



grounds upon the left bank of the Guareza, and preserve them; but this attack was made with few troops; his troops had not been fully formed; the enemy perceived it, marched upon the troops which he had thus thrown in advance, and forced them to retreat. In this battle, which was of short duration, we experienced some loss. The division of dragons, which supported the army, vigorously charged all the English cavalry; but General Carric, a little too far advanced from the 13th regiment, fell into the enemy's power.

On the 20th, before day, the army was in motion to ascend the Guareza; the advanced guard rapidly passed that river, at that part where it is but a stream, and occupied the commencement of an immense piece of ground, which continues without any undulation to near Salamanca. The enemy endeavoured to occupy the same ground, but could not succeed; then he attempted to follow a parallel rising ground, connected with the position they had just quitted, and which every where offered them a position, provided I should have marched towards them. The two armies which marched parallel with all possible celerity, always keeping their masses connected, in order to be every moment prepared for battle. The enemy, thinking to be before hand with us at the village of Cantalban, directed before us upon the rising ground which commands it, and towards which we marched; but their expectations were deceived. The light cavalry which I sent thither, and the 8th division, which was at the head of the column, marched so rapidly that the enemy were obliged to abandon it; besides, the road from the other plain approaching too close to ours, and that which we had having the advantage of commanding it, with some pieces of cannon, judiciously placed, greatly annoyed the enemy, for a great part of the army was obliged to disfile under this cannon, and the remainder to request the mountain to shield it. At last, I put the Dragons in the enemy's track. The enormous number of stragglers which were left behind had given us an opportunity of taking 3000 prisoners, had there been a greater proportion than even our cavalry and their, but the latter, disposed as to arrest our pursuit, to press the infantry by blows from the flat sides of their sabres, and to convey those who could no longer march, prevented us. Nevertheless, there fell into our hands between 3000 and 4000 men, and some baggage. In the evening, the army encamped upon the heights of Alder Barral, having its position upon the Torres. The enemy reached the position of San Christoval.

On the 21st, having been informed that the enemy did not occupy Alca de Torres, I threw a division into it. The same day I passed the river in two columns, taking my direction by the skirts of the woods, and establishing my camp between Alca de Torres and Salamanca. My object in taking this direction was to continue the movement by my left, in order to drive the enemy from the neighbourhood of Salamanca, and fight them with greater advantage. I depended upon taking a good defensive position, in which the enemy could undertake nothing against me; and in short come near enough to them to take advantage of the first faint they might make, and vigorously attack them.

On the 22d, in the morning, I went upon the heights of Calatrava de Azara to reconnoitre the enemy. I found a division which had just arrived there; others were in march for the same place. Some firing took place for the purpose of occupying the posts of observation, of which we respectively retained mastery. Every thing announced that it was the enemy's intention to occupy the position of Torres, which was a league in the rear of that in which he then was, distant a league and a half from Salamanca. They, however, assembled considerable forces upon this point; and as their movement upon Torres might be difficult if all the French army was in sight, I thought it right to leave it ready to act as circumstances required.

There were two ways as the English some isolated points called the Arapiles. I ordered General Bonnet to occupy that which belonged to the position we ought to take; his troops did so with promptitude and dexterity. The enemy ordered theirs to be occupied, but it was commanded by ours at 250 paces distance. I had destined this point, in the event of there being a general movement by the left, and a battle taking place, to be the pivot and point of support of the right to all the army. The first division had orders to occupy and defend the ridge of Calatrava, which is protected by a large and deep ravine. The 3d division was to be at the head of the wood en masse, behind the position of the Arapiles, and could march equally on all sides; while the 7th division occupied the left head of the wood, which formed a post extremely narrow and of very difficult access, and which I had lined with 20 pieces of artillery. The 4th and cavalry was charged to clear the left, and place in advance of the 7th division. The dragons were employed in the 2d line, to the right of the army. Such were the dispositions made towards the middle of the day.

The enemy in this troop, produced an extraordinary height by leaving towards the mountain of Torres, which always appeared to be his point of retreat. There was in front of the ridge occupied by the artillery, another ridge, very elevated, and which had a more immediate effect on the enemy's movements. The possession of this ridge was the means, in case I should have manoeuvred towards the mountain, of carrying myself on the enemy's communications on Salamanca. This post, which was occupied, was impregnable, and in itself completed the position which I had taken. It was besides indispensably necessary to occupy it, seeing that the enemy had reinforced his centre, when he might push forward en masse on this ridge, and commence his attack by taking this important point.

