



SUPPLEMENT

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 8, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in Front of the Enemy's Lines, below My Lord, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815.

IT becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. M. Pakenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The report which I enclose from Major-General Keane, will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period I send an extract of the journal of Major Forrest, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th January; and from that period, I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

I found the army in position, in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open to its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems Sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the fusiliers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th, the army was formed for that object.

In order to give your Lordship as clear a view

as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of one thousand yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards their left: about eight heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississippi is here about eight hundred yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of twelve guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows: a corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, two hundred seamen, and four hundred marines, the 5th West India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assailing of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th, under Major-General Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the

fusiliers, and 43d under Major-General Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Major-General Gibbs; the 1st brigade, consisting of the fusiliers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before day light. An advanced battery in our front of six eighteen-pounders, was thrown up during the night, about eight-hundred yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour.—Unlooked for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Colonel Thornton's corps, by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning, that the 1st division, consisting of five hundred men, were over. The *ensemble* of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although Colonel Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably-executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the Forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the enemy's line at more than two-hundred yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave Commander of the Forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen, with his bat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis; it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body; he fell in the arms of Major McDougall, Aide-de-Camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major-General Gibbs and Major-General Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgement, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the

corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about ten o'clock I learnt of the success of Colonel Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Colonel Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than two thousand men, I consequently ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded), to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the eighteen-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham, Commander in Chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known, that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come peculiarly home to me.

Major-General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major-General Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say Major-General Keane is doing well.

Captain Wyllly, of the fusiliers, Military Secretary to the late Commander of the Forces, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship these dispatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late General, and to recommend him strongly to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Major-General, commanding.

Camp on the Left Bank of the Mississippi, Nine Miles from New Orleans,

SIR December 26, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that between the 17th and 22d instant, the troops destined for the attack of New Orleans, were collected at Isle aux Poix, which is at the entrance of the Pearl River.

Having learnt that it was possible to effect a landing at the head of the Bayone Catalan, which runs into Lake Borgne, I directed Major Forrest, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, to have it reconnoitred. Lieutenant Peddie, of that department, accompanied by the Honourable Captain Spencer of the Navy, ascertained on the night of 18th, that boats could reach the head of the Bayone, from which a communication might be made to the high road, on the left bank of the Mississippi, leading to New Orleans.

On the morning of the 22d, every arrangement being made by Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, I determined to attempt it—The light brigade, composed of the 85th and 95th regiments, Captain Lane's rocketeers, one hundred sappers and miners, and the 4th regiment as a support, the whole under the command of Colonel Thornton, were placed in the boats, and the 21st 44th and 93rd regiments, under Colonel Brooke, and a large proportion of artillery under Major Munro, were embarked in small vessels.

At 10 A. M. on the 22d, we sailed from Pearl River and reached the head of the Bayone at daylight next morning. A landing was immediately effected without any other opposition than the country presented; Captain Blanchard of the royal engineers, in the course of two hours, opened a communication through several fields of reeds, intersected by deep muddy ditches; bordered by a low swampy wood; Colonel Thornton then advanced and gained the high road, taking up a position with the right resting on the road, and the left on the Mississippi. In this situation I intended to remain until the boats returned for the rest of the troops to the vessels, some of which grounded at a great distance.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them, by a large schooner and two gun vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town and anchored abreast of our fires: immediate steps were necessary to cover the men, and Colonel Thornton, in the most prompt and judicious manner, placed his brigade under the inward slope of the bank of the river, as did also Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, of the 4th regiment, behind some buildings which were near that corps. This movement was so rapid that the troops suffered no more than a single casualty.

The three-pounders, being the only guns up, the success of a few twelve pound rockets, directed by Captain Lane, was tried against these vessels; but the ground on which it was necessary to lay them not being even, they were found not to answer, and their firing was ceased.

A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank picquets, the former

of the 95th, under Captain Hallan, the latter the 85th, under Captain Schaw; these officers, and their respective picquets, conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the enemy for a considerable time, but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, Colonel Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The 85th regiment was commanded by Brevet Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy with the capture of thirty prisoners. A similar success was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment.

The enemy finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by Colonel Thornton, at half past ten o'clock advanced a large column against our centre; perceiving his intention, I directed Colonel Stovin to order Lieutenant-Colonel Dale, with one hundred and thirty men of the 93d regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Colonel Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Colonel Brooke, with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack.

The enemy now determined on making a last effort, and, collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Colonel Thornton, whose noble exertions had guaranteed all former success, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades round him, and moving forwards with a firm determination of charging, appalled the enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance.

It was now twelve o'clock, and the firing ceased on both sides.

From the best information I can obtain, the enemy's force amounted to five thousand men, and was commanded by Major-General Jackson: judging from the number left on the field, his loss must have been severe. I now beg leave to inclose a list of our casualties on that night, and have only to hope it will appear to you, that every officer and soldier on shore did his duty.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane I feel particularly obliged for his very friendly counsel and ready compliance with every wish I expressed respecting the service or welfare of the troops.

To Rear-Admiral Malcolm, and the several Captains employed in the landing, &c. I confess the greatest obligation. I must leave it to the Vice-Admiral to do them the justice they so much deserve, for I cannot find words to express the exertions made by every branch of the Navy, since the period of our arrival on this coast.

In the attack made on the centre, Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin, Assistant-Adjutant-General, received a severe wound, which deprived me of his able services; to him and Major Forrest, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I feel greatly indebted; they are both Officers of great merit; Colonel Brooke is entitled to every praise for securing our right flank.

To Colonel Thornton I feel particularly grateful; his conduct on the night of the 23d, I shall ever admire and honour. He headed his brigade in the most spirited manner, and afforded it a brilliant example of active courage and cool determination.

I have every reason to be satisfied with Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, commanding the 4th regiment; as also with Major Mitchell, of the 95th, who was unfortunately taken prisoner at the close of the affair.

The exertions of Major Monroe, of the royal artillery, were unremitting; to him, and the officers under his command, I feel every obligation. The assistance given by Captain Blanchard, and the officers of the royal engineers, was most conspicuous, and entitle them to my best thanks.

Brevet Major Hooper, Acting Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, was attached to the light brigade. Colonel Thornton states, that he derived the greatest benefit from his activity, zeal, and judgment. I regret to have to add that he was very severely wounded, and had his leg amputated in the course of the night.

