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IN
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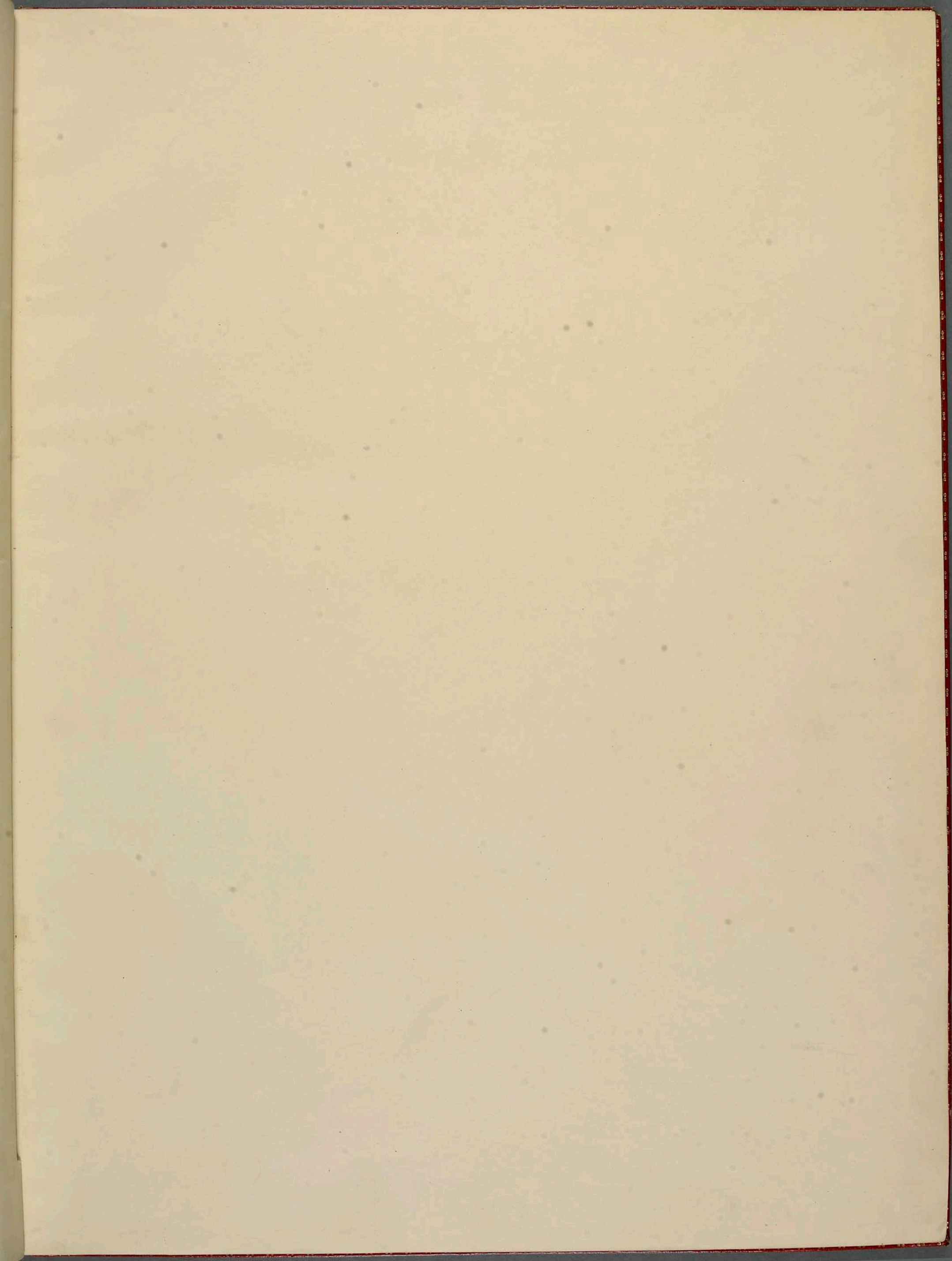
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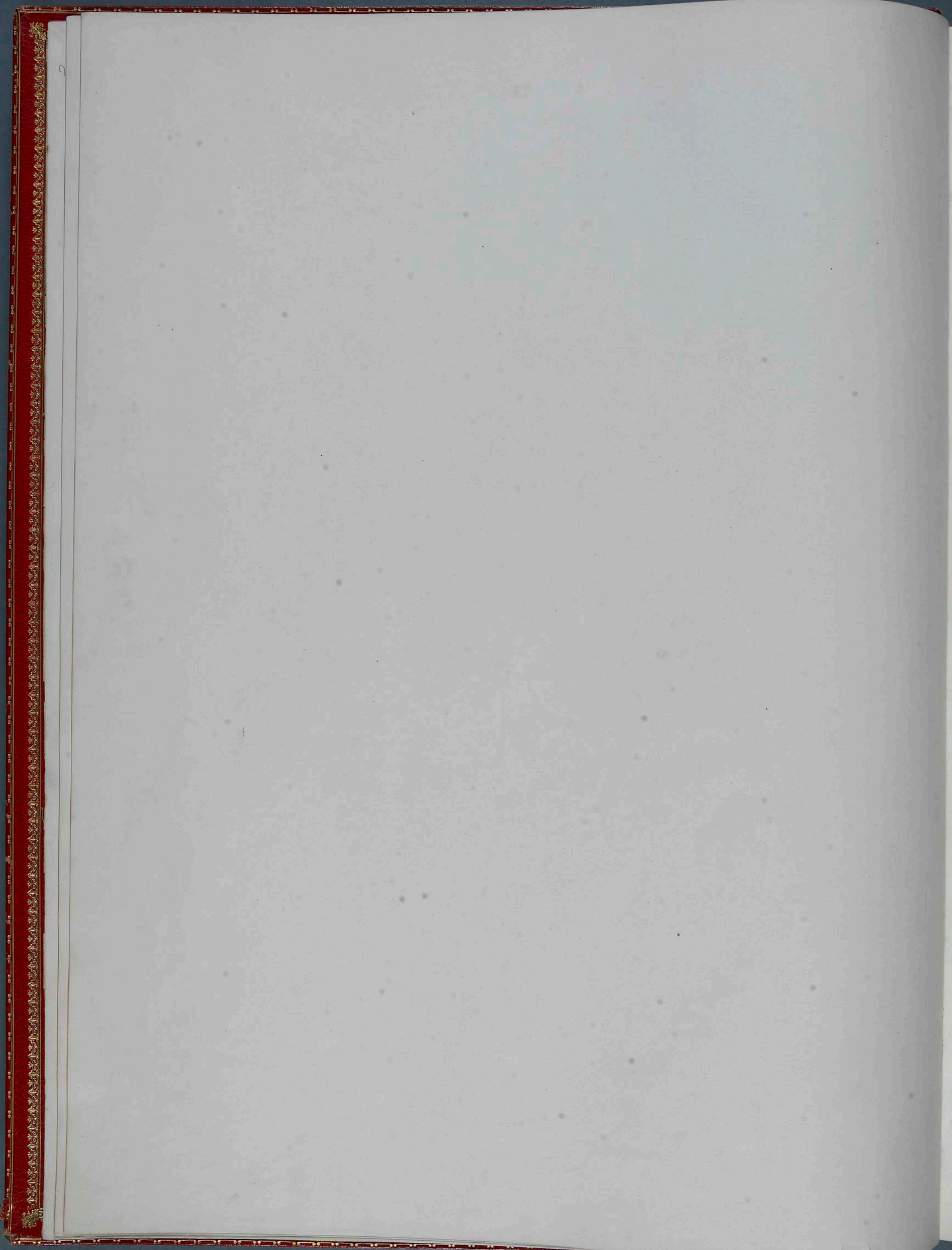




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CAMPAIGNS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY
IN
PORTUGAL,

UNDER THE COMMAND OF
GENERAL THE EARL OF WELLINGTON,
K. B.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c. &c.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS LORDSHIP.

LONDON:

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1812.

CHAPTER I

THE REFORMATION

CHAPTER II

THE REFORMATION

CHAPTER III

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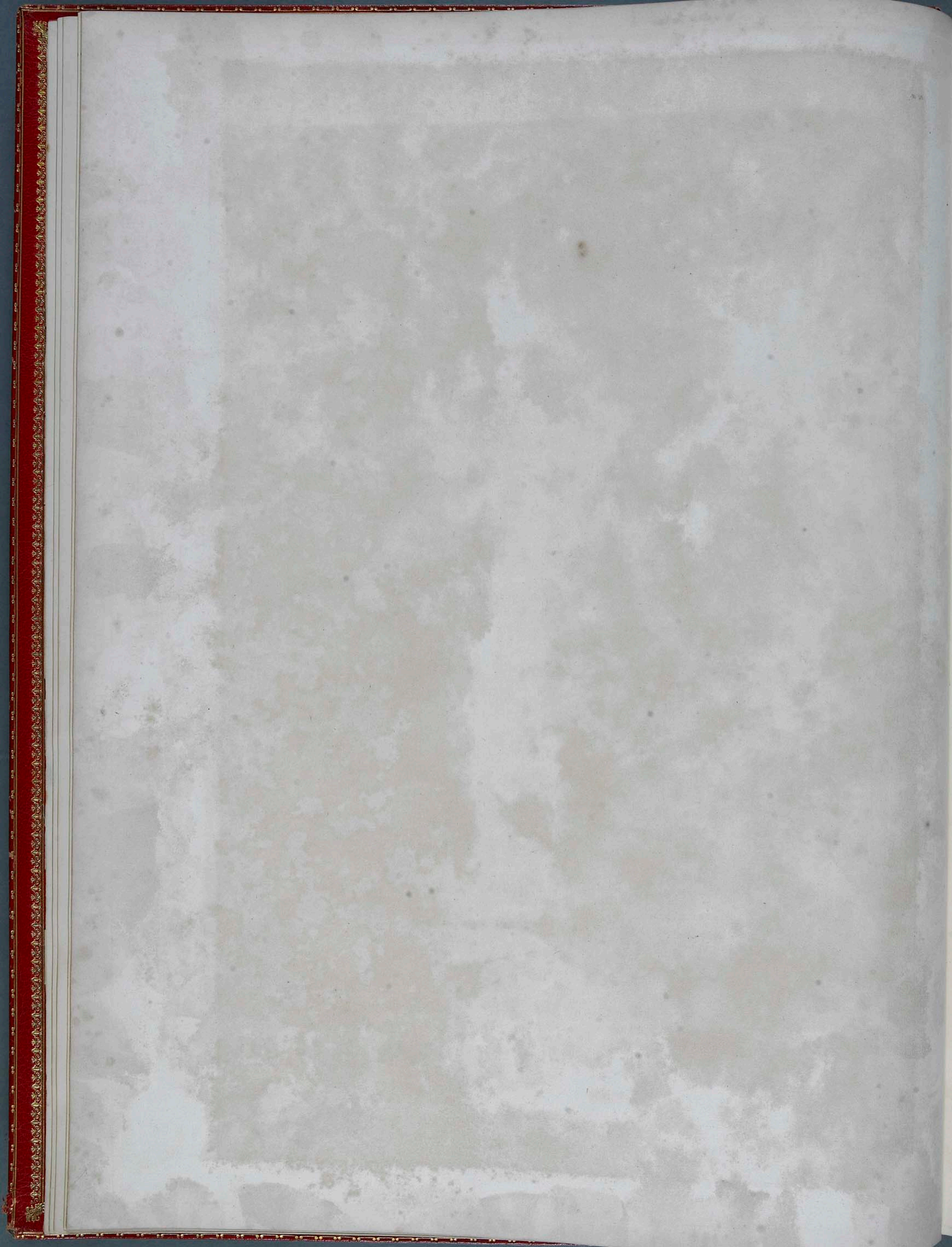


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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ARTHUR, EARL OF WELLINGTON,
K. B.
GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMIES
IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL IN THE SERVICE OF PORTUGAL,
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I RELY ON YOUR LORDSHIP'S indulgence to pardon the Liberty I take in addressing you. I am prompted only by the wish to express my deep sense of Gratitude for your LORDSHIP'S condescension in permitting the Work, which I have now the Honour of presenting to you, to appear before the Public, under the sanction of your LORDSHIP'S Name.

Whatever approbation this Work may meet with, can only be ascribed to the illustrious Patron who has given the Subjects of which it is composed.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obliged

and obedient Servant,

HENRY L'EVÊQUE.

*No. 11, Soho Square,
May 1st. 1812.*

1850

1851

ARTICLE XXV OF THE CONSTITUTION

IN SENATE, January 15, 1850.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1849.

ALBANY:

WHELAN & BROWN, PRINTERS, 1850.

THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

HAVE THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF A COPY OF THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1849.

AND TO STATE THAT THE SAME HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO THE

SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND SEAL

AT ALBANY, THIS 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1850.

JOHN W. WHELAN, COMMISSIONER.

INTRODUCTION.

IN publishing this Work, it is not the Author's intention to enter into a minute detail of the different military operations which have taken place in Spain and Portugal, and much less to discuss the political causes and results of these operations. The following Engravings are intended solely to contribute, as much as possible, towards perpetuating the principal events which have added so much to the glory of the British and Portugueze Armies, and of displaying in a more particular manner to Europe, the distinguished talents of their Commander. The facts related in a short description which explains the subject of each Engraving may be relied on, as the Writer has drawn them from the most authentic sources, and has spared no pains in order to establish the truth of the accounts which he has obtained.

(No. 1.) THE DISEMBARKATION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE BAY OF MONDEGO.

In the beginning of the summer of 1808, the British Government, having resolved to second the noble efforts which the Inhabitants of Spain and Portugal were making to repulse the French troops who occupied the Peninsula, assembled a body of 9,000 men at Cork, which was placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Marquis of Wellington. The troops sailed from thence on the 14th of July, and, towards the latter end of the month, anchored in the Bay of Mondego, which was chosen as the most convenient place for the disembarkation of the troops.

This operation began on the 1st of August, but was not completed until the 5th, on account of the difficulties which presented themselves, from the nature of the coast and the violence of the surf at that season of the year. On the 6th, another body of 5,000 men, commanded by Major General Spencer, who had been for some time on the coast of Spain, entered the same bay, and landed on the 7th and 8th.

