battle fought near Salamanca on the 22d July, 1812.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
British	388	2714	24
Portuguese	305	1552	182
Spanish	2	4	
Total	694	4270	256

Return of ordnance, &c. taken at the castle of Salamanca, July 23, 1812.

Six French eight pounders, 1 French four pounder, 3 Spanish four pounders, 1 French six inch howitzer—Total 11. Five tumbrils with ammunition. The exact quantity of ammunition carried in each tumbril is not yet ascertained.

(Signed)

HOYLET FRAMINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery,

The last Russian Bulletin is dated July 31st—it says, "Yesterday and to-day Witgenstein has defeated Oudinot, between Polotch and Sebetch, pursued him closely, and took part of his baggage. He will still pursue, cross the Duna, (Dwina) turn upon Macdonald, and relieve Courland and Lavonia."

Bell's Messenger says, Lord Wellington's private letters say, "he never saw an army so completely beaten as that of Marmont's."

The 2d battalion of the 98th, ordered for Lisbon, are now ordered to embark for America.

LISBON, August 17.

Extract of a despatch from his excellency the marshal general, marquis de Torres Vedras, (lord Wellington) to his excellency don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his head quarters, at Cuellar, dated August 1, 1812.

The French army, styled the army of the Centre, after having passed Gaudarrana, and their van arrived as far as the inn of San Rafael, turned towards Segovia, at which city king Joseph arrived in the night of the 27th July.

The object of this movement, apparently was to divert the attention of the allied troops, and prevent them from pursuing the army styled the army of Portugal, and thus enable it to regain upon the Douro, in which, however, they did not succeed. They remained