The indefatigable zeal and intelligence displayed by Lieutenants Peddie and Evans, of the Quarter Master General's department, entitle them to the most favourable consideration.

Assistant Commissary General Wemyss's arrangements were satisfactory, and Deputy Inspector Thompson claims my best acknowledgements, for the care and attention shewn the wounded, the whole of whom were collected, dressed, and comfortably lodged, before two in the morning.

Major Mills of the 14th light dragoons accompanied me on shore; from him, Captain Persse, my aid-de-camp; and the Honorable Lieutenant Curzon, naval aid-de-camp, I received every assistance.

Trusting that the steps I pursued while in command, will meet your approbation,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Maj. Gen.

Major-General the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Redoubt, on the Right Bank of the
SIR, Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815.

I LOSE no time in reporting to you the success of the troops which you were yesterday pleased to place under my orders, with the view of attacking

the enemy's redoubt and position on this side of the river.

It is within your own knowledge, that the difficulty had been found so extremely great of dragging the boats through the canal which had been lately cut with so much labour to the Mississippi, that, notwithstanding every possible exertion for the purpose, we were unable to proceed across the river until eight hours after the time appointed, and even then, with only a third part of the force which you had allotted for the service.

The current was so strong, and the difficulty, in consequence, of keeping the boats together, so great, that we only reached this side of the river at day break, and by the time the troops were disembarked, which was effected without any molestation from the enemy, I perceived by the flashes of the guns, that your attack had already commenced.

This circumstance made me extremely anxious to move forward, to prevent the destructive enfilading fire, which would of course be opened on your columns from the enemy's batteries on this side; and I proceeded with the greatest possible expedition, strengthened and secured on my right flank by three gun boats, under Captain Roberts of the Navy, whose zeal and exertions on this occasion were as unremitting as his arrangements in embarking the troops, and in keeping the boats together in crossing the river, were excellent.

The enemy made no opposition to our advance, until we reached a picquet, posted behind a bridge, at about five hundred paces from the house in the Orange Grove, and secured by a small work, apparently just thrown up.

This picquet was very soon forced and driven in by a division of the 85th regiment, under Captain Schaw, of that regiment, forming the advanced guard, and whose mode of attack for the purpose was prompt and judicious to a degree.

Upon my arrival at the Orange Grove, I had an opportunity of reconnoitring, at about seven hundred yards, the enemy's position, which I found to be a very formidable redoubt on the bank of the river, with the right flank secured by an entrenchment extending back to a thick wood, and its line protected by an incessant fire of grape. Under such circumstances it seemed to me to afford the best prospect of success, to endeavour to turn his right at the wood; and I accordingly detached two divisions of the 85th, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, to effect that object, which he accomplished with his usual zeal and judgment, whilst one hundred sailors, under Captain Money, of the Royal Navy, who, I am sorry to say, was severely wounded, but whose conduct was particularly distinguished on the occasion, threatened the enemy's left, supported by the division of the 85th regiment, under Captain Schaw.

When these divisions had gained their proper position I deployed the column composed of two divisions of the 85th regiment, under Major Deshon, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently commend, and about one hundred men of the royal marines under Major Adair, also deserving of much commendation, and moved forward in line, to the attack of the centre of the intrenchment.

At first the enemy, confident in his own security, shewed a good countenance, and kept up a

heavy fire, but the determination of the troops which I had the honour to command, to overcome all difficulties, compelled him to a rapid and disorderly flight, leaving in our possession his redoubts, batteries, and position, with 16 pieces of ordnance, and the colours of the New Orleans regiment of militia.

Of the ordnance taken, I enclose the specific return of Major Mitchell, of the royal artillery, who accompanied and afforded me much assistance, by his able directions of the firing of some rockets, it not having been found practicable in the first instance to bring over the artillery attached to his command.

I shall have the honour of sending you a return of the casualties that have occurred, as soon as it is possible to collect them, but I am happy to say they are extremely inconsiderable when the strength of the position, and the number of the enemy are considered, which our prisoners (about thirty in number) agree in stating from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, commanded by General Morgan.

I should be extremely wanting both in justice and in gratitude, were I not to request your particular notice of the Officers whose names I have mentioned, as well as of Major Blanchard, of the royal engineers, and Lieutenant Peddie, of the 27th regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, whose zeal and intelligence I found of the greatest service.

The wounded men are meeting with every degree of attention and humanity by the medical arrangements of Staff-Surgeon Baxter.

The enemy's camp is supplied with a great abundance of provisions, and a very large store of all sorts of ammunition.

On moving to the attack, I received a wound, which shortly after my reaching the redoubt, occasioned me such pain and stiffness, that I have been obliged to give over the command of the troops on this side to Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, of the 85th light infantry; but as he has obtained some reinforcement, since the attack, of sailors and marines, and has taken the best precautions to cover and secure his position, I will be answerable, from my knowledge of his judgment and experience, that he will retain it, until your pleasure and further orders shall be communicated to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. THORNTON, Colonel,
Lieut.-Col. 85th Reg.

To Major-General the Honourable
Sir E. M. Pakenham, K. B. &c.

Extract from the Journal of the Movements of the Army employed on the Southern Coast of North America.

ON the evening of the 25th December 1814, Major-General Sir E. Pakenham arrived and assumed the command of the army.

On the 26th at day-light our batteries opened on the enemy's schooner, then lying on the opposite bank of the river, and which had occasionally cannonaded our line the two preceding days. The effect was such as soon to set her on fire, and at 9 A. M. she blew up. A ship armed with 16 long 24

pounders, which came down the day before to a position abreast of our advance, no sooner saw the fate of the schooner than she got under weigh, and ran up the river.

On the 27th at day-light the troops moved forward in two columns, driving in the enemy's picquets to within six miles of the town, where their main body was discovered strongly posted behind a canal, having a breast work in their front, the extent from right to left being about one thousand yards; their right rested on the Mississippi, and further protected by the armed ship moored in a position to enfilade our columns as they advanced; their left touched the wood. This wood extends in a parallel direction with the river, and is in general distant from it, one thousand to one thousand five hundred yards, the intermediate space is intersected by strong horizontal railings and a wet ditch or drain, and is principally planted with sugar canes. Considerable houses with large out-buildings and negro huts attached, are scattered at irregular distances along this tract.