At this time there was a considerable corps of Portugueze troops at Coimbra, and in its neighbourhood on the river Mondego, at the mouth of which Sir Arthur Wellesley disembarked. The Portugueze were also so zealous in assisting the British Army that they brought down to Figueira 300 carts drawn by oxen, and a considerable number of mules for its service, and which enabled it to advance without any delay.

The Engraving represents the disembarkation which was directed by Captain Poulteney Malcolm, of His Majesty's ship the Donegal, to whom the plate is dedicated. This experienced, able, and active officer succeeded in surmounting the difficulties which he had to encounter, and most successfully effected this operation.

The troops are seen on the left bank of the Mondego. Some are already formed, others are approaching in the ships' boats and those of the country. Officers, soldiers, and women, seconded by the inhabitants, appear to assist in landing the baggage, horses, and artillery.

In the distance is the port of Figueira, and a small town of the same name, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river.

This is a place of some trade, and forms a depot for the product of the fertile valley of Mondego, designed for exportation. It consists chiefly of the wines of the country, which find a ready market at the Brazils.

The hills, covered with vines, at once separated and protected by hedges of aloes, form an amphitheatre behind the town, and terminate the delightful prospect.

To the west of Figueira is the fort of Buarcos which commands the anchorage beyond the bar. In the distance on the same side are seen the vessels which conveyed the troops to the shores of Portugal.

(No. 2.) THE BATTLE OF ROLIÇA, the 17th of August, 1808.

On the 9th and 10th of August the English Army quitted the shores of the Mondego, and proceeded by successive marches upon Leyria, Alcobaca and Caldas, at the latter of which places they arrived on the 15th. It consisted of 13,000 British infantry, 400 cavalry, of which 200 were Portuguese, 18 pieces of artillery, and a body of Portuguese infantry, consisting of nearly 6,000 men; but, from the want of provision, equipments, &c. it was absolutely necessary to leave them for some time at Leyria, with the exception of 1,600 men, who continued with the army and took part in the subsequent operations.

A corps of about 6,000 French, of which 500 were cavalry, with 5 pieces of artillery, under the command of the General of Division De la Borde, had posted themselves at Roliça, between Torres-Vedras and Caldas. He extended his advanced posts as far as the village of Brilos, which he occupied by a small picquet. The possession of this village being of considerable importance for the operations which Sir Arthur Wellesley meditated, he ordered four companies of Chasseurs of the 60th and 95th Regiments to dislodge the enemy, who, after a slight resistance, retreated; but a detachment of these Chasseurs, having, with their usual ardor, followed the enemy considerably beyond the village, found themselves opposed by a superior force, and other troops were seen moving on the hills to the right and left to surround the whole of the Chasseurs, who with Sir B. Spencer were hastening to the assistance of the advanced detachment; and it was not without much difficulty that they succeeded in extricating themselves, and regaining the village of Brilos. Sir Arthur Wellesley having determined to attack the position of the French at Roliça, the Army advanced on the 17th.

The village of Roliça is situated on an eminence at the southern extremity of a valley, which is closed to the north by the hills above Caldas.

In the centre of this valley is the small town and old castle of Obidos. Behind Roliça are narrow passes leading through the mountains, which enclose the valley on the south. The French had posted themselves in such a manner as to cover the entrance to all these passes.

They occupied the eminence, their right towards the hills enclosing the valley to the east, and their left on a rising ground, on which stood a wind-mill.

When the British Army arrived at Obidos, it formed in three columns. That to the right, consisting of 1,200 infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry was designed to turn the left wing of the enemy, and penetrate into the mountains behind them. That to the left, commanded by Major-General Ferguson, and consisting of 2 brigades of infantry, 40 English and Portuguese cavalry, 1 brigade of light artillery, and 3 companies of Chasseurs, were to gain the hill eastward of the valley, to turn the right of the enemy's position, and also to watch the movements of a French corps, which, under the command of General Loison, had marched during the night, from Rio-Major to Alcoentre.

The centre-column was to attack General De la Borde in front, and consisted of 4 brigades of infantry, 400 Portuguese Chasseurs, the rest of the Anglo-Portuguese cavalry, and 2 brigades of artillery.

At seven o'clock in the morning, these three columns quitted Obidos, to pursue their destination; that of the centre being arrived on the plain in front of the French army, immediately formed itself and marched towards the enemy with great ardor. The Portuguese Chasseurs had already entered a village on the left of the enemy, and General Fane with some riflemen had gained the hills on their right. In this situation the French retreated through the narrow passes of the mountains with great order and celerity, and without much loss. They there possessed themselves of a formidable post, which it was thought advisable to attack without loss of time. Five passes presented themselves leading to it, but all of very difficult access. The Portuguese Chasseurs, and the 5th Regiment, with some light companies were ordered to penetrate into the two defiles to the right of the English Army. Brigadier General Nightingale, at the head of the 29th Regiment, supported by the 9th, attacked the centre-pass, while the two to the left were committed to the 45th and 82d Regiments. The French defended themselves bravely everywhere; but at the centre-pass they fought desperately, and then it was the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake fell, who so much distinguished himself on this day. Notwithstanding the obstinacy of the defence, the intrepidity of the English troops overcame every obstacle. This defile which was the first attacked, was the first carried, and the 29th and 9th Regiments reached the plains on the summit of the mountains. There they remained for a few minutes quite alone,

as the troops who were to support them on the right and left could not immediately join them on account of the resistance made by the enemy, as well as the difficulty of the ground. In the mean time the French rallied, and to cover their retreat, three times attacked the troops who had carried the passes, and were as often repulsed. But the want of cavalry, and the impracticability of conveying through the passes, a sufficient number of cannon and troops, in time to second the efforts of those engaged on the mountains, enabled the French to effect their retreat, which they did with great order, towards Torres-Vedras, after having suffered considerable loss, and abandoning 3 pieces of artillery.

The Engraving represents the moment when the English troops are attacking the defiles. In the front is Sir Arthur Wellesley, surrounded by his Staff, and directing the movements of the troops. A French officer, just made prisoner, is brought to him. Behind the General is the wind-mill where the French had supported their left wing before their retreat to the mountains. Lines of smoke indicate the march of the English troops who are penetrating the defiles. To the left, on the top of a mountain, are several pieces of French artillery which are firing on the assailants.

(No. 3.) THE BATTLE OF VIMIERO, the 21st of August, 1808.

AFTER the battle of Roliça, the French General de la Borde joined General Loison at Torres-Vedras, and the Commander in Chief General Junot (Duc d'Abrantes), having also joined them with as many troops as he could collect, their combined force amounted to about 14,000 men, with which it was resolved to attack the British Army. The latter encamped near the village of Vimiero on the 19th, and having halted on the 20th, was joined by Anstruther's and Auckland's brigades, which landed in and near the bay of Maceira, very early in the mornings of the 20th and 21st; the Army then consisted of 17,000 English troops, beside 1600 Portuguese, who continued to accompany it. The village of Vimiero is situated in a valley, through which the little river Maceira flows. Behind the village is a mountain, the western extremity of which touches the sea, while to the north a deep ravine separates it from a chain of mountains over which is the road leading from Vimiero to Lourinha.

In front of Vimiero is a hill which commands the ground to the south and east, but is commanded on its right by the mountain behind the village, and on its left by the heights which lead to Lourinha.

It was Sir Arthur Wellesley's intention to march towards Mafra, in order to turn the French Army collected at Torres-Vedras; but Sir H. Burrard who had arrived on the 20th, in the bay of Maceira, ordered the Army to halt; and by the reports of the patrols the night of the 20th, Sir A. Wellesley learnt that the French Army was advancing towards him; and their movements, in the morning of the 21st, indicated that the attack would be particularly directed towards his centre and left. He made his arrangements accordingly, and changed the position of his troops with as much skill as rapidity. To the right, General Hill with his brigade occupied the middle of the mountain behind and to the west of Vimiero, as a reserve for the whole Army, and particularly to support the troops placed in advance on the hill to the south and east of the village, consisting of Fane's and Anstruther's brigades, with 2 demi-brigades of artillery. The cavalry were placed in the valley behind the hill, and covered the right flank of this infantry. To the left, General Ferguson by a rapid movement across the ravine gained the heights north of Vimiero. His brigade formed the first line, with Brigadier General Nightingale's in second line, while Ackland's and Bowes's brigades marched in successive columns to support them. At the extremity on the left the 1600 Portuguese were posted on the mountains bordering on the sea, and were supported by Crauford's brigade. At eight o'clock in the morning the French appeared on the road leading to Lourinha, on the left of the English, with a large body of cavalry; at the same time that they advanced against the hill to the south of Vimiero several columns of infantry, which, notwithstanding the fire of the light troops, succeeded in making their way to the corps which defended this post. The action was very sharp, and the troops on both sides displayed great bravery. The 50th Regiment checked, and with the bayonet drove back, the column opposed to them. The 2d battalion of the 43rd defended with equal success the road leading to Vimiero, part of this regiment was placed in the church-yard of the village to prevent the enemy from entering there. The 97th also repulsed the assailants with the bayonet, and were fortunately seconded by the 2d battalion of the 52d, which made a movement on the enemy's flank. Ackland's

brigade, which was on the heights to the left, flanked the right of these French columns, who were attacking also under a severe cannonade from the artillery on those heights. At length, after a most obstinate contest everywhere repulsed and routed, the French abandoned the attack, leaving behind them 7 pieces of artillery, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. A detachment of the 20th Dragoons charged and pursued them; but the French cavalry had so much the advantage in point of number, that the 20th suffered severely, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was killed. The victorious infantry was forbidden to follow the enemy, as the ground was unfavourable in their front, and as the engagement still continued on the left. The attack on the left wing began considerably later than that on the centre. The French columns were supported by a strong body of cavalry, and advanced with impetuosity. They were received with firmness by the 36th, 40th, and 71st Regiments, which charged and put them to flight. These regiments continued following them, seconded by the 82d and 29th, which formed in line as the ground extended. Bowes's and Ackland's brigades advanced in columns to support them; while Crauford's brigade and the 1600 Portugueze in two lines, advanced on the heights on their left. The French lost by this attack 6 pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. They endeavoured to retake a part of their artillery, but the 71st, under Colonel Pack, again charged and repulsed them with additional loss.

Sir H. Burrard had arrived in the field during the action, and thought it adviseable not to permit Sir Arthur Wellesley to follow up the victory by a pursuit of the enemy.

The Engraving represents the action at the moment that the French are repulsed in their attack on the centre, and followed by the detachment of dragoons. In the front is Sir Arthur Wellesley; behind is the village of Vimiero. In the distance to the left, General Junot is seen rallying his troops, and commanding the cavalry to march in order to protect their retreat.

(No. 4.) THE EMBARKATION OF GENERAL JUNOT.

THE battle of Vimiero was followed by a suspension of hostilities between the two Armies, which after some delay ended in a definitive convention; in which it was agreed, that the French troops should evacuate Portugal entirely, and be conveyed to France, with artillery, arms, baggage, and horses, in vessels furnished by the English. This convention was concluded at Cintra, the 31st of August, 1808, between Sir Hew Dalrymple, who was then Commander in Chief of the English Army, and General Junot (Duc d'Abrantes), Commander in Chief of the French Army in Portugal. Accordingly, by this arrangement, the French troops were divided into three divisions, which embarked in succession. The whole was computed at 24,739 men, including the garrisons of Elvas and Almeida, and every individual attached to the military as well as the civil department, added to these, were 213 women and 116 children.

This Engraving represents the embarkation of General Junot, which took place very early in the morning on the 15th of September, at the quay of Sodr . The General is approaching a sloop which is to convey him to an English frigate. He is accompanied by an English officer on his right, and followed by his Staff and French troops. Others line the space behind him, and keep off the croud, which fills the avenues bordering on the quay. The windows of the houses are also filled with spectators. In the distance on the same side, are the heights of Almada, the mouth of the river, and the hills of Buenos Ayres.

After the convention of Cintra, Sir J. Moore marched with a large corps of English troops into Spain; and was obliged in the month of December to retreat through Galicia, before a very superior French Army, and after a severe action near Corunna, in which Sir J. Moore was unfortunately killed, the British troops embarked on the 17th of January, 1809, and returned to England.

Sir Arthur Wellesley was re-appointed, in March 1809, to the command of the force which had been left for the protection of Portugal, and which had been augmented to about 18,000 men.

(No. 5.) ATTACK OF THE FRENCH ADVANCED-GUARD AT GRIJÓ, the 11th of May, 1809.

TOWARDS the end of March, 1809, a body of French troops, under the command of Marshal Soult (Duke of Dalmatia), having penetrated into Portugal from Galicia, through the province of Entre Douro e Minho, established itself at Oporto, and had pushed its advanced-guards as far as the banks of the Vouga, some leagues to the north of Coimbra. The Anglo-Portuguese Army, under the command of General Sir A. Wellesley, was collected at Coimbra, towards the end of April, with the intention to retake the city of Oporto, and to repulse the French beyond the Portuguese frontiers. A small corps under General Mackenzie was ordered to the Tagus to observe the movements of the enemy at Estremadura.

The 5th of May, Marshal Beresford, with a corps of British and Portuguese, was detached from Coimbra to gain the banks of the Douro, to cross that river in the environs of Lamego, on the left of the French, who had spread themselves on that side as far as the Tamega, and were masters of the bridge of Amarante. Marshal Beresford's object was not only to defend the province of Traz-os-Montes, he was also, if possible, to intercept the French in the passes of the mountains through which they entered Portugal, or to leave them no other means of quitting it but in passing the river Minho. The whole body of allied infantry was formed into three columns at Coimbra.

The first, which served as an advanced-guard, consisted of 2 brigades of infantry from the Hanoverian Legion, of R. Stewart's brigade, and of 2 brigades of artillery. They quitted Coimbra the 7th of May, under the command of General Edward Paget, and took the great road from Coimbra to Oporto. All the cavalry of the Army were in advance with this column.

