

taken into instant consideration, my Hon. Colleague promptly seconded my amendment, although it was contrary to the wishes of the Leaders of the Opposition. . . . General Mathew here took occasion very severely to animadvert on a gross misapprehension of the speech in the English Prints, particularly in *The Courier*, which stated him to have made a Declaration with a million of Irishmen in Ireland. He never made use of that expression, and he could not let the occasion pass for correcting the calumny. . . .

He never made use of that expression, and he could not let the occasion pass for correcting the calumny. . . . He did say, that there were in Ireland that number of men between 17 and 47, that had, by mismanagement, been forced into arms.—night, by language was unopinionably bold: so even it should be; and feeling, as he did, that he should be worthy a seat in Parliament, if he could compromise his opinions, he must be fully understood, that this freedom of expression and action would never be of effect, unless the Representation, who credit, should be backed and supported by the country. . . .

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These operations were effected in the most gallant manner by detachments of the 6th division, under Lieutenant Colonel Davies, of the 36th regiment, under the direction of Major-General Clinton. . . .

The Governor of St. Vincent then sent out a flag to notify the surrender of that fort on the terms I had offered him, viz. the garrison to march out with the honours of war, to be prisoners of war, and to the officers to retain their personal military baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks; and notwithstanding the regiment of Cacadores had actually stormed one of the out-works of St. Vincent, and were in possession of it, I deemed it expedient to accept the offer by capitulation on these terms, and to stop the attack. . . .

I have already informed your Lordship that Major-General Clinton commended the attack against these forts, which was carried on with great vigour and ability; and he mentions in strong terms of commendation the conduct of the General Officers and troops employed under his command. . . .

The enemy had been employed for nearly three years in constructing these works, but with increasing zeal for the last eight or nine months. . . .

A large expense had been incurred; and these works, sufficiently garrisoned by about eight hundred men, and armed with thirty pieces of artillery, were of a nature to render it quite impossible to take them, excepting by a regular attack; and it was obvious that the enemy relied upon their strength, and upon their being sufficiently garrisoned and armed, as they had left in St. Vincent large deposits of clothing and military stores of every description. . . .

I was mistaken in my estimate of the extent of the means which would be necessary to subdue these forts; and I was obliged to send to the rear for a fresh supply of ammunition; this necessity occasioned a delay of six days. . . .

The enemy withdrew their garrison from Alaba de Torres as soon as they heard of the fall of the forts of Sal-Marca. . . .

The operations against the forts of Salamanca were carried on in sight of Marshal Marmont's army, which remained in its position, with the right at Cabeza Velosa and the left at Huerta, till the night of the 27th inst., when they broke up, and retired in three columns towards the river Douro; and after them directing their march upon Toro, and the others upon V. Leillas. . . .

The allied army broke up the following day, and on this day occupied upon the Guারণo. . . .

By accounts that the enemy still continued in the position which they had occupied in Extramadura. . . .

I have not yet heard that General Santocildes has commenced his attack upon Astorga. General Canales is at Bonaerete with his division, and I understand there are some Spanish troops in Leon. . . .

The General Total of these Returns has been already given. The following names of Officers wounded did not appear in the former lists. . . .

My Lord—I omitted to mention to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, the particulars of a very gallant affair of cavalry, in Extramadura, under the command of Lieutenant Streunowitz, the Aid-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine. . . .

Lieutenant-Gov. Sir Rowland Hill having learnt that the enemy had left at Maguilla a great proportion of the soldiers who had been taken prisoners in consequence of the capture of the 11th instant, sent Lieutenant Streunowitz, on the 13th, with a detachment consisting of fifty men of the 3d Dragoon Guards and Royal Dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Bridges, of the Royals, to bring them in. . . .

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