The left column under Major-General Keane advanced along the main road to within about eight hundred yards of the enemy's right, when he opened from two guns upon the head of our column; upon this it was moved off the road to the right, under cover of some houses. The ship at the same time opened an enfilading fire upon our left, and kept up an incessant cannonade for above an hour. The columns were now deployed, and the line ordered to lie down, our right picquets touching the wood. The enemy cannonaded us from four guns in his line, and from the ship during the day, but with little effect. In the evening the troops were retired beyond reach of the enemy's guns, and directed to hut themselves. Ground was also marked out for a redoubt on our right flank, and the guns on our left covered from the enemy's fire.

From the 28th to the 31st every exertion was made to get up from the ships ten eighteen-pound, and four twenty-four pounder carronades, with the ammunition and stores. These were brought up the canal in boats to within a quarter of a mile of the main road, and thence transported on carriages of the country or our own limbers, by the seamen, with incredible labour. The weather was fortunately fair, and the road consequently good.

The enemy, during this period, established two batteries of one gun each on the opposite bank of the river, and occasionally threw shot into our camp with some effect.

Four eighteen-pounders were placed in a battery formed with hogsheds of sugar on the main road, to fire upon the ship if she dropped down the river.

Preparations were also made to establish batteries, one of six eighteen-pounders to break the enemy's line, and of the four twenty-four-pounder carronades, and the field-gun and howitzers were to keep the fire of the enemy under, whilst the troops were to be moved forward to storm the works so soon as a practicable breach was effected.

On the night of the 31st December, working parties were employed in throwing up the batteries and getting in the guns. In this they were most materially assisted by the seamen under Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge; before day light the whole was completed, and the batteries ready to open.

The morning of the 1st January was foggy, and objects could not be discerned at any distance until nine o'clock, when our batteries opened. The enemy soon returned our fire, and a mutual cannonade took place; our batteries made little impression upon the enemy's parapet. The order for the assault was therefore not carried into effect. The troops remained in this advanced position, and orders were given to retire the guns in the night. The evening changed to wet, and the ground became in consequence so deep, that it required the exertions of the whole army as a working party, aided by the seamen, to retire the guns a short distance before day light. The army then fell back to the position it occupied on the 31st.

(Signed) C. R. FORREST,
Assist.-Q.-M.-Gen.

*His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, off Chandeleur's
Island, January 28, 1815.*

MY LORD,

AFTER maturely deliberating on the situation of this army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th instant, and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast; from the 9th inst. it was determined that the army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that it was effected on the night of the 18th instant, and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th, on both sides of the Bayou, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, fourteen miles from their position before the enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne: the army remained in bivouac until the 27th instant, when the whole were re-embarked.

In stating the circumstances of this retreat to your Lordship, I shall confidently trust that you will see, that good order and discipline ever existed in this army, and that zeal for the service, and attention was ever conspicuous in officers of all ranks. Your Lordship is already acquainted with the position the army occupied, its advanced post close up to the enemy's line, and the greater part of the army were exposed to the fire of his batteries, which was unremitting day and night since the 1st January, when the position in advance was taken up; the retreat was effected without being harassed in any degree by the enemy; all the sick and wounded (with the exception of eighty whom it was considered dangerous to remove), field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores of every description, which had been landed on a very large scale, were brought away, and nothing fell into the enemy's hands; excepting six iron eighteen-pounders, mounted on sea carriages, and two carrouades which were in position on the left bank of the Mississippi; to bring them off at

the moment the army was retiring was impossible, and to have done it previously would have exposed the whole force to any fire the enemy might have sent down the river. These batteries were of course destroyed, and the guns rendered perfectly unserviceable; only four men were reported absent next morning, and these, I suppose, must have been left behind and have fallen into the hands of the enemy; but when it is considered the troops were in perfect ignorance of the movement, until a fixed hour during the night, that the battalions were drawn off in succession, and that the picquets did not move off till half past three o'clock in the morning, and that the whole had to retire through the most difficult new made road, cut in marshy ground, impassable for a horse, and where, in many places, the men could only go in single files, and that the absence of men might be accounted for in so many ways, it would be rather a matter of surprise the number was so few.

An exchange of prisoners has been effected with the enemy upon very fair terms, and their attention to the brave prisoners, and wounded, that have fallen into their hands, has been kind and humane, I have every reason to believe.

However unsuccessful the termination of the late service, the army and navy have been employed upon, has turned out, it would be injustice not to point out how much praise is due to their exertions; ever since the 13th December, when the army began to move from the ships, the fatigue of disembarking and bringing up artillery and supplies from such a distance has been incessant, and I must add, that owing to the exertions of the navy, the army has never wanted provisions. The labour and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 7th inst. when fifty boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi, in which there were only 18 inches of water, and I am confident that Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who suggested the possibility of this operation, will be equally ready to admit this, as well as the hearty co-operation of the troops on all occasions.

From what has come under my own observation since I joined this army, and from official reports that have been made to me, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to individuals, who from their station have rendered themselves peculiarly conspicuous: Major Forrest, at the head of the Quarter Master General's department, I cannot say too much of; Lieutenants Evans and Peddie of the same, have been remarkable for their exertions and indefatigability: Sir John Tylden, who has acted in the field as Assistant Adjutant-General with me (Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin having been wounded on the 23d ult. though doing well, not as yet being permitted to take active service) has been very useful; on the night of the 7th, previous to the attack, Rear-Admiral Malcolm reports the great assistance he received from him in forwarding the boats into the Mississippi. Captain Wood of the 4th regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has filled that situation since the first disembarkation of the troops with zeal and attention.

During the action of the 8th instant the command of the 2d brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, 4th regiment; that of the 3d

upon Colonel Hamilton, 5th West India regiment; and the reserve upon Colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers; to all these officers I feel much indebted for their services. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, royal artillery, has displayed his usual abilities and assiduity; he reports to me his general satisfaction of all the officers under his command, especially Major Munro, senior officer of the royal artillery previous to his arrival, and of the officers commanding companies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, royal engineers, afforded me every assistance that could be expected from his known talents and experience; that service lost a very valuable and much esteemed Officer in Lieutenant Wright, who was killed when reconnoitring on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, of the 43d, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, 85th regiments, Field Officers of the picquets on the 18th, have great credit for the manner in which they withdrew the out-posts on the morning of the 19th, under the direction of Colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers.

