

Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 6; 1813.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next the 10th instant, for the late Queen Dowager of Sweden, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets,

Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks.

The Gentlemen to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress—Grey frocks.

The Court to change the Mourning on Sunday the 17th instant, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet; coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday the 21st instant the Court to go out of Mourning.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 6, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following effects, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office; addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, 19th and 27th September 1813.

NOTHING of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 10th instant, in the positions of the army.

The garrison of Pamplona having made several sorties during the blockade, in all of which they were repulsed with loss, made one in considerable force on the 10th, possibly with a view to reconnoitre the force by which the blockade was maintained, but they were immediately driven in. Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos d'España, who commands the blockade, was unfortunately wounded, but is still able to exercise his command; and he has reported most favourably of the officers and troops employed under his command on this occasion.

Lezaca, September 27, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a dispatch of the 15th and 17th instant, which I have received from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, from which it appears that his advanced guard, under Colonel Adam, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, on the night of the 12th instant, in the pass of Ordal; and that they were obliged to retire with the loss of four pieces of artillery. I hope that the loss of men has not been considerable; but I have not received the particulars of that sustained by the corps engaged on this occasion.

It gives me great satisfaction to report, that the Spanish troops engaged, viz. the regiments of Badajoz, Tiradores de Cadiz, and Voluntarios de Aragon, being a brigade of infantry belonging to General Sarsfield's division of the second army, behaved remarkably well, as well as the 2d battalion 27th regiment, the Calabrese light infantry, and the six companies of the 4th line battalion Kings German legion, and of De Roll's regiment. In consequence of this event Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck retired to the neighbourhood of Tarragona, and the enemy have, I understand, again recrossed the Lobregat.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred in front of the army under my immediate command.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. to Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. dated Tarragona, the 15th and 17th September 1813.

ACCORDING to the intention expressed in my letter of the 27th of August, the army moved forward, and arrived at Villa Franca on the 15th September. All the intelligence continued to corroborate the departure of a considerable part of the French force to France. It was only on the 27th that doubts began to be entertained of the truth of this fact. It appears that great numbers of convoys had been made with convoys going to France, who returned with others of salt meat and ammunition, and as far as I can learn, not above three thousand men have left Catalonia. The public mind here is distressed by the removal of the officers, and all the Spanish employes, and by the preparations made for the defence and supply of Barcelona.

The French force had been with effect dispersed on the Lobregat, at Sabadell, and about Barcelona.

On the 11th the enemy united about twelve thousand men at Molins de Rey, with his disposable forces from the Ampidan; and the garrison had arrived at Barcelona, and every thing appeared to indicate a general movement.

The British army were posted at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front, as far as the mountains on the Lobregat. The pass of Ordal, over which passes the great road, was occupied by the advance of the army, under Colonel Adam, and three battalions of General Sarsfield's division. The pass was very strong, and I had no apprehension of its being forced. The probable date of attack, as being a certain one, was by turning our left by Martonell and San Sadurn, where was posted the first army.

I had not numbers equal to those which the French could bring against me, I had been obliged to leave the division of General Whittingham at Reus and Vals, from the want of provisions and means of transport. The division of General Sarsfield was also without subsistence, but in order not to retire entirely to the rear, or to be unprepared to take advantage of any favourable circumstances, I took upon myself to anticipate the supplies which I knew were coming from General Elin, and which I could command from being embarked in British transports. I doubted the intention of the enemy to advance, but if he did, the strong post in my