The second division, which consisted of Campbell's brigade and the brigade of Guards, and 1 brigade of artillery, left Coimbra on the 9th, under the command of General Sherbrooke, and followed the same rout the advanced guard had taken.

The same day, General Hill, at the head of the third division, consisting of Hill's and Cameron's brigades, and 1 brigade of artillery, began their march from Coimbra to Aveiro. On the 10th, before day-break, the cavalry and advanced-guard passed the Vouga, surprised and drove back 4 regiments of French cavalry, and 1 battalion of infantry, stationed at Albergaria Nova, and the adjoining villages. The same day they advanced towards Oliveira d'Azemeis.

The 11th, the advanced-guard and cavalry continued to proceed by the great road to Oporto, while the third division kept a parallel road, which leads from Ovar to Oporto. Arriving at Vendas Novas between Souto Redondo and Grijó, the advanced-guard found a corps of the enemy, consisting of nearly 4000 infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, advantageously posted on the heights above Grijó, their front concealed by woods and rough ground.

General Murray, by a well-executed movement, made under Sir A. Wellesley's direction, attacked the left flank of the French with Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, at the same time the 16th Portuguese infantry made a vigorous attack on their right, while the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d, attacked their infantry in the woods and village in their centre. The French were unable to resist these united efforts. They fled, and General Charles Stewart pursuing them with 2 squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, killed and made a great number prisoners.

The Engraving minutely represents the attack made upon the centre of the French position.

In front is a contest between a party of English and French dragoons. Behind, the French infantry, posted in the woods and the village, are attacked by R. Stewart's brigade. To the right, in the distance, is the French camp, and on the heights to the left, the British troops, who are advancing to the scene of action.

(Nos. 6 & 7.) PASSAGE OF THE DOURO, IN THE ENVIRONS OF OPORTO, the 12th of May, 1809,
BY THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ARMY.

AFTER the action of Grijó, the French repassed to the north of the Douro, in the night of the 11th and 12th, and destroyed the bridge of boats between the city of Oporto and Villa Nova da Gaya, which is a kind of suburb.

The Allied Army arrived on the banks of the Douro at eleven o'clock in the morning, opposite Oporto. Sir Arthur Wellesley, resolving to attempt the passage of the river immediately, in order to second Marshal Beresford's

operations on the upper Douro, had very early in the morning detached a battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, 1 squadron of cavalry, and 2 six-pounders, under the command of General Murray, to cross the river near Avintes, four miles above Oporto. To the south of this town, on the left bank of the Douro, is a mountain which commands the environs, on the summit of which is a convent, called Convento da Serra (the Convent of the Mountain). A battery of cannon was formed in the garden of the convent, which was concealed from the enemy by trees and a palisade; and several boats being collected at the foot of the mountain, the 1st battalion of the Buffs were conveyed to the opposite shore, unperceived by the enemy.

Conducted by General Paget, they gained the heights and were most judiciously posted on a point called the Bishop's Field, on which the Bishop had erected a large stone building not yet finished. They were there attacked by a body of infantry, artillery, and cavalry; but supported by this building, where some companies had been placed, and flanked on one side by the battery formed in the garden of the Convent of the Mountain, they defended themselves with intrepidity until they were successively re-enforced by the 48th and 66th Regiments of Hill's brigade, 1 Portuguese battalion, and 1 battalion of R. Stewart's brigade. At the beginning of the action General Paget was wounded, in consequence of which the command devolved upon General Hill. The French made several different attacks but were always repulsed. At length General Murray, who had fortunately passed the Douro at Avintes, appearing on the right flank of the enemy, while General Sherbrooke who had effected the passage of the river at the ferry between Oporto and Villa Nova, attacked them on their right with the brigade of Guards and the 29th Regiment. They retreated in the greatest disorder by the road of Valongo leading to Amarante.

(No. 6.) The Engraving represents the passing the Douro by General Paget, at the foot of the mountain on which the battery of cannon is formed. This mountain, which is to the left in the front of the picture, conceals both the city of Oporto, and the suburbs of Villa Nova, by reason of an angle made by the river in this place. In the fore-ground are troops embarking, and others ready to follow them; the inhabitants giving every assistance, and supplying them with refreshments. The troops have apparently scarce time to land when they are seen to have attained the summit of the opposite heights by a winding road, and have already formed themselves. In the distance and towards the centre, a cloud of smoke indicates the rallying point.

(No. 7.) The Engraving represents the passing of the Douro, a league beyond Oporto, at the village of Avintes, by a detachment of British troops, under the command of Sir John Murray.

The fore-ground is covered with troops, who form themselves as they land, others getting into the boats of the country, into which horses and artillery are also placed; others, passing through the river, and those who have attained the shore are climbing the heights by a craggy and winding path.

On the left shore opposite, is a beautiful country house, belonging to a Portuguese merchant.

(No. 8.) THE BRIDGE OF NODIM, ON THE RIVER DAVE.

Sir Arthur Wellesley having taken the city of Oporto, immediately ordered the reparation of the bridge of boats between Oporto and Villa Nova, which the French had destroyed the preceding evening; and on the 13th, the whole of the cavalry and artillery crossed the river.

Very early in the morning of the same day, Sontag's and Campbell's brigades, with the Hanoverian Legion, under the command of General Murray, had been detached in pursuit of the enemy on the road to Valongo.

The French had quitted Valongo and arrived at Penafiel, where they destroyed almost all their artillery, and having joined Loison's division, which had abandoned Amarante very early in the morning of the 13th, they began their march towards Braga through Guimaraens; their Army being divided into several columns for the purpose of collecting provisions. On the 14th, the whole of the Anglo-Portuguese Army marched in two columns from Oporto to Braga, where it arrived on the 15th. The same day General Murray entered Guimaraens, and Marshal Beresford, who had been in possession of Amarante since the 13th, received orders to march towards Chaves, and if possible to make himself master of the defiles between Ruivaens and Salamonde, to prevent the escape of the enemy on that side, as they appeared to direct their retreat towards Chaves and Montalegre.

The Engraving represents the Bridge of Nodim, on the river Dave, two leagues beyond Guimaraens. To hasten their march the French were obliged to throw all their artillery into the river, and they forced the inhabitants to assist them. At the further end of the bridge, on the right, are some marauders who have quitted the columns, and are pursuing the inhabitants, who in the utmost terror are endeavouring to make their escape. It was here that the French soldiery were guilty of such excesses as make humanity shudder.

(No. 9.) DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH REAR-GUARD AT SALAMONDE, the 16th of May, 1809.

VERY early in the morning of the 16th, the Anglo-Portuguese Army marched from Braga to Salamonde, where the advanced-guard came up with the French rear-guard, which had chosen a very advantageous position. They occupied a field beyond the village, at the bottom of a high mountain to the right of the great road. A rough sloping declivity reached as far as the Cavado, which flows about 500 toises from thence. Some Dragoons from the 14th and 16th Regiments had harassed them in front, without being able to dislodge them, but the brigade of Guards, Cameron's brigade, and the Hanoverian Legion arriving, some companies of infantry were detached up the mountains to the right of the great road, to turn the left wing of the enemy, while another column advanced by the great road.

The French perceiving these different movements retreated, losing some prisoners; but as the evening was already far advanced, Sir Arthur Wellesley could not pursue them.

The Engraving represents this attack. The dragoons who have been harassing the French, are seen in the fore-ground; to the left is a piece of artillery which is firing on them, while the infantry are climbing the mountains on the right, in order to turn the left flank of the enemy. Behind the French troops are some houses on fire.

(No. 10.) THE BRIDGE OF SALTADOR, TWO MILES BEYOND SALAMONDE.

Marshal Beresford's orders to take possession of the defiles between Salamonde and Ruivaens, and to destroy the bridges there, not being executed in time, the French had passed them during the night, and had reached the mountains towards Montalegre. They were obliged to sacrifice their sick and wounded, almost all their baggage, and the greater part of their horses and mules, which they left behind them. Many of their troops perished by losing their way during the night, and falling down the precipices at the edge of the road, others in haste to gain the bridge, missed their steps, and falling into the river were drowned.

The Engraving represents the half-demolished bridge of Saltador. Some of the French are passing over it, others are falling into the river. In the fore-ground, by the side of the bridge, are broken carriages, maimed horses, with the killed and wounded all heaped confusedly together. To the right some English troops are firing on the stragglers.

(No. 11.) VIEW OF THE BRIDGE OF MISERERE.

THE French at last reached the Bridge of Miserere, three leagues from Salamonde. It consists of a stone arch in a very ruinous state, and thrown with a great boldness of design, across two rocks, between which the river flows. On each side are mountains of a wild and frightful appearance.

The name alone is sufficient to prove how much the thought of passing it is dreaded. The French on their arrival, appear worn out with fatigue and distress. Some are seen passing the bridge, others remaining on this side, are lighting a fire on the brink of the precipice. In the distance, the French columns are marching without order, through the uneven and winding passes of the mountains, and making every effort to gain the frontiers of Galicia, which are at no great distance.

Sir A. Wellesley had only moved a part of his Army on the 18th, to Ruivaes, as the remainder required rest to recover their fatigues; but on the 19th, the whole moved forwards towards Montalegre, and the advanced-guard came

up with some stragglers; but as the enemy had now reached the frontiers of Galicia, Sir Arthur Wellesley gave over the pursuit, as he could not flatter himself with the hope of overtaking them, without making the same sacrifices the enemy had previously made.

(No. 12.) BATTLE OF TALAVERA, the 27th and 28th of July, 1809.

THE French being entirely driven back beyond the frontiers of Portugal, the English troops quitted the province of Entre Douro e Minho, and proceeded towards the Tagus, to act in concert with the Spanish Army, commanded by General Cuesta, before whom the first corps of the French Army, under the command of Marshal Victor (Duke of Belluno), had fallen back. The English Army assembled at Placentia, and received some reinforcements; and General Cuesta having crossed by the bridges of Almarez and Arcebispo, to the right bank of the Tagus, formed a junction between that river and the Tietar, with Sir Arthur Wellesley near Oropesa, when they both marched on the 22d of July, to Talavera de la Reina, from whence Marshal Victor's van-guard retreated to the left bank of the Alberche. It was intended to attack the enemy on the 24th, but they retired in the night of the 23d, and on the morning of the 24th. General Cuesta followed the French by crossing the Alberche, arrived at Santa Ollala, and posted his advanced-guard at Torrijos.

The English Army was unable to advance from the scarcity of provisions, but 2 divisions of infantry, and 1 brigade of cavalry, under the command of General Sherbrooke, moved forward to Casa Legas, on the right bank of the Alberche, to keep up the communication between the two Armies, as well as with the light troops of Sir R. Wilson's corps, which were harassing Marshal Victor's right, near Escalona and Naval Carnero.

Marshal Victor had retreated towards Toledo. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th, he was joined by a reserve of from 7000 to 8000 men, commanded by King Joseph, and consisting of his guards, and the garrison of Madrid, and by the 4th Corps, under the command of General Sebastiani, who had skilfully concealed his retreat from the Spanish General Venegas, who was opposed to him in La Mancha. The French Army thus collected, amounting to nearly 50,000 men, under the command of King Joseph, seconded by Marshals, Jourdan, Victor, and Sebastiani, left 2000 infantry at Toledo, and on the 26th marched to Torrijos, attacked and beat the Spanish advanced-guard, pushed forward to Santa Ollala, and obliged General Cuesta to retire with his Army to the Alberche, General Sherbrooke still continuing to occupy Casa Legas.

This junction, together with the movements of the French Army, announced their intention to hazard a battle; in consequence of which, Sir Arthur Wellesley chose an advantageous position to receive them, in the environs of Talavera, which being approved by General Cuesta, he drew up his troops there on the morning of the 27th, and General Sherbrooke received orders to retire from Casa Legas, and enter the line, leaving General Mackenzie with 1 division of infantry and 1 brigade of cavalry, placed as an advanced-guard, in a wood to the right of the Alberche, a league beyond the position of the combined Army to the left.

The position chosen by Sir Arthur Wellesley was about two miles in extent; the right upon the Tagus and supported by the town of Talavera, the left upon the highest point of a small ridge of heights, about 600 yards in breadth, running parallel to the Tagus; between the river and these heights is a flat, rather open on the left, but covered with olive trees, and intersected with banks and ditches on the right.

Beyond the heights was a narrow valley separating them from a parallel ridge of steep and scarped mountains, from whence issued a small stream, nearly dry at that season, but which runs direct towards the Tagus, dividing the heights on the left of the position, and forming a ravine which greatly strengthened its front; but which in the plain became only a shallow water-course.

The Spanish troops on the right were placed just in front of Talavera. The roads leading from the Alberche to the town were defended by batteries of heavy guns, and the town itself was occupied. The rest of the Spanish infantry was in two lines (with some cavalry in reserve), behind the banks of the olive-grounds on the left of the town.

In the centre of the combined Army was a small eminence, on which a redoubt was commenced, and in which Brigadier General Campbell's division was placed in two lines, supported by a brigade of English, and some Spanish

cavalry. General Sherbrooke's division was in one line, partly in the plain and partly on the heights, a little in rear of the water-course, and the ground open in their front. The advanced-guard was destined to form a second line when it should be withdrawn from the front. Major General Hill's division occupied the highest point of the heights on the left, in echelon, and in second line, and 18 pieces of artillery were on these heights, afterwards augmented by 2 Spanish nine-pounders.

Two brigades of British, and a division of Spanish cavalry, in several lines, were to occupy the valley on the left, and to be a little in the rear of General Hill. A division of Spanish infantry was thrown into the mountains during the action, to protect the flank of the cavalry from the French light infantry.

About two o'clock, in the afternoon of the 27th, the French appeared in force, crossed the Alberche, and attacked General Mackenzie, whose corps consisting of Mackenzie's and Donkin's brigades of infantry, and Anson's cavalry brigade, supported by 4 regiments of cavalry, under the command of General Payne, retreated in good order, although with some loss. In the course of the day the French continued to show themselves in great numbers on the right of the Alberche, while General Mackenzie continued gradually to retreat by the left of the position to his proper station in the second line. At the close of the day, the French began a severe cannonade on the left wing of the combined Army, and shortly after a division of French infantry entered the valley to the left of the ascent, occupied by General Hill, attacked, and for a moment were masters of it; but General Hill made a charge with the bayonet and dislodged them.