I request in a particular manner to express how much this army is indebted to the attention and diligence of Mr. Robb, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals; he met the embarrassments of crowded hospitals, and their immediate removal, with such excellent arrangements, that the wounded were all brought off with every favourable circumstance, except such cases as would have rendered their removal dangerous.

Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, royal navy, who commanded a battalion of seamen, and who was attached to act with the troops, rendered the greatest service by his exertions in whatever way they were required; Colonel Dickson, royal artillery, particularly mentions how much he was indebted to him.

The conduct of the two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, latterly under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, previously of Major Mills, has been the admiration of every one, by the cheerfulness with which they have performed all descriptions of service: I must also mention the exertions of the royal staff corps under Major Todd, so reported by the Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Permit me to add the obligations I am under to my personal staff, Lieutenant the Honourable Edward Curzon, of the royal navy, who was selected as naval Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding Officer of the troops on their first disembarkation, each of whom have expressed the satisfaction they had in his appointment, to which I confidently add my own.

Major Smith, of the 95th regiment, now acting as Military Secretary, is so well known for his zeal and talents, that I can with great truth say that I think he possesses every qualification to render him hereafter one of the brightest ornaments of his profession.

I cannot conclude without expressing how much indebted the army is to Rear-Admiral Malcolm, who had the immediate charge of landing and re-embarking the troops; he remained on shore to the

last, and by his abilities and activity smoothed every difficulty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,

Major-General Commandant.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. I regret to have to report, that during the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two officers, viz. Lieutenant Brydges and Cornet Hammond, with thirty-seven of the 14th Light Dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets: I have not been able to ascertain correctly, the particular circumstances.

Return of Casualties in Action with the Enemy near New Orleans, on the 23d and 24th December 1814.

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed; Lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file missing.

4th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

21st Foot—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

85th Foot—2 captains, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, missing.

93d Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—6 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total—4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 141 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

4th Foot—Captain Francis Johnstone, Lieutenant John Sutherland.

21st Foot—Captain William Conran.

85th Foot—Captains Charles Grey and Charles Harris.

Wounded.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin, 28th Foot, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely, but not dangerously; Major Hooper, 87th Foot, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely (leg amputated); Lieutenant Delacy Evans, 3d Dragoons, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant James Christie, severely.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Moody, severely.

85th Foot—Captain James Knox, Lieutenants George Willings, Frederick Maunsell, and William Hickson, severely.

95th Foot—Captain William Hallen, Lieutenant Daniel Forbes, severely; Lieutenant W. J. G. Farmer, slightly.

Missing.

85th Foot—Lieutenant William Walker, Ensign George Ashton.

95th Foot—Major Samuel Mitchell.

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties between the 25th and 31st December 1814.

Royal Artillery—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot—4 rank and file wounded.

21st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

44th Foot—2 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

85th Foot—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 ensigns, 11 rank and file, wounded.

93d Foot—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st West India Regiment.—1 captain killed.

5th Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

1st West India Reg.—Captain Francis Collings.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant B. L. Poynter, slightly.

85th Foot—Ensign Sir Frederick Eden, Bart. severely (since dead); Ensign Thomas Ormsby, slightly.

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties between the 1st and 5th January 1815.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 12 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—1 lieutenant killed.

21st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

4th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

85th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 rank and file, wounded.

93d Foot—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file missing.

5th West India Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Alexander Ramsay.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Peter Wright.

44th Foot—Lieutenant John Blakeney.

Wounded.

21st Foot—Lieutenant John Leavock, slightly.

85th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Charlton, severely; Lieutenant J. W. Boys, slightly.

93d Foot—Lieutenant Andrew Phaup, severely (since dead).

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties on the 8th January 1815.

General Staff—1 major-general, 1 captain, killed; 2 major-generals, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant; wounded.

Royal Artillery—5 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot—1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 222 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file, missing.

7th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 38 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

21st Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 144 rank and file, wounded; 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 217 rank and file, missing.

43d Foot—2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 5 rank and file, missing.

44th Foot, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 149 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 76 rank and file, missing.

85th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

93 Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 58 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 17 serjeants, 3 drummers, 348 rank and file, wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, missing.

95th Foot—1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 89 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Navy—2 seamen killed; 1 captain, 18 seamen, wounded.

1st West India Regiment—5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants; 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

5th West India Regiment—1 serjeant wounded.

Total loss—1 major-general, 11 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer 266 rank and file, killed; 2 major-generals, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 18 captains, 38 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 54 serjeants, 9 drummers, 1126 rank and file, wounded; 3 captains, 12 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 452 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

General Staff—Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, K. B. Commander of the Forces; Captain Thomas Wilkinson, 83rd Regiment, Major of Brigade.

4th Foot—Ensign William Crowe.

7th Foot—Major George King, Captain George Henry.

21st Foot—Major John Anthony Whittaker, Captain Robert Renny (Lieutenant-Colonel) and Lieutenant Donald McDonald.

44th Foot—Lieutenant Rowland Davies, Ensign M. M. Loskey.

93d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dale, Captain Thomas Hicks, and Captain Alexander Muirhead.

Wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Gibbs, severely (since dead); Major-General Keane, severely; Captain Henry Thomas Shaw (4th Foot, Brigade-Major), slightly; Lieutenant Delacy Evans (3d Dragoons, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General), severely.

4th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brooke, slightly; Major A. D. Faunce (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain John Williamson (Major), severely; Captain Timothy Jones (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely (since dead); Captain John Wynn Fletcher, severely; Captain Robert Erskine, severely; Captain David S. Craig, slightly; Lieutenants Ellis Parnal Hopkins and Jeffery Salvin, slightly; Lieutenants William Henry Brooke, Benjamin Martin, and George Richardson, severely; Lieutenants Peter Boulby and G. H. Hearne, slightly; Lieutenants William Squire, Charles Henry Farrington, James Marshall, and Hendry Andrews, severely; Ensign Arthur Gerrard, slightly; Ensign Thomas Bennett, severely; Ensigns John S. Fernandez and Edward Newton, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant William Richardson, slightly.

7th Foot—Captain J. A. Phillips, slightly; Captain W. Rogers, Page, severely; Lieutenant Matthew Higgins, severely; Lieutenant Charles Lorentz, slightly.

