

----- Journal -----

Division and Portuguese, with a Spanish Corps and British Cavalry attacking the Enemy's Left, The Centre was observed and Kept in check by the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions, and General Graham was detached to out flank his Right, with the 1st and 7th Divisions and a Spanish Corps : The movement of Lord Hill had every success as very early in the Day he gained a height that looked entirely into the Enemy's position to regain which appeared to employ the whole of his attention he was soon observed retro grading [sic] Troops in this direction at the same time occupying with Considerable force very strong ground in is Centre.

Lord Wellington to whom nothing passed unobserved, soon anticipated these movements & Orders were dispatched to General Graham to Press his attack

----- Journal -----

with the greatest vigilance, as it advanced General Picton with the 3rd Division the left of the Centre of the allied Army took it up and changed his demonstration with a Brisk and offensive operation the 4th Division combined its movements with the 3rd and 5th and connected itself with Lord Hills Corps the Enemy through weakening its Right Flank, and finding himself entirely on the defensive on both centre and left, had allowed General Graham to make rapid progress towards his rear. he [sic] soonfound [sic] the necessity of Yeilding [sic] Ground and began to endeavour to collect His Artillery Baggage Treasures on the Road Leading to Pamplona immediately opposite the 4th Division, and making other dispositions

----- Journal -----

indicative of a Retreat. The British Cavalry were now collected at this Point and a general charge in conjunction with the advance of the 4th Division took place the union of which had the most desired effect and the retreat of the Enemy became general abandoning his Artillery, Baggage, Treasures as his Columns were seen from both Right and Left traversing in diagonal lines to gain the Road, as the Centre of the allied Army advanced so did these Corps of the enemy diverge at length by meeting most interesting contry [sic] "[of]" Drains and ditches so he was Driven to the Extremity of a most irregular Retreat considering nothing but Personal safety which the approach of night only secured him

----- Journal -----

The Result of this Glorious and ever Memorable Day
was the Loss “[illegible]” to the Enemy of One Hundred & fifty
Pieces of Artillery, and the whole of his baggage, and
Materials and between 3 and 4 Thousand Prisoners
a Field Marshal’s Baton, and other Trophies

It will appear by this Account of the Battle
of Vittoria that little opportunity offered to the Fusiliers
to “[signalise]” themselves by any particular feat during
the Action being in the 4th Division it fell to their
lot to be the Corps in the first instance employed
to keep the Enemy in check but afterwards when the
Battle became general they were the most advanced
and being on the road to Pampelona [sic] were the first
to pursue. _____ The particular movements that

----- Journal -----

had been performed was an advance of Line for four Miles the Enemy retiring before them, The Fusiliers had to march through Corn Fields more than breast High, and to encounter obstacles innumerable of interesting Ditches Drains &c &c &c yet as these occurred the greatest attention was paid to the Men by Officers of Companies and a system of movement adopted similar to the mot [sic] regular Field Day on home Service being at the time under the perpetual fire of the Enemy's Artillery. Much credit was given to the Battⁿ for its steadiness throughout this Day & particularly when passing the enemy's Baggage and Treasure in preserving its discipline and the Men keeping the Ranks, every Temptation offered itself, but a just sense of the importance

----- Journal -----

of Military order at the time governed the Battalion
and not a Soldier was seen, but aiding his Officer
in upholding the discipline and with it the honor [sic]
of the Corps. _ _ _ _ _

The Fusiliers were employed at the
Blockade of Pamplona until the 18th July when it
Moved from the Village of Burlada towards the Pyrenees
and began ascending them on the 23rd, arrived
at Espinal. On the 24th Two Companies were ordered
to occupy a height to the Westward of the Pass of
RoncesValles [sic], and during that night the remainder of
the Regiment joined them.

It having been ascertained that Marshal Soult
who now Commanded the French Army had been

----- Journal -----

considerably reinforced and was preparing to act on the offensive; A Proclamation had been issued by the French Marshal on his joining it, to his Army attributing the disasters that had occurred to a want of Generalship, and announced to them his determination of immediately acting on the Offensive, the greatest exertion had been made to complete its Equipment, and the Marshal declared he would keep his Emperor's Birth day at Pamplona and Drive the allies across the Ebro and called on his Soldiers to perform every thing that could be expected from Frenchmen, and regain the Nations [sic] Honour; At an early hour on the morning of the 25th the Enemy were perceived on a height advancing, immediately in front of one in possession of the Brigade, and which by some mistake was supposed to have been occupied by a

----- Journal -----

Spanish Regiment. Major General Ross who commanded on the spot immediately directed the 20th Regiment forming part of the Brigade to anticipate this movement, but previous to their being able to advance with sufficient Numbers the enemy had already reached it, and as our Men approached (2 Companies 20 Reg^t) a most severe Musquetry [sic] took place. But from the superiority of Numbers of the Enemy were only able to gain a partial advantage, and were necessarily forced to abandon the operation and retire to the Position occupied by the Brigade. The Enemy continued to concentrate a Larger force on this point, and attempted to push his advance, so as to gain a Road that led into the Main one of the Roncesvalles. The Troops were more or less generally

----- Journal -----

engaged in contending this Point the whole of the afternoon, and succeeded in maintaining its ground till night, but not without losing a great Number of Men.