During the night the French renewed the attack, without success. They began again at break of day on the 28th, with 2 divisions of infantry, which General Hill again repulsed. The possession of this ascent was of the greatest importance, for being considered as the key to the position of the combined Army, the contest was very bloody, and numbers fell on both sides. The French General La Pisse was killed, and the English General Hill wounded.

All their exertions to get possession of this ascent proving ineffectual, the French determined, in the afternoon, to make a general attack upon that part of the line occupied by the English troops. One division of their light infantry moved along the lower parts of the mountain to the left of the English position, which they intended to turn entirely, but they were kept in check by a division of Spanish infantry, under the command of General Bassecourt. Another division of French infantry, supported by cavalry, entered the intermediate valley in columns, but this valley, which had not been occupied in the morning, was then possessed by the 2 brigades of English, and a division of Spanish cavalry, under the Duke d'Albuquerque.

The French columns began to deploy with a view of turning and again attacking the ascent where General Hill was posted; but General Anson's brigade instantly charged them, and although the 23d Dragoons suffered considerably, the great design of the charge was accomplished, as those divisions of the enemy were obliged rapidly to form into squares, and made no other movement during the action, which left Sir A. Wellesley at liberty to give all his attention to his centre and right.

Brigadier General Campbell received the attack of several strong columns with the greatest intrepidity, and seconded by some of the Spanish troops, he completely routed them, and took their artillery.

The left of General Sherbrooke was also attacked with great impetuosity, but repulsed the enemy by a charge of the bayonet with his whole division. Unfortunately the enemy had repelled part of their centre which they kept in reserve, and the Guards finding less serious resistance in their front, and passing the water-course without difficulty, advanced too far into the plain and exposed their flank to some artillery on the height on their left, and also to the retiring columns of the enemy, in that direction, who could not be followed on account of the ravine which separated the two positions on the left. Attacked at the same time by fresh troops in their front, the Guards were obliged to retire with considerable loss, and the Hanoverian Legion being again attacked with great vivacity, the whole division was obliged to fall back, as well as that of General Mackenzie, which had advanced to its support, and in spite of the efforts of General Cameron's brigade (the 62d and 83d Regiments); but the 48th Regiment which had been ordered from the left to cover the retrograde movements of the centre, most gallantly checked the enemy, and gave time for the other troops to rally, which restored the battle, and the enemy were repulsed at all points.

Thus ended a most desperate conflict, in which Sir A. Wellesley by his foresight and prudence in the choice of a position, and by his cool courage and military talents eminently displayed under the most critical circumstances, enabled the intrepid resolution and steady bravery of a very inferior British force, to defeat a very superior French Army, whose sole object was to force the British position. During the night the French began their retreat beyond the Alberche, which they effected in the best order, and with the greatest regularity, leaving behind them 17 pieces of artillery, 2 caissons, and some prisoners, besides upwards of 12,000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the British was about 5000 men, of the Spaniards about 500.

In the fore-ground to the left of the Engraving, is the ascent which was so frequently attacked, and so valiantly defended. Sir Arthur Wellesley and his Staff are on this point. On the right is an English regiment coming out of a wood, and advancing to a charge against the French. The latter occupy the middle of the back ground, towards the left. The Spanish troops are in the back ground to the right. The Tagus is seen, with the steeples of the town of Talavera in the distance.

Although the enemy suffered so severely in the battle of Talavera, yet the want of provisions and the failure of the Spaniards in their part of the plan of operations, particularly in delaying the advance of their Army of La Mancha, under Venegas, prevented Sir A. Wellesley from moving forward to Madrid, to take advantage of his victory, and where he had proposed to form a junction with Venegas. The enemy having united a considerable part of their forces in the North of Spain, under Soult, forced the pass of Banos, and arrived in the valley of the Tagus, in the rear of the English Army. Sir A. Wellesley immediately took a decided part; and, convinced of the inexpediency of risking another battle, he retired across the Tagus, and was soon afterwards obliged to fall back to the frontiers of Portugal, to procure the necessary supplies for his troops.

During the latter end of the year 1809, the French gained great advantages over the Spaniards; they marched an Army into Andalusia, they defeated and dispersed all the large corps both in the North and South of Spain, and they resolved in the spring of 1810 to attack Portugal.

Sir A. Wellesley (now created Lord Wellington) having foreseen the probability of such an attack, had marched part of his Army to the banks of the Mondego, to protect the frontiers and support the fortresses of Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo, leaving a corps on the Tagus, and having placed strong garrisons in Elvas and Almeida. He also made arrangements in the neighbourhood of Lisbon to fortify a very strong position, in the event of his being obliged to retreat from the frontiers, and this precaution afterwards proved of most material importance, and enabled him to defeat all the projects of the enemy.

(No. 13.) THE BATTLE OF BUSSACO, the 27th of September, 1810.

EARLY in the spring of 1810, a considerable force, under the command of Marshal Massena (Prince of Essling) assembled near Valladolid and Salamanca. This Army, called the Army of Portugal, was composed of the 2d Corps d'Armée, 17,000 strong, commanded by General Regnier; of the 6th Corps, under Marshal Ney, consisting of 19,000 men; of 27,000 men, forming the 8th Corps, under the command of General Junot (Duke of Abrantes), and of 5,600 horse, under the General of Cavalry Montbrun, in all 68,000 men.

Besides this force, the French left 15,000 men to form Bonnet's and Serras's divisions at Astorga and Benavente, where they remained during the campaign, as well to over-awe the Asturians and Galicians, as to menace the Portuguese province of Tras-os-Montes, and to endeavour to keep open a communication with Massena, who commenced his operations by the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which capitulated on the 10th of July. From thence he advanced towards Almeida, which the accidental explosion of a powder-magazine, obliged also to surrender after a siege of a few days.

The Anglo-Portuguese Army, was inferior in numbers to that of the French, particularly in cavalry, and the Portuguese who formed one-half of the Army, were, if not actually new levies, at least soldiers who for the first time were to put in practice the principles of English discipline and tactics, taught them by English officers, under the direction of Marshal Beresford during the preceding eighteen months.

These disadvantages were counter-balanced by the nature of the country, covered with mountains and defiles, which rendered cavalry almost useless; by the natural bravery of the Portuguese nation, and their aversion to the French yoke, with their unalterable attachment to their sovereign; and lastly, by the numerous corps of militia, which hung upon the flanks and rear of the French Army, cutting off their communications, and harassing or destroying their convoys.

On the 15th of September, the French Army passed the Coa, and marched towards Celorico, crossed the Mondego, and following the course of the river to the mountain of Fornos, it again passed over to the right bank, and advancing towards Viseu, arrived there on the 20th. On the same day, the escort of the military chest and heavy baggage, with the reserve of artillery, which marched on their right flank from Trancoso to Viseu, was attacked by a division of Militia, under Colonel Trant, who took 100 prisoners. The French advanced-guard arrived at Santa Combadao, at the confluence of the Dao and Criz, on the 21st, repaired the bridges which had been broken down by Brigadiers Pack and Crawford, and on the 25th, the 2d and 6th Corps crossed the Criz, and followed the movements of Brigadiers Crawford and Pack, who retired, and placed their troops in the position destined for them on the Serra de Bussaco.

Since the French had entered Portugal, the Allied Army had successively fallen back before them, in the best order, and with the greatest regularity. There were several engagements between the light troops of both Armies, and on every occasion the Portuguese gave proofs of courage and discipline. Lord Wellington, who watched every movement of the French, seeing that they had removed the whole of their force to the right bank of the Mondego, followed their example, and had chosen a proper position on the Serra de Bussaco, to cover the road to Coimbra, as it was his wish if possible to save this town.

The Serra de Bussaco is a high chain of mountains, which extends six miles to the north, on the right shore of the Mondego. Towards the northern extremity of this chain is the Convent, and inclosure of Bussaco. A tract of mountainous country connects this Serra to the Serra de Caramula, which projecting toward the north-east, beyond Viseu, separates the valley of the Mondego from that of the Douro. On the left bank of the Mondego, and almost in a line with the Serra de Bussaco is another chain of mountains, called the Serra de Marcella, washed by the Alva, and is joined by intermediate mountains with the Serra d'Estrella. All the roads which verge from the east towards Coimbra, cross one or other of these Serras, and the height and ruggedness of the approach to their summits render them extremely difficult for an army to pass.

The corps under General Hill had been ordered from the Tagus, and joined Lord Wellington on the 24th and 25th, by the Serra de Murcella, and on the 26th the whole of the Anglo-Portuguese Army was collected on the Serra de Bussaco, to the right of the Mondego, except Le Cor's brigade of infantry, which was placed on the Serra de Murcella, in order to cover the right of the Army, and to support a brigade of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th Dragoons, under General Fane, who were posted in front of the Alva, to watch the movements of the French cavalry on the Mondego. The remainder of the cavalry belonging to the allied Army was placed behind the left of the position at Bussaco, to keep an eye upon the plain, and the road from Mortagua to Oporto, which crosses the ridges of mountains, uniting the Serra de Bussaco to that of Caramula.

The 8th Corps of the French Army joined the two others on the 26th, but no serious action took place on that day, only skirmishes along the line between the light troops of both Armies.

The 6th Corps, commanded by Marshal Ney (Duke of Elchingen), formed the right of the French; the 8th Corps, which took no part in the action, was posted in the centre, and as a reserve; the 2d Corps, under General Regnier, was to the left. Their cavalry, which the nature of the ground rendered useless, was stationed behind the centre. At six o'clock in the morning, 2 divisions of infantry from Regnier's corps, attacked the position at Bussaco, on the right of the highest point of the Serra, where General Picton was placed with the 3d division of Anglo-Portuguese infantry; one of the French divisions with much difficulty reached the top of the mountain, and was there attacked by the 45th and 88th English Regiments, and the 8th Portuguese, which made a most unexampled and intrepid charge with the bayonet, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the advantageous post they had just obtained. The other division of General Regnier made an attack more to the right of the road from St. Antonio de Cantaro, but could not even attain the summit, as the 74th English, with the 9th and 21st Portuguese, checked them, and

supported by the 3d battalion of the Royals, the 1st of the 9th, and the 2 battalions of the 38th Regiment, led on by General Leith to their assistance, totally defeated this division. General Grain d'Orge was killed, and the loss of General Regnier's corps was very severe in both these attacks.

The Allied Army was attacked on the left of the summit of the Serra by 3 divisions of the 6th Corps. This part of the position was defended by a division of infantry, under Brigadier Crawford, and some Portuguese infantry. A single French division succeeded in approaching the summit of the mountain, and was immediately received with a charge of the bayonet, by the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments, and the 3d Portuguese Chasseurs, which repulsed it with great loss. Another French corps endeavoured to make way on the right of Crawford's division, but a brigade of Portuguese infantry from the Reserve covered it, and the 19th Portuguese making a brilliant charge with the bayonet, entirely routed the French. The loss in this action was no less considerable than it had been on the right. General Mermet was wounded, as well as General Simon who was also taken prisoner by the 52d Regiment.

The light troops of both Armies continued skirmishing during the whole of the 27th, and the Portuguese Chasseurs, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Luiz do Rego, as well as the 1st and 16th Portuguese infantry, distinguished themselves by their bravery and coolness.

In the fore-ground of the Engraving is General Simon at the moment he is made prisoner by the 52d. In the back-ground to the right are the French columns which attacked the different points of the allied position.

In the centre is an entrenchment which the Portuguese defended with great intrepidity, and to the left are the summits of the Serra, occupied by the allied troops repulsing the French.

Marshal Massena, having been completely foiled in his attempt to force the position of Bussaco, was yet unwilling to give up his enterprize against Portugal, as he still had a considerable superiority of force, and having discovered that the road leading from Mortagua to Oporto would completely turn the position of Bussaco, he moved from his rear by that road, as the Northern Militia, under Colonel Trant, who were to have occupied it, had unfortunately not arrived in time either to occupy or destroy it.

Lord Wellington, who had foreseen and was prepared for this event, did not choose to risk another action in which he could not have had the advantages that the position of Bussaco afforded him, but retired upon Coimbra on the 29th, and continued his retreat to the fortified position he had previously prepared in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, where he was joined by some reinforcements; and Massena, who imagined the British Army about to embark, was greatly surprised to find them so strongly posted that he did not think it prudent to attack, but after remaining some time opposite to Lord Wellington, and the communication with Spain being cut off by the Portuguese Militia, and his Army greatly reduced by sickness, notwithstanding a considerable reinforcement had joined him, he was obliged to retire upon Ciudad Rodrigo in the spring of 1811, closely pursued and harrassed by the Allied Army, and having lost upwards of 30,000 men in this inglorious invasion.

Lord Wellington now reaped the full fruits of his perseverance and talents, and obtained that universal admiration and applause in England, Portugal, and Spain, which he had long commanded from his military antagonists. Nor can too much praise be given to the courage and discipline of the Portuguese, who exerted themselves to emulate the superiority which the British troops had obtained over the French by a succession of victories, uninterrupted by any check, wherever the contending forces were on any degree of equality.

(No. 14.) A VIEW TAKEN ON THE TAGUS NEAR VILLA-FRANCA, WITH A PART OF THE
BRITISH LINES.