In consequence, I gave orders to the 13th division to take position on the right extremity of this ridge, the fire from which exactly covered that from Arapiles, to the 7th division, to place itself in a second line to support this; to the 2d, to be held in reserve to the latter; and to the 6th, to occupy the ridge at the head of the wood, where a large number of pieces of artillery were yet remaining. I gave like orders to General O'Connell, to take the 12th to occupy a point, situated between the great ridge and the point of Arapiles, which defended the entrance of the village of Arapiles; and finally, I gave orders to General Barry, Commandant of the dragons, to leave a regiment to clear the right of the General, and to push the three other regiments to the front of the wood on the flank of the second division, in such a manner as to be able, in case the enemy should attack the ridge, to strike them by the right of division, in the mean while that the light cavalry should charge him upon his left.

The most part of these movements were performed with irregularity. The 5th division, after having taken the post assigned to it, extended itself on its left without any cause or reason. The 7th division, which had orders to support it, marched to its position, and, in short, the second division was still in the rear. I felt all the consequences which might result from all these irregularities, and I resolved on remedying them myself on the spot, which was a very easy matter, the enemy as yet not having made any movement at all. At the same time, I received the report of the enemy having caused fresh troops to pass from his left to his right. I ordered the 3d and 13th divisions to march by the skirts of the wood, in order that I might dispose them as I found needful. It was half-past four o'clock, and I went to the ridge, which was to be the object of a serious dispute, but at this moment a shell struck me, broke my right arm, and made two large wounds on my right side; I thus became incapable of taking any kind of part in the command. The previous time which I should have employed in rectifying the placing of the troops on the left, was fruitfully passed; the absence of the Commander gives birth to anxiety, and from hence proceeds disorder; at length, at five o'clock, the enemy judging that the situation was favourable, attacked this important left wing with impetuosity. The divisions engaged repulsed the enemy, and were themselves repulsed in their turn, but they acted without concert and without method. The division which I had ordered to sustain the point found themselves in the situation of taking part in the combat without having foreseen it. Every General made extraordinary efforts to supply his own particular disposition to such as were on the whole requisite, but if he could attain it in part, yet he could not attain it completely. The artillery covered itself with glory, performed prodigies of valour, and in the midst of enterprises caused the enemy to suffer enormously. He directed his attack against Arapiles, which was defended by the brave 12th regiment, and was there repulsed, having more than 800 dead on the spot. At length the army retired, evacuated the ridge, and retired to the skirts of the woods; there the enemy made fresh efforts. The division Fox, which, by the nature of the business, was charged with the covering of the retrograde movements, was attacked with vigour, and constantly repulsed the enemy. This division merits the greatest eulogy, as does likewise its General. From this moment, the retreat was effected towards Alca de Torres, without being disturbed by the enemy. Our loss amounted to about 6000 men hors de combat. We have lost 9 pieces of cannon, which, being dismounted, could not be carried off; all the rest of the baggage, all the park of artillery, all the materials belonging to the army have been brought away.

It is difficult, M. Le Duc, to express to you the different sentiments which agitated me at the fatal moment, when the wound which I received caused me being separated from the army. I would with delight have exchanged this wound for the certainty of receiving a mortal stroke at the close of the day, to have possessed the faculty of command, as well did I know the importance of the events which I had just taken place, and how necessary the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was at the moment when the shock of the two armies appeared to be preparing, to give the whole direction to the troops, and to appoint their movements. Thus one unfortunate moment has destroyed the result of six weeks of ceaseless exertions, of methodical movements, the issue of which had hitherto appeared certain, and which every thing seemed to presage to us that we should reap the fruit of.

On the 23d, the army made its retreat from Alca de Torres, as Penaranda, taking its direction towards the Douro; the whole of the enemy's cavalry, General Bonnet, who would have succeeded to the command as the ablest General of Division, was wounded a few moments after the General in Chief. This was not considered as proving the uncertainty and want of the success.

of our rear-guard, composed of the remains of the 1st Division. This cavalry fell back, and left the division too much exposed, but it formed itself in squares to resist the enemy. One of them was broken, the others resisted, and especially that of the 6th, which I had of two hundred of the enemy's horses by push of bayonet; after this time they dispersed to the wind.