21st Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson

(Colonel), severely (not dangerously); Major Alexander James Ross, severely; Lieutenant John Waters, severely; Second Lieutenant Alexander Geddes, severely.

43d Foot—Lieutenant John Myricke, severely (left leg amputated); Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, severely.

44th Foot—Captain Henry Debbieg (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenant William Macleab, slightly; Lieutenants Robert Smith, Henry Brush, Richard Phelan, and William Jones, severely; Ensigns James White, B. L. Hayden, and John Donaldson, severely.

85th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Thornton (Colonel), severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant B. C. Urquhart, severely (not dangerously).

93d Foot—Captains Richard Ryan, P. O. K. Boulger, Alexander McKenzie, and Henry Ellis, severely; Lieutenants H. H. McLean, Richard Sparke, and David M'Pherson, slightly; Lieutenants Charles Gordon and John Hay, severely.

95th Foot—Captain James Travers, severely; Captain Nicholas Travers, slightly; Lieutenants John Reynolds, Sir John Ribton, John Gossett, W. Blackhouse, and Robert Barker, severely.

Royal Marines—Captain Gilbert Elliott, slightly; Lieutenants Henry Elliott and Charles Morgan, slightly.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Isles, severely; Lieutenants M. Donald and Morgan, severely; Ensign Müller, slightly; Ensign Pilkington, severely.

Royal Navy—Captain Money, of His Majesty's ship Trave, severely; Midshipman Mr. Woolcombe, Tonnant, severely.

93d Foot—Volunteer John Wilson, slightly.

Missing.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Edmund Field, severely wounded and taken prisoner.

21st Foot—Captain James M'Haflie (Major), Captain Archibald Kidd; Lieutenants James Stewart and Alexander Armstrong, taken prisoners; Lieutenant James Brady, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant John Leavock, taken prisoner; Lieutenant Ralph Carr, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant J. S. M. Pombianque, taken prisoner; Second Lieutenant Peter Quin, wounded and taken prisoner.

43d Foot—Captain Robert Simpson, severely wounded and taken prisoner.

44th Foot—Lieutenant William Knight.

93d Foot—Lieutenants George Munro, John McDonald, and Benjamin Graves, severely wounded; Volunteer B. Johnston.

FRED STOVIN,
Licut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties between the 9th and 26th January 1815.

43d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

85th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

43d Foot—Lieutenant Edward D'Arcy, severely (both legs amputated).

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Ordnance taken from the Enemy by a Detachment of the Army acting on the Right Bank of the Mississippi, under the Command of Colonel Thornton.

*Redoubt, Right Bank of the Mississippi,
January 9, 1815.*

1 brass ten-inch howitzer, 2 brass four-pounder field-pieces, 3 twenty-four-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 6 nine-pounders, 1 twelve-pounder cannonade, not mounted.

On the howitzer is inscribed, "Taken at the surrender of York Town, 1781."

(Signed) J. MITCHELL,

Major, Captain Royal Artillery.

To Colonel Thornton, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, March 9, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed by Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, G. C. B., &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. were yesterday brought to this Office by the Honourable Captain William Henry Percy, late of His Majesty's ship *Hermes*.

Arvide, off Isle au Chat, December 16, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING arrived at the anchorage off Chaudeur Islands on the 8th instant, Captain Gordon, of the *Seahorse* (which ship, with the *Arvide* and *Sophie*, I had sent on from off Pensacola to the anchorage within Isle au Vaisseau), reported to me that two gun-vessels of the enemy, apparently large size sloops, of very light draught of water, had fired at the *Arvide* upon her way down, from within the chain of small islands that run parallel to the coast from Mobile towards Lac Borgne, and having afterwards joined three others, existing in the Lake, were then visible from his mast head.

The Bayou Catalan (or des Pecheurs) at the head of Lac Borgne, being the contemplated point of disembarkation, the distance from the inner anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the Bayou full sixty miles, and our principal means of transport open boats, it became impossible that any movement of the troops could take place until this formidable flotilla was either captured or destroyed.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm joined me with the fleet upon the 11th instant; and upon the 12th I placed the launches, barges, and pinnaces of the squadron, with Captain Moutressor, of the *Manly*, and Captain Roberts, of the *Meteor*, under the command of Captain Lockyer, of the *Sophie*, and sent them into Lac Borgne, in pursuit of the enemy, while the frigates, troop-ships, and smaller vessels moved into the inner anchorage, each vessel proceeding on until she took the ground.

After an arduous row of thirty-six hours Cap-

tain Lockyer had the good fortune to close with the flotilla, which he attacked with such judgment and determined bravery, that notwithstanding their formidable force, their advantage of a chosen position, and their studied and deliberate preparation, he succeeded in capturing the whole of these vessels, in so serviceable a state as to afford at once the most essential aid to the expedition.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair I refer their Lordships to the accompanying copy of Captain Lockyer's letter, detailing his proceedings, which, I am fully aware their Lordships will duly appreciate.

Captain Lockyer's conduct on this occasion, in which he has been severely wounded, and his long and active services as a commander justly entitle him to their Lordships' protection, and finding it expedient to place this flotilla collectively upon the establishment of a thirty-six gun frigate, I have appointed him to the command thereof.

Captain Moutressor, whom I have placed in the command of the gun vessels, until Captain Lockyer's wounds will admit of his serving, and Captain Roberts, whom I have before had occasion to mention to their Lordships, together with Lieutenants Tatnell and Roberts of the *Tonnant*, and the whole of the officers mentioned by Captain Lockyer, I trust will not fail to meet their Lordships' notice.

Our loss has been severe, particularly in officers, but considering that this successful enterprise has given us the command of Lac Borgne, and considerably reduced our deficiency of transports, the effort has answered my fullest expectations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Sophie, Cat Island Roads, Dec. 18, 1814.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that in pursuance of your orders, the boats of the squadron which you did me the honour to place under my command, were formed into three divisions (the first headed by myself, the second by Captain Moutressor, of the *Manly*, and the third by Captain Roberts, of the *Meteor*), and proceeded on the night of the 12th instant from the frigate's anchorage, in quest of the enemy's flotilla.