REPULSED at Bussaco, Marshal Massena (Prince of Essling) resolved to turn the position which he had found himself unable to force. The day therefore after the battle, he led the French Army by a flank movement to the road which leads from Mortagoa to Porto. This road, which had not been attended to, took the French beyond the mountains into some plains which stretch down to the sea, and laid open the way to Coimbra. In order to cover this town, the Anglo-Portuguese Army was forced to abandon the formidable position it occupied at Bussaco, to descend into the plain, and there engage in another battle upon a spot particularly disadvantageous. It is true that the French Army was considerably weakened by the losses which it had sustained in the affair of the 27th of September, by the garrisons left at Ciudad Rodrigo and at Almeida, and by the detachments which it was necessarily obliged to post in its rear, in order to preserve its communications; but it was superior both in the number and quality of its cavalry, which had not yet been in action, and was advantageously posted. These considerations determined Marshal Wellington to pass over to the left of the Mondego, to evacuate Coimbra and retire upon Lisbon. The French followed him closely, and as the rear guard of the Allies crossed the Bridge of Coimbra, the enemy's forces entered the town by the opposite gate. Coimbra had been abandoned by its inhabitants. The French deposited there their sick and wounded, and having rested two or three days, pursued their march towards the capital. The Anglo-Portuguese Army retired in good order, vigorously repelling every attempt that was made to cut off its rear guard. It reached at length the position which, for eighteen months, had been preparing for it in the environs of Lisbon, and where fresh reinforcements waited its arrival. This position had been selected with great skill by Marshal Wellington. The left rested upon the sea, where the British fleet rode triumphant. The front was covered by ravines and heights, stupendous and difficult of access. Here every road, every path, every accessible spot was defended by several ranges of redoubts and by intrenchments furnished with a numerous and heavy artillery, whose tremendous fire commanded every point where attack was possible. The right was skirted by the Tagus in the environs of Alhandra; the river was here covered with gun boats and light armed vessels, whose artillery commanded the high road which, winding by the right bank of the Tagus, leads from Villa-Franca to Lisbon. The ground covered by this position composes a sort of triangle, the base of which was formed by the intrenchments, and the summit by Cape La Roque. One side led by the sea shore to the environs of Mafra; the other followed the right bank of the Tagus from its embouchure to beyond Alhandra. About half way on this side stands Lisbon, whose port afforded the Anglo-Portuguese Army an easy means of communication for the supply of provisions, ammunition and reinforcements, and at the same time a certain retreat in case of a reverse of fortune. It was in this position, selected with acute discernment and occupied with consummate art, that Marshal Wellington waited for the French Army, which arrived successively before his lines on the 12th and 13th of October. The Prince of Essling and the other Generals immediately reconnoitred the lines; the result of their observations was a conviction that the position could not be turned on either of its flanks, and that it was next to impossible to attack it in front without the certainty of immense sacrifices, which the French Army was no longer in a situation to support, and the success of which would still be doubtful.

The French General La Croix was killed in one of these reconnoissances, on the road from Villa-Franca to Alhandra, by a shot from one of the gun boats.

In this plate the spectator is supposed to be on the left bank of the Tagus. In front is the river covered with gun boats and sloops of war. Beyond are the mountains of Alhandra. On the left appears the commencement of the lines. On the right, and towards the back ground, is seen the town of Villa-Franca.

(No. 15.) CAPTURE OF BADAJOZ BY THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ARMY ON THE NIGHT OF
THE 6th—7th OF APRIL, 1812.

THE Fortress of Badajoz, the capital of Spanish Estremadura, is situated on the left bank of the Guadiana, which bathes its walls on the north side, and is there crossed by a strong bridge, covered at one end by the town itself, at the other by a tête-de-pont, Fort St. Christoval, and a redoubt called Moncœur. On the side towards the river, the town is guarded merely by a wall: nine irregular bastions, and a castle fortified in the old style, surround it on the other three sides, the approaches to which are defended by three out-works, named Forts Pardelleras and Picurina, and the Raveline of St. Roch.

In the early part of 1811, Marshal Soult (Duke of Dalmatia) had penetrated into Spanish Estremadura, and captured Badajoz after a pretty sharp resistance, while Lord Wellington, shut up in his lines before Lisbon, held in check the Marshal Prince of Essling. As soon as the latter was repulsed beyond the Portuguese frontier, a considerable corps of the Allied Army, under the immediate orders of Marshal Beresford, marched upon Badajoz, invested it on the 3d of May, and opened the trenches on the 8th. Scarcely were the works commenced, when the Duke of Dalmatia hastened, by forced marches, from Seville to the relief of the place. On hearing this, Marshal Beresford raised the siege, deposited his artillery, ammunition, &c. in the Portuguese fortress of Elvas, about 10 miles distant from Badajoz, and marched against the French. The two armies met at Albuera, on the 16th of May. The shock was tremendous, victory for a long time doubtful, the loss on both sides immense; and although repulsed, the French did not commence their retreat till the morning of the 18th, and then effected it without being pursued. The siege of Badajoz was undertaken anew under the superintendance of Marshal Wellington himself, and again was it interrupted by the junction of the Dukes of Dalmatia and Ragusa, who forced the General of the Allies to abandon the enterprize, after having made two sanguinary but fruitless attacks upon fort St. Christoval.

At length, in the spring of 1812, the Allied Army marched, for the third time, against Badajoz, and victory crowned its efforts. The trenches were opened on the night of the 18th of March, not, as in the preceding year, on the right, but on the left bank of the Guadiana. The garrison was strong; it consisted of about 5000 men, and General Philipon, who had defended the place during the two former sieges, did so still with equal resolution and ability. He availed himself of the little rivulet of Rivelas, which falls into the Guadiana above the castle, after having bathed the walls on the eastern side of the town. A dam, covered by the Ravelin of St. Roch, collecting the waters of this little stream, caused them to inundate a part of the ground occupied by the advance of the besieging army. But nothing could impede its progress, or check operations conducted with so much promptitude and ability. From the 31st of March, twenty-six pieces of artillery, mounted in battery on the second parallel, took the bastions of Sainte Marie and Trinité, both in front and on both flanks. On the 4th of April, a new battery of six pieces played upon the epaulment and gorge of the Ravelin of St. Roch. On the 5th, practicable breaches were made in all the works: the fire from the place had slackened, and on the same night the signal for assault might have been made, had it not been discovered that the besieged were strongly intrenched behind the breaches of the bastions, and were preparing to defend them with the most determined resolution. Marshal Wellington then turned all his heavy artillery against the curtain which united the two bastions, in order to open a third breach into the body of the place, and thus turn all the intrenchments formed in the gorges of the bastions themselves. This last breach became practicable in the afternoon of the 6th, and it was determined that the assault should take place on the same night. While it was going on, Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place on the right bank of the Guadiana, was to make a feint, at the head of a Portuguese brigade, against the tête-de-pont, Fort St. Christoval, and the redoubt Moncœur, in order to distract the attention of the enemy, and prevent his withdrawing his troops from these points for the purpose of reinforcing the works. The fourth division, under the orders of Major-General Colville, and the light division, commanded by Colonel Barnard, had orders to menace the three breaches in the body of the place, passing the rivulet above the inundation, while Major Wilson, at the head of 200 men, should cross it below and make the attack by the gorge of the Ravelin of St. Roch. At ten the assault began: Major Wilson was completely successful, and established himself in the Ravelin; but the troops which had mounted the breaches, after descending into the fossé protected by the fire of the sharp shooters, mounted upon the glacis, met with so obstinate a resistance,

that, in spite of all their intrepidity, they found it impossible to maintain their ground. So numerous and so formidable were the obstacles which the besieged had accumulated above and behind the breaches, that, after efforts unexampled, a close combat of more than two hours and an half, and an immense loss both of officers and men, these valiant divisions were obliged to retire. It was found necessary to form them again upon their original position, and the capture of Badajoz must have been again postponed, had not Marshal Wellington, who was prepared for a vigorous resistance at this point, provided other and simultaneous means of attack which met with better success.

Some minutes before the breaches were stormed, Lieutenant-General Picton, at the head of the 3d division and a detachment of the 4th, leaving the trenches on the right, had crossed the rivulet of Rivelas below the inundation, in order to attempt the escalade of the castle. The besieged made a resistance no less vigorous at this point than at the breaches, and a like carnage ensued: at length however, after a destructive conflict of more than an hour and an half, General Picton succeeded in surmounting every obstacle and establishing himself in the castle. On the other side, and at the same time, Lieutenant-General Leith, leaving the trenches on the left, had made a feint upon the detached Fort of Pardelleras, to the west of the town, while Major-General Walker led his brigade to the bank of the Guadiana, below the town, in order to attempt the escalade of the bastion of St. Vincent which bounds it on this side. This movement was crowned with the most complete success. The garrison, by far too weak from the beginning, reduced, by the operations of the siege, to less than 4000 men, and forced to keep a check upon the town's people, who could not be very well disposed, was absolutely incapable of defending with effect every part of a circumference so extensive, and with outlets so numerous. It had concentrated its attention to, and exhausted its efforts upon the defence of the breaches and the castle; but when once the assailants got possession of the latter, which commands all the works of the place, and had effected a lodgment in the bastion of St. Vincent, which bounds the opposite extremity, all further resistance became useless. The defence was abandoned, and the division of light troops, together with the fourth, having formed again to mount the breaches, met with no opposition. At the break of day, General Philipon, who had retired into fort St. Christoval, surrendered himself, with his staff and the rest of the garrison, prisoners of war. Thus fell Badajoz, by a combined attack, one and twenty days after the opening of the trenches.

The Allies found in the place a quantity of artillery, proportionate to its extent, amounting to 172 pieces of every description and calibre; a number of shot, bombs and howitzers; 163,000 ball cartridges, but only 12,000 pounds of powder, which would not have been sufficient to prolong the defence for more than a few days. Humanity laments that this circumstance should not have been known to the assailants: it might perhaps have saved the horrors of the assault, and the waste of life which it occasioned.

This siege cost the Allies nearly 5000 men killed and wounded. The British troops evinced their usual intrepidity, and the Portuguese distinguished themselves by their valour, their sobriety, and, above all, by their discipline; for, having shared the glory of the siege and the perils of the assault, they had no part in the excesses which followed, and which were not to be avoided in a town taken by storm, and under the cover of the night.

(No. 16.) BATTLE OF ARAPILES, NEAR SALAMANCA, July the 22d, 1812.

THE capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and that of Badajoz laid open the Spanish provinces to the north and south of the Tagus to the Anglo-Portuguese forces, and enabled them to take positions for acting offensively against either of the Armies which were stationed for their defence. Each of these, taken separately, was too weak to contend with that of the Allies; but their junction placed them upon a footing of equality, and this was rendered easy by means of a bridge of boats which the French had thrown over the Tagus, at the village of Almaraz, and which they had covered by field works on each bank. Previously to commencing operations, Marshal Wellington resolved to deprive the enemy of this advantage, by means of which, in the preceding campaign, they had been enabled to compel him to raise the siege of Badajoz. The undertaking was entrusted to General Hill, and on the 19th of May, in the morning, the works which covered the bridge of Almaraz were surprised, entered and carried at the point of the bayonet. The bridge was entirely destroyed, and some magazines, which the French had formed there, were taken possession of. This preliminary success, by rendering very difficult a junction between the two French Armies, enabled Marshal Wellington to put in execution the plan which he had formed for the campaign.

On the 13th of June, the Anglo-Portuguese Army passed the Agarda, and advanced into the Kingdom of Leon. This province was occupied by the remnant of the French Army which, in 1810, had invaded Portugal, whence it still continued to be designated. Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa), who had succeeded Marshal the Prince of Essling in the command of this Army, occupied Salamanca with some battalions: the remainder of his forces was distributed in distant quarters, on account of the scarcity of provisions. Upon receiving intelligence of the march of the Allies, this General left 800 men in three forts constructed at Salamanca upon the ruins of some convents, and marched upon the Douro, where he ordered all his troops to assemble. On the 16th of June, the Anglo-Portuguese Army entered Salamanca, and immediately commenced the siege of these three forts. On the 19th, the breaching batteries were opened; on the 23d, an assault was made on one of them, which cost a number of lives and was not successful. At length, on the 27th, the Allies succeeded in setting fire to the buildings which were contained within the largest of these forts, and while the garrison was occupied in extinguishing it, the two others were carried by storm. The large one surrendered on the same day by capitulation. During these operations, the Duke of Ragusa, having concentrated his forces upon the Douro, had again approached Salamanca with a view of attempting to relieve these forts, where he had left depôts of arms and ammunition. On the 20th, he appeared in sight of the Allied Army: that day and the following he made several movements to open communications with the forts. On the 24th, he passed the Tormes at Huerta, and pushed his posts to within 10 miles of Salamanca; but the skilful manœuvres of Marshal Wellington baffled all his attempts. During the night of the 27th, the French having learnt the reduction of the forts, retired in three columns upon the Douro. The Anglo-Portuguese Army followed them. On the 30th, it encamped on the banks of the Guarena, and arrived, in the beginning of July, on the left bank of the Douro. The right was occupied by the French from Toro to Tordesillas: they were there joined by the division of General Bonnet, who had returned from the Asturias. Other reinforcements were on their march. General Chauvel was approaching with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the north. A large detachment from that of the centre had left Madrid to come to their relief. The junction of all these forces would have placed the Army of Portugal upon a footing of equality with that of the Allies, and might perhaps at first have given it a superiority; but the Duke of Ragusa did not think it advisable to wait for them, and, notwithstanding his numerical inferiority, resolved to act upon the offensive.

