

received from our troops they were soon obliged to retire with loss. Having now however every reason to believe that Mungoo-ka-Dhar had been strongly reinforced, I thought it advisable to throw up a slight entrenchment on my position on the ridge and first hill, which was effected about dusk.

During the night the enemy evacuated the stockade on Deboo-ka-Tibba which was immediately occupied by the picquets of the light battalion.

The stockade is situated on a steep rocky eminence, very difficult of access on all sides, but particularly so in front, where it is almost perpendicular. The wall is ten feet high on the outside, and four feet thick, composed of loose stones, extremely well built, and three sides of it are surrounded by a high bamboo fence, at the distance of two feet from the outside of the wall; within it is a Pucka Mhut.

The position of the enemy at Mungoo-ka-Dhar appears to be nearly two miles from my post, and the road to it very difficult, as well from unevenness as from ascent. I have also been informed that the enemy have thrown up stone breast works and other obstacles at different parts of the road. I have the honour to inclose a correct return of our casualties, and those of the enemy from the best intelligence I have been able to procure, amount to one hundred and fifty killed, and about two hundred and fifty wounded. I had the pleasure yesterday to send in two prisoners from Deboo-ka-Tibba, and this day another, who was wounded in the affair of the 29th.

The conduct of the officers and men composing my detachment has been such as to merit my warmest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
**WILLIAM THOMPSON**, Lieut.-Col.  
 Commanding the Reserve.

Camp Deboo-ka-Tibba,  
 December 31, 1814.

Admiralty-Office, September 19, 1815.

COPIES of letters and of their inclosures from Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esquire,

Boyne, off Marseilles, August 2, 1815.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you, for their Lordships information, two letters lately received from Rear-Admiral Penrose and Captain Fahie, of the Malta, detailing the operations before Gaeta. It is thought that the Governor will not make a longer resistance, when he learns that Buonaparte has been made prisoner.

As the flotilla is not likely to be required in this quarter, I have instructed Colonel Robinson to return with it to its original station, and follow the orders they may have been under before, unless their services should be required at Elba or Gaeta.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.  
 &c. &c. &c.

\* Published in the London Gazette of 19th August last.

His Majesty's Ship *Malta*, off Gaeta,

My Lord, July 15, 1815.

SINCE my last letter to your Lordship, of the 2d instant, we have twice communicated with the Governor of Gaeta, without any favourable result.

Having, on the 7th instant, acquainted him with Buonaparte's defeat, and sent him an official report of that event, which was transmitted to me for that purpose, by Rear-Admiral Penrose, he demanded permission to send an officer to the head quarters of the allied armies, to ascertain that fact, which was refused; and, to-day, he was summoned to surrender by the Austrian General commanding at Naples, which he rejected, declaring his determination to defend the place, to the last, and abide the course of Buonaparte's fortune.

Of late the desertions from the garrison have not been frequent, and we are assured that he has twelve hundred men, and provisions for four months.

The Austrian approaches have been continued with great perseverance, but under many difficulties, and the want of entrenching tools, which have been made for them on board the ships, as far as our iron would go. I have, however, the satisfaction to be assured, that their batteries will be ready to open at daylight on the 17th instant; and I to-day concerted with the General on the points which the flotilla are to act against; but when your Lordship learns that these batteries are only mounted with fourteen twenty-four pounders, sixteen twelve, and four mortars, you will not expect any decisive effect from their fire: our best hope, therefore, still rests on the chance of revolt in the garrison, when they learn the extent of the disasters which attended the enemy in France, and which we must contrive to send in to them.

Admiral Penrose, who is here, will decide on the force to be sent to your Lordship from this, after the proposed bombardment of three days ends.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. CHA. FAHIE.

To the Right Honourable Lord Exmouth,  
 K. C. B. Admiral of the Blue.

Queen, Gaeta Bay, July 18, 1815.

MY LORD,

I SEND Lieutenant Whitaker in the borrowed schooner *Lafano* to inform your Lordship, that the second day of the three proposed by the Austrian General of a fire against Gaeta is nearly over, without any apparent effect leading to a close.

It is intended, as soon after to-morrow as possible, that the *Berwick*, with part of the flotilla, shall sail for Genoa, and I feel it my duty to inform your Lordship of this intention, that you may be enabled to send orders to meet her, should you think proper to change her destination.

This service at Gaeta has been attended with great labour; and the personal exertions of Captains Fahie, Brace, and Colonel Robinson, as well as all under their command, have been great and meritorious in the extreme.

At the close of this attack, Captain Fahie will