After a very tedious row of thirty-six hours, during which the enemy attempted to escape from us, the wind fortunately obliged him to anchor off St. Joseph's Island, and nearing him on the morning of the 14th, I discovered his force to consist of five gun-vessels of the largest dimensions, which were moored in a line abreast, with springs on their cables, and boarding nettings triced up, evidently prepared for our reception.

Observing also, as we approached the flotilla, an armed sloop endeavouring to join them, Captain Roberts, who volunteered to take her with part of his division, succeeded in cutting her off and capturing her without much opposition.

About ten o'clock, having closed to within long gun-shot, I directed the boats to come to a grapnel, and the people to get their breakfasts; and as soon

as they had finished we again took to our oars, and pulling up to the enemy against a strong current, running at the rate of nearly three miles an hour, exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of round and grape, about noon I had the satisfaction of closing with the Commodore in the Seahorse's barge.

After several minutes obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of the officers and crew of this boat were either killed or wounded, myself amongst the latter, severely, we succeeded in boarding, and being seconded by the Seahorse's first barge, commanded by Mr. White, Midshipman, and aided by the boats of the Tonnant, commanded by Lieutenant Tatnell, we soon carried her, and turned her guns with good effect upon the remaining four.

During this time Captain Montresor's division was making every possible exertion to close with the enemy, and with the assistance of the other boats, then joined by Captain Roberts; in about five minutes we had possession of the whole of the flotilla.

I have to lament the loss of many of my brave and gallant companions, who gloriously fell in this attack; but considering the great strength of the enemy's vessels (whose force is handsomely described) and their state of preparation, we have by no means suffered so severely as might have been expected.

I am under the greatest obligations to the officers, seamen, and marines, I had the honour to command on this occasion, to whose gallantry and exertions the service is indebted for the capture of these vessels; any comments of mine would fall short of the praise due to them: I am especially indebted to Captains Montresor and Roberts, for their advice and assistance; they are entitled to more than I can say of them, and have my best thanks for the admirable style in which they pushed on with their divisions to the capture of the remainder of the enemy's flotilla.

In an expedition of this kind, where so many were concerned, and so much personal exertion and bravery was displayed, I find it impossible to particularize every individual who distinguished himself, and deserves to be well spoken of; but I feel it my duty to mention those whose behaviour fell immediately under my own eye.

Lieutenant George Pratt, second of the Seahorse, who commanded that ship's boats, and was in the same boat with me, conducted himself to that admiration which I cannot sufficiently express; in his attempt to board the enemy he was several times severely wounded, and at last so dangerously, that I fear the service will be deprived of this gallant and promising young officer.

I cannot omit to mention also the conduct of Lieutenants Tatnell and Roberts, of the Tonnant, particularly the former, who, after having his boat sunk alongside, got into another, and gallantly pushed on to the attack of the remainder of the flotilla. Lieutenant Roberts was wounded in closing with the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) NICHOLAS LOCKYER, Captain.

Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

No. 1.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 twelve-pounder carronades, and 4 swivels, with a complement of 45 men, Captain Jones, Commodore.

No. 2.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long thirty-two-pounder, 6 long six-pounders, 2 five-inch howitzers, and four swivels, with a complement of 45 men, Lieutenant M'Yves.

No. 3.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 long six-pounders, and 1 swivels, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 4.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 5.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 6.—Armed Sloop, 1 long six-pounder, 2 twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of 20 men.

NICHOLAS LOCKYER, Captain.

A List of the Killed and Wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, at the capture of the American Gun-Vessels near New Orleans.

1 able seaman, 2 ordinary seaman, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 midshipmen, 4 able seamen, 1 ordinary, 2 landmen, 3 private marines, wounded.

1 quarter-master killed; 1 master's-mate, 4 able seamen, 3 ordinary seamen, 1 private marine, wounded.

1 seaman killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 master's-mate, 2 seamen, wounded.

1 seaman wounded.
4 seamen killed; 9 seamen wounded.

1 seaman killed.

1 midshipman, 1 seaman, 2 private marines, wounded.

1 midshipman, 1 volunteer of the 1st class, 1 able seaman, 1 ordinary seaman, 1 private marine, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 lieutenant of marines, 7 able seamen, 7 ordinary seamen, 1 landman, 4 private marines, wounded.

1 volunteer of the 1st class, one captain of the fore-top, killed; 1 private marine wounded.

1 captain wounded.

3 seamen wounded.

2 seamen wounded.

1 master's-mate wounded.

A List of the Names of the Officers killed and wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships at the Capture of the American Gun-Vessels, near New Orleans.

SEAHORSE.

Killed.

T. W. Moore, Midshipman.
John Mills, volunteer of the 1st class.

TRAVE.

Henry Symons, volunteer of the 1st class.

TONNANT.

Wounded.

W. G. Roberts, Lieutenant, severely.
John O'Reilly, Midshipman, dangerously (since recovered).
Robert Uniacke, Midshipman (since dead).
Peter Drummond, Midshipman, dangerously (doing well).
George W. Cole, Midshipman, slightly.

NORGE.

Mark Pettet, master's-mate, severely.

BEDFORD.

John Franklin, Lieutenant, slightly.
H. G. Frough, Lieutenant, slightly.
James Hunter, master's-mate, slightly.

SEAHORSE.

G. Pratt, Lieutenant, since dead.
Pitkington, Midshipman, since dead.
G. W. White, Midshipman, severely.
James Uniacke, Lieutenant, Royal Marines, severely.

CYDNUS.

David McKenzie, Midshipman, slightly.

SOPHIE.

Nicholas Lockyer, Esq. Captain, severely.

GORGON.

John Sudbury, master's-mate, slightly.

A List of the Names of the Seamen and Private Marines killed and wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, at the Capture of the American Gun-Vessels near New Orleans.

TONNANT.

Killed.

Adam Anderson.
Robert Birt.
Thomas Waterson.

Wounded.

Edward Jones, able seaman, loss of an arm.
John Smith (2), able seaman, severely.
William Joseph, able seaman, slightly.
James Dawson, able seaman, slightly.
John Sullivan, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Nowland (2), ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Williams (5), ordinary seaman, slightly.
Andre Barnes, ordinary seaman, slightly.
Josh. Enright, landman, slightly.
John Keyser, landman, slightly.
Simon Mahoney, private marine, slightly.

Pr. McDenott, private marine, slightly.
John Healey, private marine, slightly.