On the 15th of July, he concentrated his forces in the environs of Toro, and making a feint of intending to pass the Douro by the bridge belonging to this town, he pushed some corps over to the left bank. This demonstration obliged Marshal Wellington to call in the troops which he had posted in front of Tordesillas, and to draw near the Guarena in order to take up a more central position. The Duke of Ragusa upon this ordered back the troops which he had thrown over to the left bank of the Douro, made a rapid and forced march upon Tordesillas, crossed the river at that place with his whole force on the morning of the 17th, and the same day took up a position at Nave del Rey. The intelligence reached Marshal Wellington on the morning of the 18th, and he immediately put himself in full retreat. The two Armies marched in directions nearly parallel, constantly approaching, and sometimes cannonading each other. The French made repeated attempts to turn the two flanks of the Allies, but always found their enemies in perfect order and well prepared to receive them. These movements, accompanied by skirmishes attended with alternate success, brought the two Armies to the banks of the Tagus, where they arrived on the 21st. On the same evening, the French crossed the river at Huerta and the Allies at Salamanca. On the 22d, the Anglo-Portuguese Army took up a position, with its left on the Tormes, by the village of Santa Martha, a short distance above Salamanca, and its right resting upon one of the heights called Arapiles. During the night of the 21st and the morning of the 22d, the French entered the village of Heabaraça de Cima, and posted themselves upon a neighbouring height, known by the appellation of Nuestra Señora de la Peña. Between the two Armies, in front of the height of Arapiles which covered the right of the Allies, rose another eminence, bearing the same name, but which, being within cannon shot, commanded the former. The possession of this height was of the last importance, and on the morning therefore of the 22d, the two Armies made simultaneous efforts to obtain it; but the French detachment, aided by superior numbers, and their proximity to the spot, got the lead, and succeeded in carrying it. This post, besides affording a great addition of strength to the position of the Duke of Ragusa, enabled him to annoy the Allied Army in all its movements upon its right. This Marshal Wellington perceived, and, in order to remedy it, he extended his flank in a triangular direction upon the heights in his rear, and strengthened it by fresh troops. Not content with his first success, the Duke of Ragusa endeavoured, by extending his left, still more to enclose the right of his enemy. To this

end, he gave orders for various manœuvres, and perceiving that they were not executed with sufficient regularity and precision, repaired to the spot himself in order to superintend them. Scarcely had he arrived there, when the explosion of a howitzer shattered his right arm, and wounded him so severely in the side, that it was found necessary to remove him from the field. It was then half past four in the afternoon. Marshal Wellington, who 'till that time had confined himself to fortifying his right and observing the movements of the enemy, eagerly seized the opportunity which now offered itself of attacking him. The third division of infantry and two brigades of cavalry received orders to form in four columns and turn the ill-formed left of the enemy, while two divisions of infantry, the 5th and the 4th, with two brigades of cavalry, attacked in front. These movements were attended with the most compleat success. The French were repulsed on all sides, the heights successively carried, and, in advancing, the victorious troops extended their right more and more, 'till they compleatly outflanked the enemy's left.

During this movement, General Pack, who, at the head of a Portuguese brigade, covered the right of the fourth division, made a desperate attack upon the height of Arapiles. He found there the 120th French regiment, which received him with equal intrepidity and repulsed him with great loss. At the same time, the progress of the fourth was suddenly checked by the advance of a French division. Here the contest became very sanguinary: Lieutenant-General Cole was wounded, and, in spite of all its efforts, the brave fourth division was forced to retire. The moment was critical: Marshal Beresford, who was at hand, perceived it, put himself at the head of a brigade which was posted in the rear of the fifth division, faced about and took the French in flank. At this instant he received a severe wound: a similar misfortune befell General Leith; both were obliged to quit the field, and the French division continued to gain ground, when the sixth hastened to the relief of the fourth, and victory crowned their efforts.

The right wing of the French however, reinforced by some troops from the left, maintained an obstinate defence. The first and light divisions, with two brigades of cavalry, had orders to turn the right of this corps, while the sixth, supported by the fourth and fifth, attacked it in front. Still it was found impossible to dislodge the enemy before night, of which he availed himself to retire across the woods in the direction of the Tormes. The next morning an attack was made upon his rear guard near the village of Serena. The English charged with impetuosity, and the French infantry, abandoned by the cavalry, had three battalions made prisoners.

In this glorious battle the Allies had about 6000 men put hors de combat. The loss of the French was at least as great, besides more than 6000 prisoners and 11 pieces of cannon which fell into the hands of the conquerors.

BATTLE OF VICTORIA, June the 21st, 1813.

THE French Armies, weakened by the losses of the preceding campaigns, could no longer maintain themselves in Spain without receiving considerable reinforcements: but instead of this, the best officers and the élite of the soldiery were drafted from them in order to replace the corps which had perished in the Campaign of Moscow. To strengthen themselves as far as circumstances would permit, they had united into one mass the remnants of almost all the corps which had formed the Armies of the South, the Centre, of Portugal and the North. King Joseph had himself taken the command of this Army, Marshal Jourdan serving under him as his Major-General. Early in the spring, the enemy had evacuated Madrid and the banks of the Tagus, in order to concentrate himself upon the Douro and make head against Marshal Wellington, who was assembling his forces in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo. This General commenced his march before the latter end of May, taking an oblique direction to the left, for the double purpose of facilitating his junction with the Spanish Army of Galicia, and of turning the right of all the positions which the French might be induced to take in order to impede his progress. This plan was attended with the desired success. The French, constantly outflanked, evacuated in succession Toro, Tordesillas and Valladolid, passed the Carrion, reached Burgos, and, without stopping there, destroyed the works constructed for the defence of the Castle. Thence they pursued their retreat beyond the Ebro, and continued it without intermission till they reached Victoria, where they took up a position on the 19th of June. Marshal Wellington was close in their rear. The Allied Army passed the Ebro on the 14th and 15th of June: on the 20th, it pushed its left as far as Margina, while the right and centre halted upon the river of Baijas. Marshal Wellington rode forward the same day to reconnoitre the French Army. He found it drawn up in front of Victoria; its left rested upon the heights which are bounded by Puebla d'Arlançon, and thence stretch across the valley of Zadora. A division of infantry, posted in the village of Gomecho, formed the reserve

of this wing: the right division of the centre occupied a height commanding the whole valley of Zadora, and the right of the Army was posted near Victoria to defend the passes of the river of Zadora. After this reconnoissance, Marshal Wellington formed his plan of attack, which he fixed for the day following if the French should await him.

On the 21st of June, at 9 in the morning, the action commenced on the right of the Allied Army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hill. The first attack was made upon the heights of Puebla, which supported the left of the French, who, by their occupying this position with so inadequate a force, seem not to have sufficiently estimated the importance of it. They soon, however, discovered their error, and sent such large reinforcements to this point, that it was found necessary to detach several brigades in succession to follow up the attack. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict ensued. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan was killed and General Murillo wounded. At length, by their valour, the Allies gained the heights and there maintained themselves in spite of every effort to dislodge them.

Under cover of these heights, General Hill passed the Zadora at Puebla and the defile formed by this river and the mountains in question. He then attacked and carried the village of Subijana d'Alava.

During these operations, the 3d, 4th, 7th, and the light division, composing the centre of the Allied Army, reached their respective destinations, and, upon General Hill's gaining possession of the village of Subijana d'Alava, they crossed the Zadora at different points and advanced to attack the height which commands the valley of the Zadora, and was occupied by the right of the centre of the French Army, while General Hill, leaving the village, should direct his force against the left. The French however, who had weakened this part of their line to reinforce the troops upon the heights of La Puebla, no sooner saw the Allies preparing to attack them, than they abandoned their position in the valley, and commenced their retreat in good order upon Victoria. The Allies followed them with a regularity which was astonishing; considering the badness of the ground, which totally prevented the co-operation of the cavalry.

While success attended the Allies on their right and centre, the left, commanded by General Graham, had directed its march from Margina upon Victoria, by the great road leading from this town to Bilboa. On approaching the field of battle, it encountered the right of the French, who had pushed forward on the great Bilboa road a division of infantry and some cavalry, whose right rested upon some commanding heights which covered the village of Gamarra Maior. This village and that of Abechuco were occupied in force and served as *têtes-de-pont* to defend the approach to the bridges which are there thrown over the Zadora. A Portuguese brigade and the Spanish division of Colonel Longa had orders to turn and carry these heights. This they effected in the most gallant manner, supported by the fifth division and a brigade of cavalry. The French were dislodged, and colonel Longa, who led the left of the attack, entered the village of Gamarra Menor. As soon as these heights were taken possession of, an attack was made upon Gamarra Maior. A brigade of the fifth division, led by General Robinson and supported by two pieces of artillery, advanced in columns, and, in face of a tremendous fire of artillery and small arms, carried the village without firing a shot, took 3 pieces of cannon and killed a number of the enemy. General Graham then gave orders to attack the village of Abechuco: the assault began by a brisk cannonade from the batteries and flying artillery, under cover of which Colonel Halkett's brigade, supported by one of the Portuguese, marched to the attack of the village and carried it, taking 3 pieces of cannon and a howitzer upon the bridge itself. The French made great but unavailing efforts to regain Gamarra Maior, the capture of this and the other villages having left them no possibility of retreat but by the road leading to Pampeluna.

In the mean time, the centre and right of the Allies continued to march forward upon Victoria, driving the French from all the positions they had taken up to cover their retreat, which they had commenced in tolerable order; but upon approaching the gates of the town, their centre was thrown into disorder, and presently a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. Every one rushed towards the Pampeluna road, which was in a moment filled with artillery, carriages, baggage waggons and troops of every description. At this moment, the cavalry of the Allies made a brilliant charge, overthrew every obstacle, and penetrated as far as the great Pampeluna road. Every thing then was captured; Marshal Jourdan lost his staff, and King Joseph narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Night alone stopped the pursuit of the French. Many prisoners were taken, 151 pieces of artillery, 450 ammunition waggons; in short, all was lost, with the exception of one cannon and a howitzer which accompanied the flight.

This victory, than which nothing could be more compleat, did not cost the Allies more than 5000 men put hors de combat, and was followed by the most glorious results; the siege and capture of St. Sebastian, the blockade and capture of Pampeluna, the passage of the Pyrenees, the invasion of France, and at length the entire deliverance of the Peninsula, which the French had at one time nearly over-run, and had occupied wholly or in part during a period of six years.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL FOR THE BRAZILS,
NOVEMBER THE 27th, 1807.

THE battle of Friedland, which was the prelude to the peace of Tilsit, having put the finishing stroke to the influence of the French Government over the great military powers of the Continent, the chief of that government conceived the bold design of excluding from all the ports of Europe the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain, and thus, at once drying up that exhaustless source of wealth which, while it furnished England the means of carrying on with advantage a maritime war, enabled her to extend her aid to all those powers who might be induced to draw the sword against her rival. The execution of this vast project, known by the appellation of the *Continental System*, required the co-operation of all the maritime powers. France and Russia, transformed at once from enemies to allies, resolved to obtain it by negotiation or by force.

Austria, fettered by the treaty of Presburg, and still bleeding from her recent contest, had neither pretence nor power to offer any opposition. The King of Prussia, without an army, without territory, reduced to the little town of Memel, destitute of hope but in the compassion of his ally or the generosity of his conqueror, had lost even the right of discussing the conditions which were prescribed to him. The consciousness of her own weakness obliged Denmark to adopt the Continental System, to which too she was induced by the feelings of indignation excited by the bombardment of her Capital and the capture of her arsenals. The maritime towns of lower Germany were held in awe by French garrisons. Holland yielded an implicit obedience to the will of her conquerors. The whole of Italy was occupied by the armies or governed by the laws of France; and in Spain, the outrage offered to her flag by an English squadron which, in a time of profound peace, and without any previous declaration of war, had attacked, taken or sunk four frigates returning from South America with specie for the use of government, had forced the court of Madrid to take up arms. Thus all the Princes of Christendom seemed to be united in order to second the views of the Emperor Napoleon. Two powers only, of inferior rank, and situated at the extremities of Europe, Sweden and Portugal, refused accession to this league, which threatened to inflict too severe a wound upon their commerce. Russia undertook to force the one, France the other, to a compliance. It is well known that her refusal cost Sweden the loss of Finland, the deposition of her King, the exclusion of his son from the throne of his ancestors, and the transfer of the rights of this child, at once innocent and unfortunate, first to the Prince of Augustenburg, and afterwards to Jean Charles Bernadotte, whom a turn in the revolutionary wheel had raised, from the lowest ranks of the French Army, to situations of the most commanding influence.

Portugal remained attached to England, as well by her necessities and habits, as by the bonds of an old and very strict alliance, which had for some time past been every day drawn more close, particularly since the elevation of the house of Bourbon to the throne of Spain. In 1803, when hostilities were resumed between Great Britain and France, Portugal obtained by purchase, from the latter, a treaty of neutrality, which England had respected although its provisions were entirely in favor of her rival, who was thereby enabled to furnish herself with materials of the first importance to her manufactures, and with that produce, which the maritime superiority of this country would not any longer allow her to obtain from her own Colonies. Considerations so powerful, which should have induced the French government to pause, were not attended to, and scarcely was the Treaty of Tilsit signed, when discussions were commenced with the court of Lisbon. France demanded from Portugal that all her ports should be shut against the shipping, whether of war or commerce, and against all the productions of Great Britain; that French garrisons and commissioners should be admitted into those ports in order to superintend the execution of this decree; that all British subjects who might happen to be in Portugal, should be detained as prisoners of war, and that their property, together with every production of the soil or industry of Great Britain, should be seized and confiscated. The Portuguese government consented to accede to the Continental System, to shut its ports against the shipping and merchandise of Great Britain; but it declared in plain terms its refusal to arrest the persons or confiscate the property of British subjects who had entered its dominions in reliance upon the faith of treaties: and it added, that if any troops belonging to France or her allies should set foot within the Portuguese territory, the Prince Regent had taken the firm resolution to retire, with his family, to his possessions beyond the Atlantic, and there establish the seat of government. During the progress of these negotiations, the French Emperor had assembled at Bordeaux an army of about 30,000 men which drew near the Pyrenees. Before it could pass them, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the court of Madrid. This government was either intimidated or bribed into compliance, and the