General O'Connell, in the command of the army, and the other measures of command to be taken, were I am fully persuaded, and can testify, to be of the greatest importance, and which I have received, and which I have not, from the influence which they have had on the success of the army, than from the suffering, which they have caused me to endure.

I cannot do sufficient justice to the bravery with which the Generals and Colonels have fought; to the good disposition which animated them in that difficult circumstance. I ought particularly to mention General Bonnet, whose reputation has been so long established. I should likewise name General Tappin, who commanded the 6th Division. General Chassel, though wounded, did not quit the field, but, to the end, gave an example of great personal bravery. The General of Artillery, Tordet, and Colonel Dogon, commanding the reserve of artillery, particularly distinguished themselves. On this day, unfortunately as it has been, there are a multitude of brave officers who have fallen, and which honour the name of France. I will collect them, and solicit from His Majesty rewards for the brave men who have distinguished themselves. I ought not to forget mentioning the gallant conduct of the brave Sub-Lieutenant Guillaume, 118th regiment, who sprang into the enemy's ranks to obtain a flag, which he seized, after having cut off the arm of the person who carried it; he has brought this flag into our ranks, notwithstanding the severe bayonet wounds he has received.

We have to regret the loss of the General of Division Ferry, dead of his wounds; of General Thomier, killed upon the field of battle; and of General Desgagners. Generals Bonnet and Chassel, and the General of Brigade Meane, are wounded.

I beg your Excellency to receive the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed with the left hand)

"The Marshal Duke of Ragusa"

After the first movements of the English army, his Catholic Majesty, under whose orders were placed all the French armies in Spain, was determined to unite all the disposable troops he had belonging to the army of the centre, to march at the same time with the Marshal Duke of Angada against the enemy. On the 20th July his Majesty had in effect assembled a considerable corps, at the head of which he advanced between the 21st and 24th of July to Arcevalo. The retreat of the Army of Portugal having taken place before his Majesty could join it, he was obliged to confide himself to checking Lord Wellington's army, which he has successfully done by this division. The greater part of the enemy's forces having marched upon the army of the centre, his Catholic Majesty at first thought of covering Madrid, and sending from it the persons so attached to his service, and the most important objects. A considerable convoy, escorted by Dalmatians and Palombini's divisions, have been fortunately conducted towards Valencia. On the 18th August the King had his headquarters at Villa Robledo. The intention of His Majesty was to unite the troops of the Army of the Centre, according to circumstances, either with the Army of the South or the Army of Aragon, to fight the English with advantage.

**GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.**

Mr. Baker and Mr. Lushington have united their interests for Castlerbury; but this compromise has raised a spirit of opposition to both, and there will be a warm contest. Mr. S. G. Byrd's address is the City of Castlerbury.

By the will also be contested, as Mr. Plummer wishes to offer himself.

Mr. Calvert is confident of his election for Southwark.

At Barnstable, Sir M. Lopes and Sir E. Cote oppose Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bosk.

Mr. Langmead opposes Colonel Bloomfield for Plymouth.

Mr. Charles Bamfylde does not stand again for Exeter, but there is expected to be a contest.

Mr. James Mirkintosh is on his way to stand for the county of Naism.

Weymouth will be strongly contested; there are seven candidates.

Bristol is also to have a contest.

Mr. Gilbert H. White starts for Rutlandshire, but Bedfordshire is not likely to be disturbed.

Mr. Thomas Graham, the gallant General, will certainly carry Parishbury.

And Mr. Barry, of Ulster, opposes the present Member for Kinsale.

We trust that Mr. Skeue will start for Aberdeenshire.

A few of the friends of Mr. Marryat, who propose that he should stand for the City of London, in his absence from town, had a Meeting at Lloyd's yesterday, to further such a purpose. We believe that an invitation has been sent to him to become a candidate, signed by 15 respectable Gentlemen.

Huntingdonshire is likely to see its independence, as a most popular candidate presents himself against the Manchester and Sandwich interests.

A late friend of Sir Francis Boddert, Mr. Jennings, the Barrister, means to offer himself for Westminster, in opposition to the Baronet.

Several persons expected to be made Peers by the Prince Regent, previous to the General Election.

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