NORGE.

Killed.

John Smith.

Wounded.

Henry Sadler, able seaman, severely.
Samuel Lacey, ordinary seaman, severely.
Benjamin Holland, able seaman, dangerously.
William Roberts, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Clark, able seaman, slightly.
John Webb, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Scott, able seaman, slightly.
Isaac Thomas, private marine, dangerously.

SEAHORSE.

Killed.

Robert Beatty.
William Salmon.
John Edwards.

Wounded.

Robert Buckland, able seaman, severely.
William Luskett, able seaman, severely.
James Crosby, ordinary seaman, severely.
George Thompson, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Lundy, ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas White (2), ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas Fall, able seaman, slightly.
Peter Le Pege, able seaman, slightly.
Daniel Kenny, able seaman, slightly.
Adam Waters, able seaman, slightly.
Evan Griffiths, able seaman, slightly.
Thomas White (1), ordinary seaman, slightly.
William Forster, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Westcott, ordinary seaman, slightly.
George McPherson, landman, slightly.
George Benyman, private marine, severely.
John Buckingham, private marine, dangerously.
Edward Lucas, private marine, severely.
Jos. Roe, private marine, slightly.

TRAVE.

Killed.

William Prattley.

Wounded.

John Evans, private marine, slightly.

BEDFORD.

Wounded.

William Stretton, private marine, severely.

CYDNUS.

Wounded.

John Whalen, private marine, severely.
John Blaney, private marine, severely.
Joseph Hamer, private marine, slightly.

METEOR.

Wounded.

Stephen Shire, able seaman, severely.
Lan. Clarke, able seaman, slightly.
William Wilcox, able seaman, slightly.

BELLE FOULE.

Wounded.

Thomas Jones, able seaman, slightly.
Thomas Williams, able seaman, slightly.

ROYAL OAK.

Wounded.

John M'Carthy, able seaman, severely.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Rear-Admiral and Captain
of the Fleet.Total—3 midshipmen, 13 seamen, 1 private marine,
killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant of
marines, 3 master's-mates, 7 midshipmen, 50 sea-
men, 11 marines, wounded.

Grand Total—17 killed; 77 wounded. E. C.

Armide, off Isle au Chat, January
18, 1815.

SIR,

AN unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the enemy's lines near New Orleans on the 8th instant, having left me to deplore the fall of Major General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs; and deprived the service of the present assistance of Major-General Keane, who is severely wounded, I send the Plantagenet to England to convey a Dispatch from Major-General Lambert, upon whom the command of the army has devolved, and to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the operations of the combined forces since my arrival upon this coast.

The accompanying Letters, Nos. 163 and 169, of the 7th and 16th ultimo, will acquaint their Lordships of the proceedings of the squadron to the 15th December.

The great distance from the anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the Bayou Catalan, which from the best information we could gain appeared to offer the most secure, and was indeed the only unprotected spot whereat to effect a disembarkation, and our means, even with the addition of the captured enemy's gun vessels, only affording us transport for half the army, exclusive of the supplies that were required, it became necessary, in order to have support for the division that would first land, to assemble the whole at some intermediate position, from whence the second division could be re-embarked in vessels brought light into the Lake, as near the Bayou as might be practicable, and remain there until the boats could land the first division and return.

Upon the 16th therefore the advance, commanded by Colonel Thornton of the 85th regiment, was put into the gun vessels and boats, and Captain Gordon of the Seahorse proceeded with them, and took post upon the Isle aux Poix, a small swampy spot at the mouth of the Pearl river, about thirty miles from the anchorage, and nearly the same distance from the Bayou, where Major-General Keane, Rear-Admiral Codrington, and myself joined them on the following day; meeting the gun vessels and boats returning to the shipping for troops, and supplies of stores and provisions.

The Honourable Captain Spencer, of the Carron, and Lieutenant Paddy, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, who were sent to reconnoitre the Bayou Catalan, now returned with a favourable report of its position for disembarking the army; having, with their guide, pulled up in a

canoe to the head of the Bayou, a distance of eight miles, and landed within a mile and a half of the high road to, and about six miles below New Orleans, where they crossed the road without meeting with any interruption, or perceiving the least preparation on the part of the enemy.

The severe changes of the weather, from rain to fresh gales and hard frost, retarding the boats in their repeated passages to and from the shipping, it was not until the 21st that (leaving on board the greater part of the two black regiments and the dragoons,) we could assemble troops and supplies sufficient to admit of our proceeding; and on that day we commenced the embarkation of the second division in the gun-vessels, such of the hired craft as could be brought into the Lakes, and the Anaconda, which by the greatest exertions had been got over the shoal passages.

On the 22d these vessels being filled with about two thousand four hundred men, the advance, consisting of about sixteen hundred, got into the boats, and at eleven o'clock the whole started, with a fair wind, to cross Lac Borgne. We had not, however, proceeded above two miles when the Anaconda grounded, and the hired craft and gun-vessels taking the ground in succession before they had got within ten miles of the Bayou; the advance pushed on, and at about midnight reached the entrance.

A picquet, which the enemy had taken the precaution to place there, being surprised and cut off, Major-General Keane, with Rear-Admiral Malcolm and the advance, moved up the Bayou, and having effected a landing at daybreak, in the course of the day was enabled to take up a position across the main road to New Orleans, between the river Mississippi and the Bayou.

In this situation, about an hour after sunset, and before the boats could return with the second division, an enemy's schooner of fourteen guns, and an armed ship of sixteen guns, having dropped down the Mississippi, the former commenced a brisk cannonading, which was followed up by an attack of the whole of the American army. Their troops were, however, beaten back, and obliged to retire with considerable loss, and Major-General Keane advanced somewhat beyond his former position. As soon as the second division was brought up, the gun-vessels and boats returned for the remainder of the troops, the small-armed seamen and marines of the squadron, and such supplies as were required.

On the 25th, Major-General Sir E. Pakenham and Major-General Gibbs arrived at head-quarters, when the former took command of the army.

The schooner which had continued at intervals to annoy the troops having been burnt on the 27th by hot shot from our artillery, and the ship having warped farther up the river, the following day the General moved forward to within gun-shot of an entrenchment which the enemy had newly thrown up, extending across the cultivated ground from the Mississippi to an impassable swampy wood on his left, a distance of about one thousand yards.