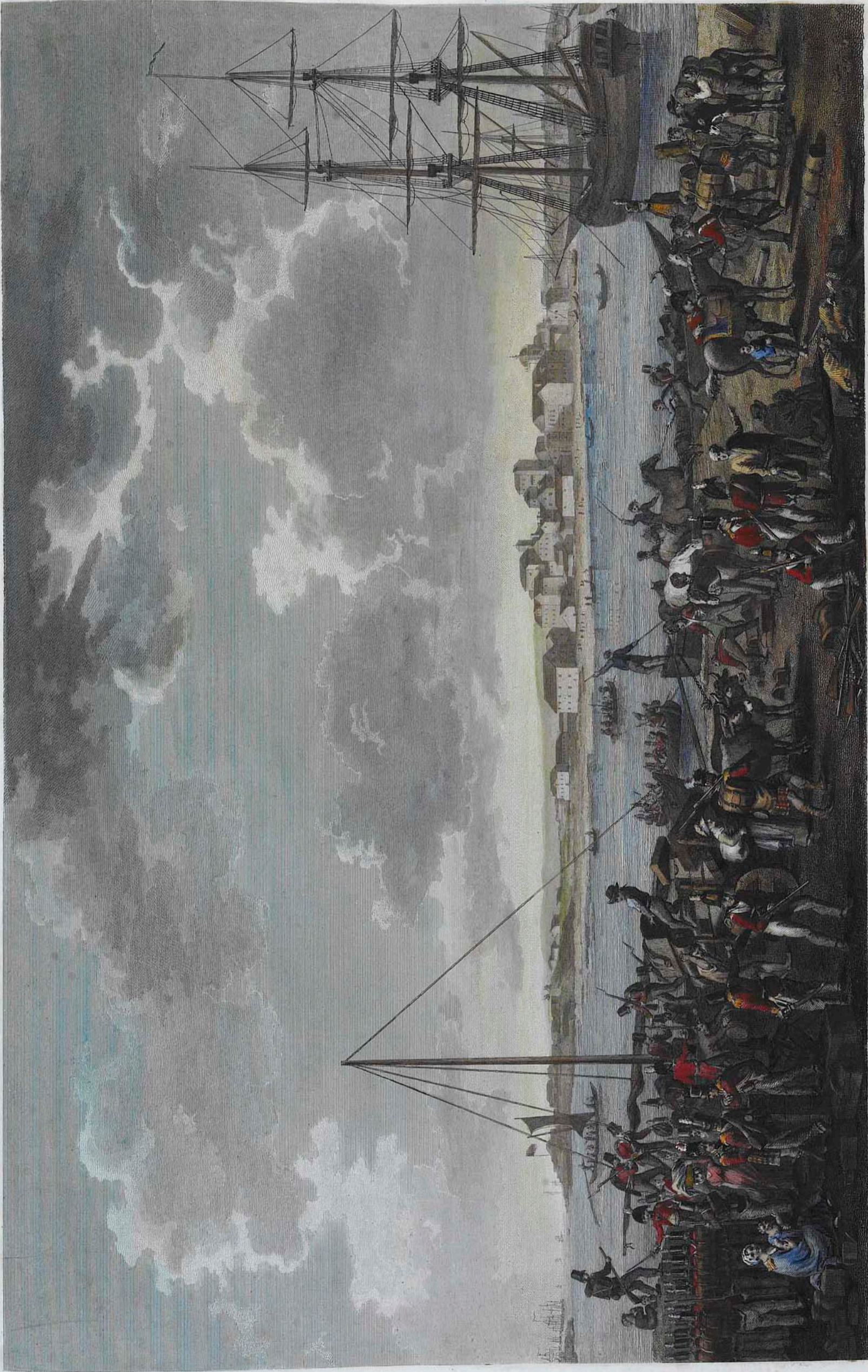
infatuated Charles the Fourth had the fatal weakness to permit French troops to cross the Spanish territory for the purpose of invading Portugal. He did more, he added some of his own, and Europe saw with astonishment a father leagued with a stranger, making war upon his own child, for the purpose of driving her and her husband from their dominions.

The Prince Regent of Portugal however, still faithful to his engagements, had, by a public declaration, announced to his subjects and all the European courts, his adhesion to the Continental System. Already had all British subjects in Portugal received orders to quit the country within a month, together with the whole of their property; already had the British Minister left the capital. But still the work of arming and victualling the Portuguese fleet was carried on with the greatest vigour; the Prince continued actively engaged in preparations for his departure, and his army concentrated itself around the capital, in order to cover it in case of emergency. This state of things lasted till the middle of November. The Emperor Napoleon, imagining probably that this talk of quitting Europe was but an empty menace, or that at all events it was in his power, by a prompt movement, to prevent it, had ordered his troops to march with all possible rapidity. He was obeyed, and on the 5th of November, the French Army entered Portugal, on the side of Castello Branco, by the right bank of the Tagus. Two corps of Spaniards penetrated at the same time, one into the Alemtejo, to the south of the Tagus; the other, crossing the Minho, reached the northern provinces.

As soon as this intelligence reached Lisbon, the Prince put in execution the design to which he had pledged himself, and, on the 27th of November, embarked on board his fleet with his family and court, after having named a provisional government to transact the business of the state during his absence, and ordered all his subjects, without exception, to receive and entertain the French and Spanish troops, not as enemies and aggressors, but as friends and allies. Contrary winds detained the fleet in port till Sunday the 29th, when it weighed, passed the bar, and was soon out of sight. It had no time to lose, for, on Monday the 30th, the French Army appeared at break of day at the gates of Lisbon. The rapidity of its march is not to be conceived; neither the rigour of the season, the rain which had fallen in ceaseless torrents, the ruggedness of the mountains nor the badness of the roads, nothing could impede it. Mountains, rivers, torrents, woods, forests, all were passed and every obstacle overcome by an army without magazines and almost without an interval of rest. Officers and privates were allowed but six hours daily for repose, and this divided into four halts of an hour and an half each. Chesnuts, acorns, wild fruits and some coarse provisions, found by chance in a few scattered cottages dispersed through their line of march, were their only food, so that they arrived in the most wretched condition possible, without shoes and stockings, and almost without cloaths, sinking through fatigue and abstinence, and looking rather like the miserable survivors of a shipwreck than the soldiers of a victorious army come to take possession of a Kingdom.

Devoted to the commands of their Prince, the Portuguese received them as friends, but the object of their invasion was frustrated. The Prince and his family were gone! Then it was, and for the first time, that fortune mocked the hopes and baffled the projects of that extraordinary man, who, for a period of twelve years, governed France with an *éclat* and an authority unknown since the days of Charlemagne, and whom our eyes have just witnessed, hurled, by his own folly, from a throne which erst had towered above all others, as if to give the world a new proof of the instability of human grandeur, of the vanity of genius when blinded by passion, and of the danger which attends talents the most rare, when prudence and moderation cease to guide them.

The plate represents the embarkation of the Royal Family, which took place on the 27th of November, 1807, at 11 in the morning, from the quay of the Square of Belem. On the left are seen the Royal Yachts waiting to convey the august personages on board the fleet, part of which appears in the distance. In the centre and in front stands the Prince Regent, who, having already alighted from his carriage, is addressing his last farewell to his subjects of all classes who crowd around him; is pouring into their dejected bosoms his paternal consolations, and animating their sinking courage by hopes which at that moment perhaps were strangers to his own breast. On his right, the Queen, his august mother, laden with years and infirmities, is constrained, at the age of 73, to abandon her Kingdom, her capital, her palace, the tomb of her ancestors, and the cradle of her children, to brave the storms of the Atlantic, and seek in another hemisphere, the repose and liberty of which a blind ambition would seek to deprive her. Her Majesty is represented at the moment of alighting from her carriage to enter a sedan chair in which she is to be carried on board one of the Yachts. The wife, the children, the aunts of the Prince occupy the other carriages. The quay is covered with packages, cases, trunks and bales which are to be conveyed on board the fleet. In the back ground appears the Tower of Belem, which guards the entrance of the port of Lisbon.



THE LANDING OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT MONDEGO BAY.

The Cape Battalion, Major-General B. N. is whom, was equipped the Naval Command of the Expedition this Point is respectfully inscribed by his most obedient humble Servant J. L. E. Engraver.

Printed and Published by W. G. & C. at the Office of the Admiralty and Navy Office, Whitehall, London.





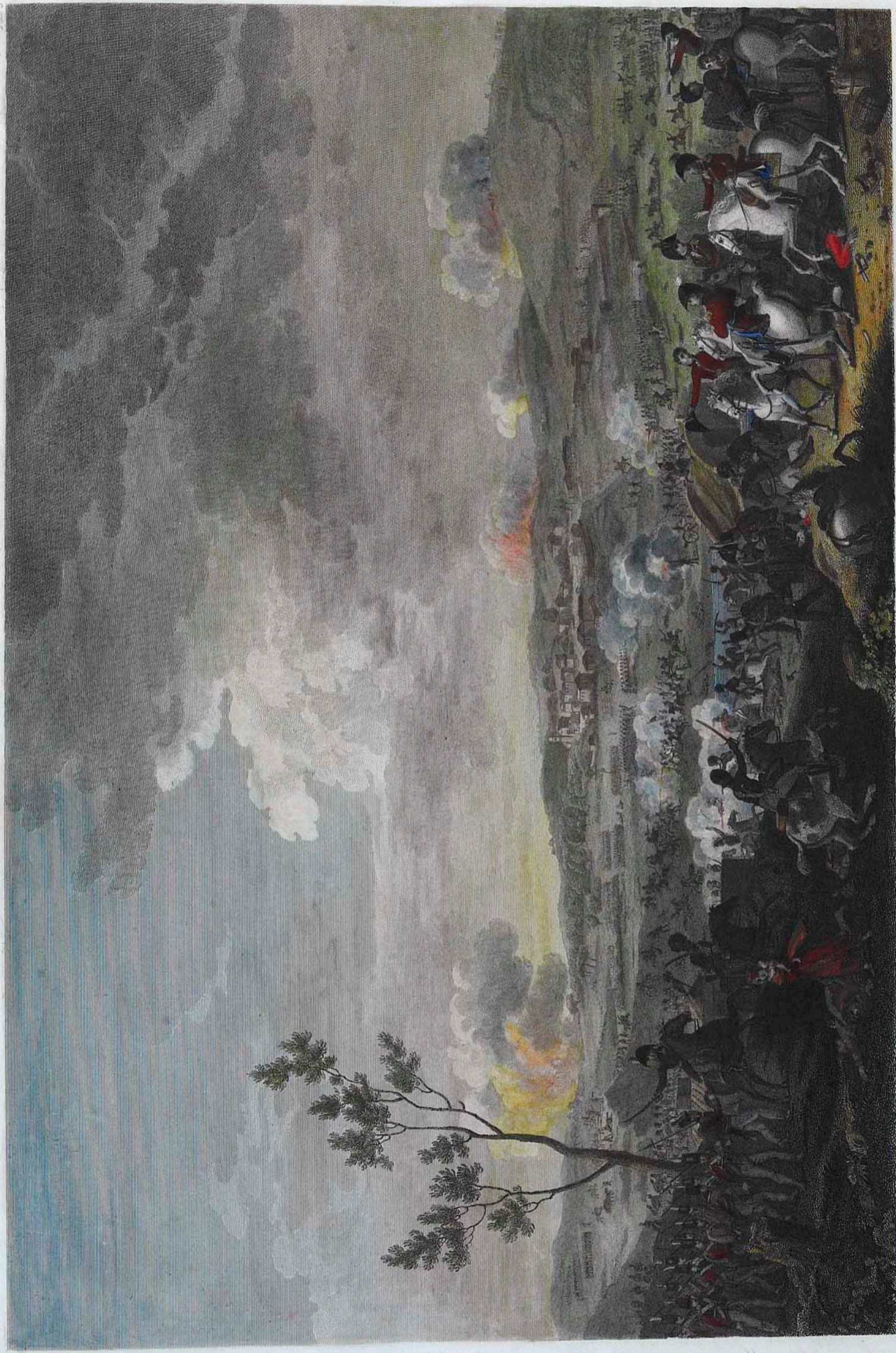
Engraved by H.L. Fagan.

THE ATTACK ON THE FRENCH CORPS COMMANDED BY GEN^L LABORDE, ON THE 17TH OF AUG^T 1808.

Respectfully Dedicated to Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer K.B. Second in command of the Army, by his most obed^t hum^l Serv^t H.L. Fagan.

London: Pub^d by J. & J. Hatchard, 1810. For the Engraver by Mess^{rs} Debrett & Co. 11, Colman-st^{reet}.





Engraved by G. B. S. 1795

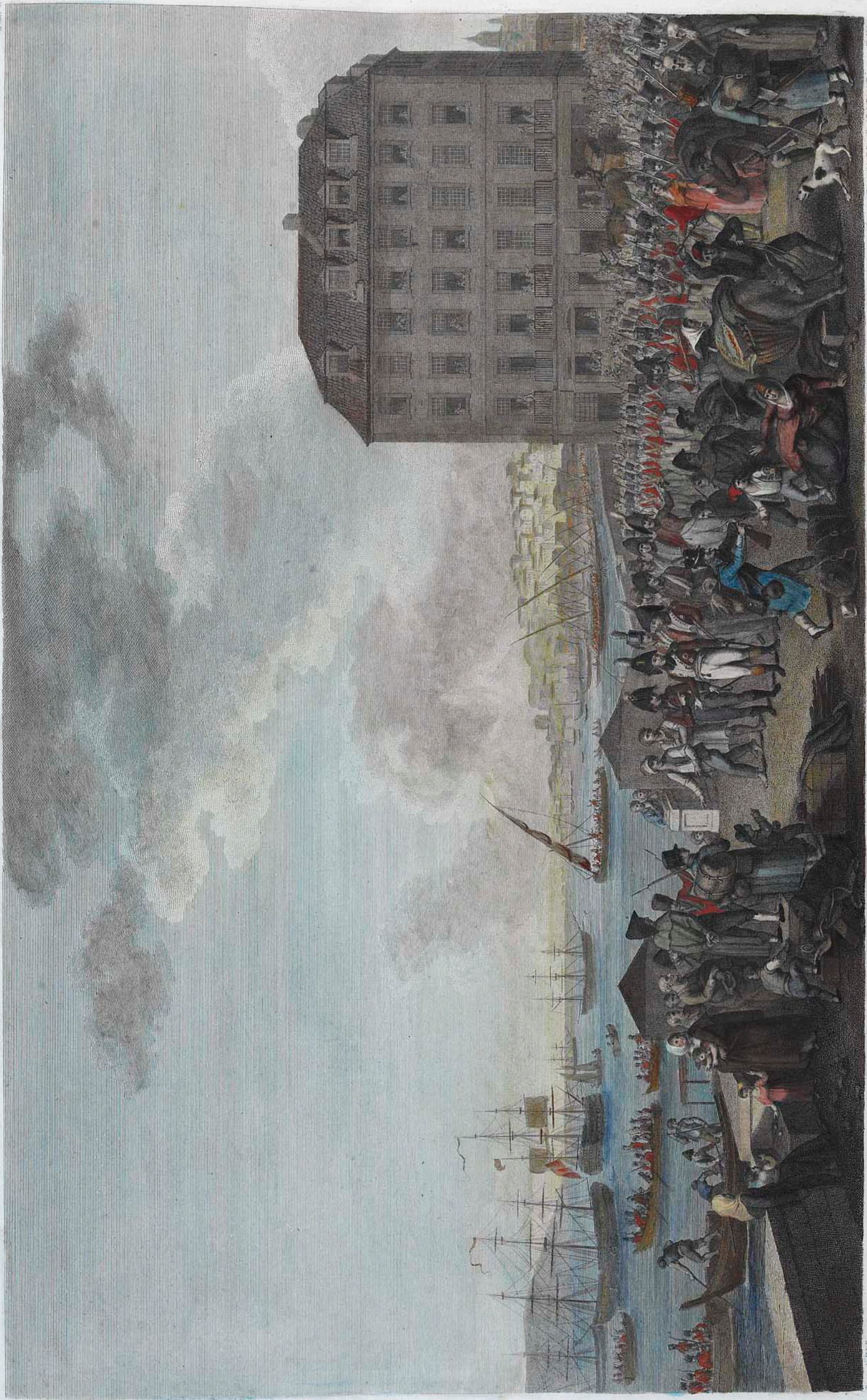
BATTLE OF VIMIERO.