As Marshal Soult with his Army had forced the main Pass of Ronces Valles [sic] which was only maintained by Major General Byno's Brigade it was deemed expedient to retire the 4th Division, and Consequently on the night of the 25th the Corps were put in motion, Major General Ross's Brigade were left to cover the Retreat, and this nights [sic] march will be ever remembered by the Fusiliers who were present to have been one of the most anxious & fatiguing undertakings ever experienced, at day light we fell in with the out Posts of Major General Byng's Brigade

----- Journal -----

alternately to retire with him until joined by the remainder of the 4th Division on the 27 the 3rd Division joined this part of the Army, and Sir Thomas Picton took the Command of the whole, and immediately took up a position to cover Pamplona in its vicinity. Lord Wellington joined the Army with a great proportion of Cavalry during the Day, and every measure indicated a Determination to resist the Enemy's further Progress.

Marshall Soult was seen on the opposite height reconnoitring [sic] the ground and the French Columns of attack were forming in every direction. The night of the 27th was a violent rain and the Troops being without shelter suffered most severely in these mountains, from cold and wet, at Day break of the 28th the Army consisting of the 3rd and 4th Divisions were under Arms,

----- Journal -----

But nothing threatened an immediate attack at about 9 the Enemy were seen again collecting, but the Hills masked in a great measure the appearance of his columns, shortly after the Light Troops descended into the Valley and commenced a most Brisk Fire. Lord Wellington and his Staff were in an instant on the spot, and support of Troops forwarded to the advance, much anxiety had prevailed in the morning for the arrival of the 6th Division which received previous orders to hasten its March to the Position, and just before the Enemy commenced the attack, the Head Battalion of that Division arrived, and was placed in position in sufficient time to repulse the Light Troops that had winded [sic] round the left, the Enemy's attack soon became

----- Journal -----

most formidable and was entirely directed against that part of the Position occupied by the 4th Division. Four successive times did the different Corps come to the charge and at each proved the superiority of British Spirit, in overcoming the enemy. The Dispatch in relating this part of the Action states “the enthusiastic Valour of the 4th Division was most conspicuous & these Corps The Fusiliers, Twentieth Twenty Third and Forty Eighth, charged the Enemy four successive times”. His Lordship frequently was heard to say in conversation the Troops surpassed themselves on this most memorable day, and that he had never witnessed in former instances the Troops fight so bitterly, towards Seven Clock in the evening the Enemy after

----- Journal -----

making most surprising efforts and having lost full Ten Thousand Men, desisted from any further attack, and contented himself by remaining on the defensive. The loss of the 4th Division was most severe however much it is to be regretted so severe a loss, yet a great comfort, and consolation arises, that it was in nobly doing their Duty to their King & Country, and under the immediate Eye of A. Wellington, the sacrifice was made.

The result of this Battle having rendered abortive all the Plans of the enemy he was under the Necessity of Abandoning all the Spanish Territory, and commenced his retreat the 29th July followed by Lord Wellington nor was the French Army able to make any resistance until they gained on the 7th of August the Village of Saare [sic] in the French territory, and here finding itself pushed at all points endeavoured to oppose the victorious Army under Lord Wellington, elated with their successes in the two late Battles of Vittoria and Pampeluna [sic] and eager to engage it on

----- Journal -----

French Soil, where British superiority in Valour had so often stood the test of immense superiority in Numbers, at "Cressy", "Poitiers" and "Agincourt" names to Englishmen of Proud exultation; --- Near this point the Enemy placed himself in Position on the Strong & commanding Ground of Vera & Liran [sic] on the 6 of October, but the impetuous attack of the Light and 4th Divisions Drove him to abandon his Position and continue his retreat, The Battalion after this affair Encamped near the Bridge of Lezaca & heights of Liran [sic] until the Tenth of November, 1813.

The 10th of November once more saw a British Army headed by a Briton enter a Territory which only some months before had been boastingly termed "Sacred" to preserve the violation of which the Enemy had formed strong Works of entrenched

----- Journal -----

Entrenched encampments, but these entrenched positions were vigourously [sic] carried by forcing the centre and turning the left, thus the Allied Army experienced the fruits of so many obstinate and well contested engagements in establishing themselves firmly in France.

Lord Wellington having ascertained that Marshal Soult had Garrisoned Bayonne with a Force adequate to its defence and having after accomplishing it fell Back with his Force on Orthes. On the 14th Dec^r detached the First

----- Journal -----

and Fifth Divisions under General Sir J. Hope to blockade this Fortress, and marched on the 15th in pursuit of the French Marshal and his Army. Crossing the Adour on the 25 & 26 of February following, and after effecting the Passage of this River, found that the Enemy had Drawn up his Forces on a Chain of Heights in Position on the Right of Orthes, every disposition this Day announced an attack, and on the following morning it was commenced by the Fusiliers acting as Light Troops, which the nature of the Ground particularly favoured

----- Journal -----

and offered peculiar advantage for this Species of attack, The Engagement was begun from the left and successively taken up by the remainder of the Battalion, and afterwards by the whole Brigade, nor was it until 2 oClock [sic] in the afternoon that the arrival of the 5th Division relieved the Brigade from Bearing the immediate Brunt of the Action, as the chief endeavours of the Enemy had been directed to this part of the British Position and they opposed a resolute show of resistance until Sun Set [sic] when night offered the Enemy the option of a Retreat

----- Journal -----

favoured by Darkness, or the renewal of the engagement the following morning attended by the prospect of a similar defeat and the close pursuit of a Victorious Army he chose the former and retreated at night from the field of Battle after sustaining a most severe loss, and dispirited by a series of ill successes.

After the Action Part of the Army were detached by His Lordship to march upon Bourdeaux [sic] the principal Town in the south of France and of much importance from its

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