It being thought necessary to bring heavy artillery against this work, and also against the ship which had cannonaded the army when advancing, guns were brought up from the shipping, and on the 1st instant batteries were opened; but our fire not

Having the desired effect, the attack was deferred until the arrival of the troops under Major-General Lambert, which were daily expected.

Major-General Lambert, in the *Vengeur*, with a convoy of transports, having on board the 7th and 43d regiments, reached the outer anchorage on the 1st, and this reinforcement was all brought up to the advance on the 6th instant, while preparations were making for a second attack, in the proposed plan for which, it was decided to throw a body of men across the river to gain possession of the enemy's guns on the right bank. For this purpose the canal by which we were enabled to conduct provisions and stores towards the camp, was widened and extended to the river, and about fifty barges, pinnaces, and cutters, having, in the day time of the 7th, been tracked under cover and unperceived, close up to the bank, that night the whole were dragged into the Mississippi, and placed under the command of Captain Roberts of the *Meteor*.

The boats having grounded in the Canal, a distance of three hundred and fifty yards from the river, and the bank being composed of wet clay thrown out of the canal, it was not until nearly day-light that with the utmost possible exertions this service was completed.

The 85th regiment, with a division of seamen under Captain Money, and a division of marines under Major Adair, the whole amounting to about six hundred men, commanded by Colonel Thornton of the 85th regiment, were embarked and landed on the right bank of the river without opposition, just after day-light; and the armed boats moving up the river as the troops advanced, this part of the operations succeeded perfectly; the enemy having been driven from every position, leaving behind him seventeen pieces of cannon.

The great loss however sustained by the principal attack having induced General Lambert to send orders to Colonel Thornton to retire, after spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, the whole were re-embarked and brought back, and the boats by a similar process of hard labour were again dragged into the canal, and from thence to the Bayou, conveying at the same time such of the wounded as it was thought requisite to send off to the ships.

Major-General Lambert having determined to withdraw the army, measures were taken to re-embark the whole of the sick and wounded, that it was possible to move, and the stores, ammunition, ordnance, &c. with such detachments of the army, seamen, and marines, as were not immediately wanted; in order that the remainder of the army may retire unincumbered, and the last division be furnished with sufficient means of transport.

This arrangement being in a forward state of execution, I quitted head quarters on the 14th instant, leaving Rear-Admiral Malcolm to conduct the naval part of the operations in that quarter, and I arrived at this anchorage on the 16th, where I am arranging for the reception of the army, and preparing the fleet for further operations.

I must in common with the nation lament the loss which the service has sustained by the death of Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs. Their great

military qualities were justly estimated while living, and their zealous devotion to our country's welfare, will be cherished as an example to future generations.

In justice to the officers and men of the squadron under my command who have been employed upon this expedition, I cannot omit to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the laborious exertions and great privations which have been willingly and cheerfully borne, by every class, for a period of nearly six weeks.

From the 12th of December, when the boats proceeded to the attack of the enemy's gun-vessels, to the present time, but very few of the officers or men have ever slept one night on board their ships.

The whole of the army, with the principal part of its provisions, its stores, artillery, ammunition, and the numerous necessary appendages, have been all transported from the shipping to the head of the Bayou, a distance of seventy miles, chiefly in open boats, and are now re-embarking by the same process. The hardships, therefore, which the boats' crews have undergone, from their being kept day and night continually passing and repassing in the most changeable and severe weather, have rarely been equalled; and it has been highly honourable to both services, and most gratifying to myself, to observe the emulation and unanimity which has pervaded the whole.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm superintended the disembarkation of the army, and the various services performed by the boats; and it is a duty that I fulfil with much pleasure, assuring their Lordships that his zeal and exertions upon every occasion could not be surpassed by any one. I beg leave also to offer my testimony to the unwearied and cheerful assistance afforded to the Rear-Admiral by Captains Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Dabwood, and Gordon, and the several Captains and other officers. Rear-Admiral Codrington accompanied me throughout this service; and I feel much indebted for his able advice and assistance.

Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, and the officers and seamen attached under his command, to the army, have conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Generals commanding. Sir Thomas Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the Captains and other officers employed under him, as named in his letter, (a copy of which is enclosed,) reporting their services. He particularly mentions Captain Money, of the *Trave*, who, I am much concerned to say, had both bones of his leg broken by a musket shot, advancing under a heavy fire to the attack of a battery that was afterwards carried. The conduct of Captain Money at Washington and near Baltimore, where he was employed with the army, having before occasioned my noticing him to their Lordships, I beg leave now to recommend him most strongly to their protection. The wound that he has received not affording him any probability of his being able to return to his duty for a considerable time, I have given him leave of absence to go to England; and shall intrust to him my dispatches.

I have not yet received any official report from the Captain of the *Nymphe*, which ship with the vessels named in the margin,* were sent into

* *Nymphe*, *Herald*, *Aetna*, *Meteor*, *Thistle*, *Pigmy*.

the Mississippi to create a diversion in that quarter.

The bombs have been for some days past throwing shells into Fort Plaquemain, but I fear without much effect.—I have sent to recall such of them as are not required for the blockade of the river.

I have, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

*Head-Quarters near New Orleans,
12th Jan. 1815.*

SIR,

THE conduct and the exertions of the officers and seamen which you did me the honour to place under my command to serve with the army on shore, having been such as to meet very general approbation, I feel it a duty I owe to them to make such known to you, and to particularize the exertions of Captains Money, Rogers, and Westphall.

I cannot sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of the zeal and activity of Lieutenant Scott, of the Tonnant, and Lieutenant Fletcher, of the Norge, who, on all occasions, have shewn themselves most deserving officers.

Captains Money and Rogers, who were detached across the river, again report the exertion and gallantry of Lieutenant Scott, and also of Mr. Woolcombe, Midshipman of His Majesty's ship Tonnant, who particularly distinguished themselves in leading their men under a heavy fire to the battery that was carried. It is with infinite regret I have to report the severe wound Captain Money received while on this service. To Lieutenants Wroote, of the Royal Oak; and Franklin, of the Bedford, with the many other officers employed, every praise is due.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. TROUBRIDGE, Captain,
commanding the seamen on shore.

*The Hon. Vice-Admiral Cochrane, Com-
mander in Chief, &c.*

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