To Major-General Fane his Plate is respectfully Inscribed by his most Obedient humble Servants, W. J. G. & Co. Engravers.

Printed and Sold by W. J. G. & Co. in Pall Mall, London.

Drawn by H. L. G. 1795





THE EMBARKATION OF GEN^l JUNOT AFTER THE CONVENTION OF CINTRA AT QUAI SODRE.

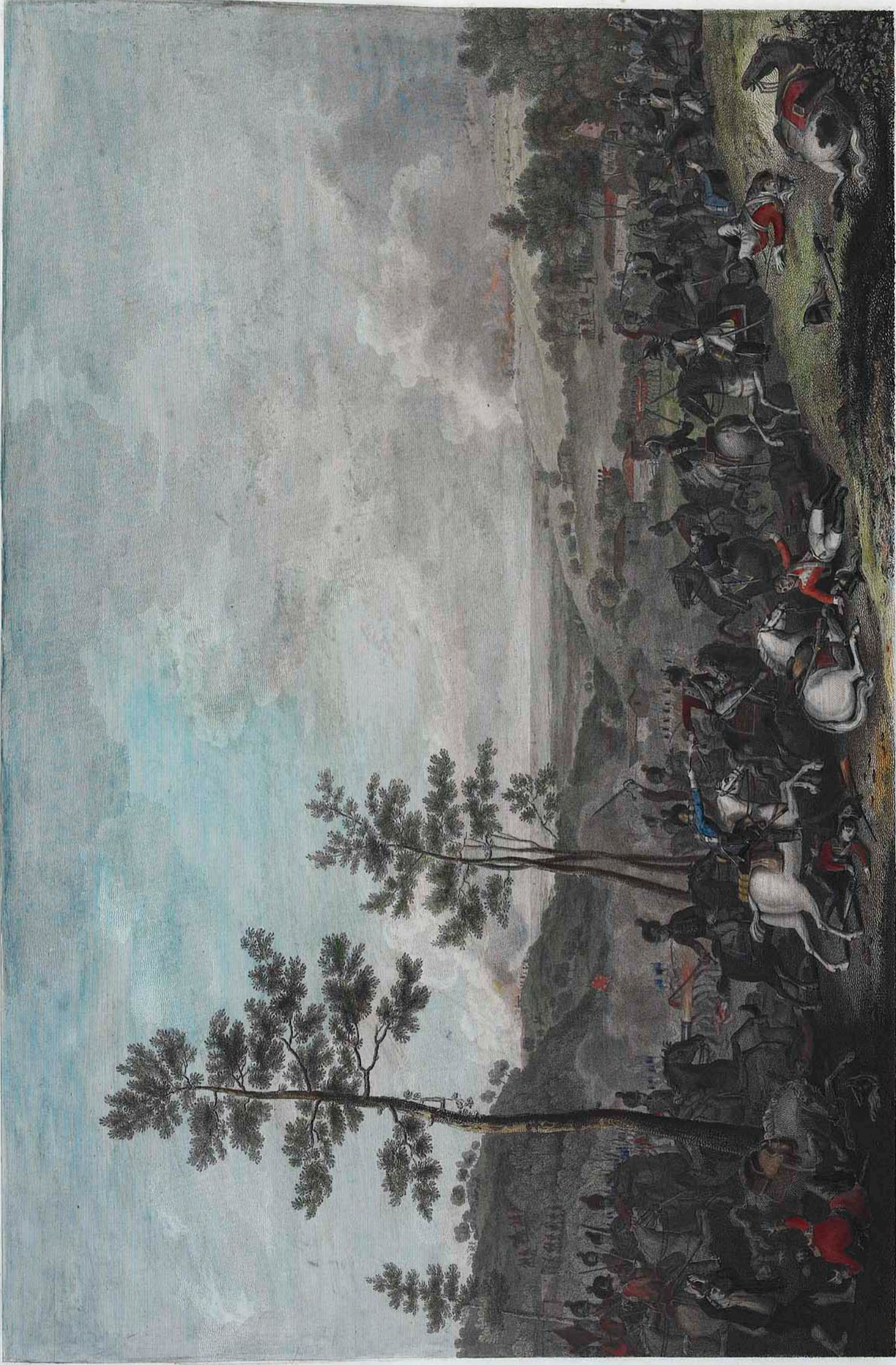
To Lieutenant General Sir W. Carr Brossford K^t B. Field Marshal in the Service of Portugal this Plate is respectfully Dedicated by his most obed^t hum^l Serv^t H. P. Briggs.

London: Pub^d & Sold by the Proprietors, G. & J. Colnaghi & Co. at the Strand.

Drawn by H. L. Esquivel

Engraved by F. Bartolozzi & A. E. M. D. in the Strand



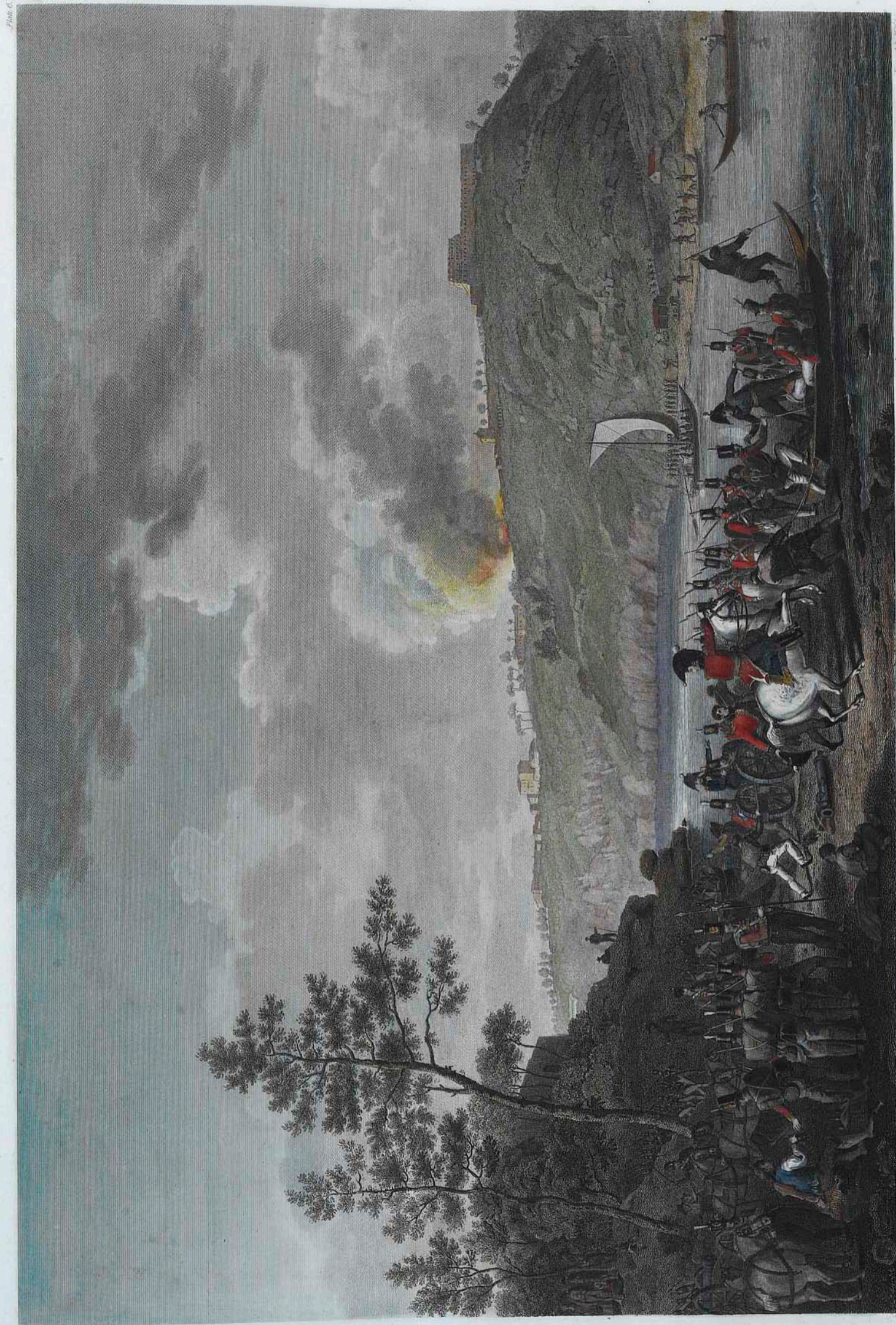


THE ATTACK ON THE STRONG FORT OF GRIJO, ON THE 11TH OF MAY 1809.

Respectfully Dedicated to Major General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart B. B. by his most obed. Serv. W. B. Smith Engraver.

London: Printed and Sold by Messrs. G. and J. Robinson, in Pall Mall, 1809.





Engraved by W. G. W. G.

PASSAGE OF THE DOURO,

by the Division under the Command of Lt. Genl. the Hon. Edward Poyntz
To Lt. Genl. the Hon. Edward Poyntz this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his most obedient humble Servants H. L. B. Esq.

Printed by W. G. W. G. at the Press of the Proprietor, No. 10, Pall Mall East.



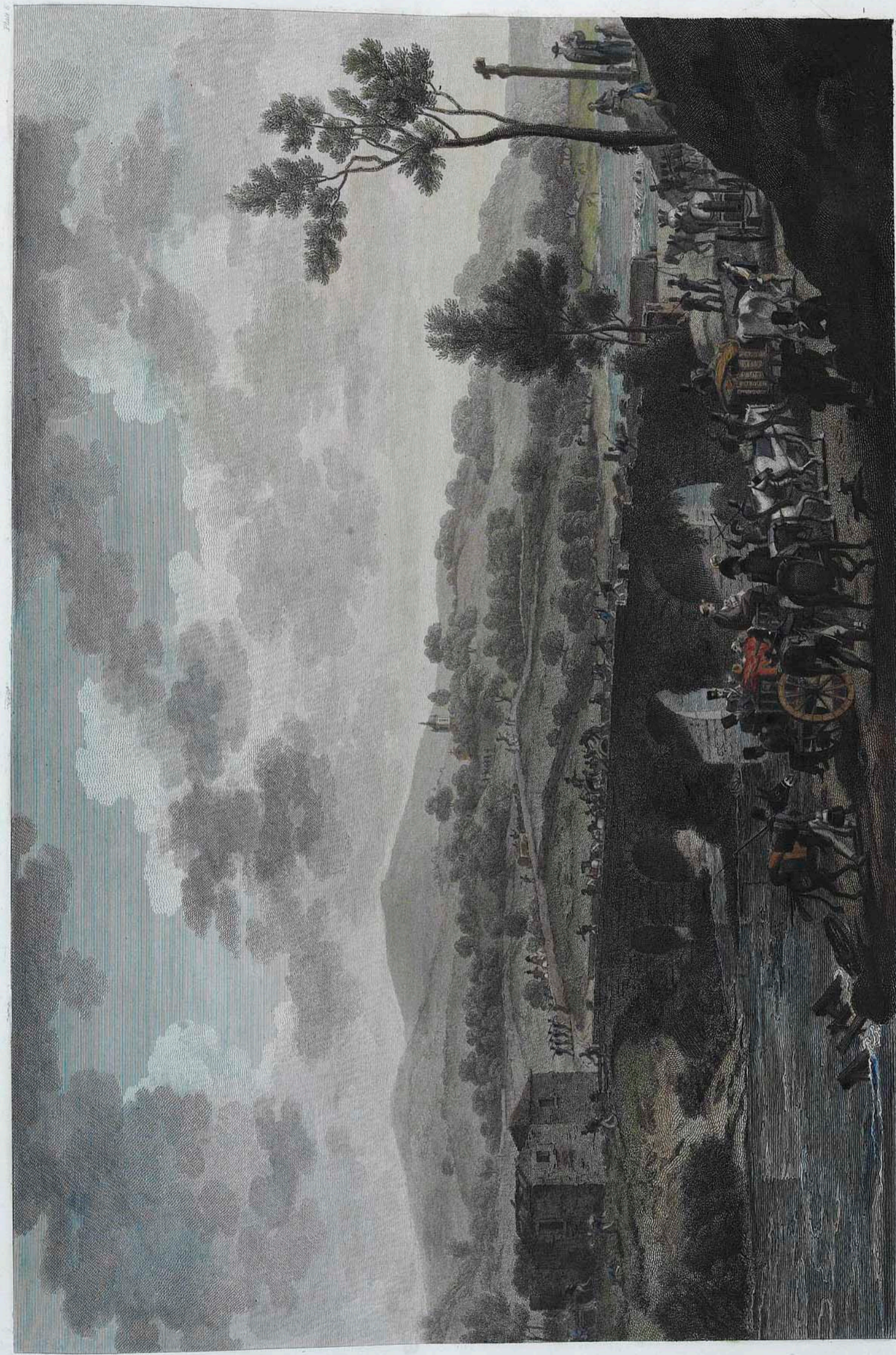


PASSAGE OF THE DOURO,

by the Division under the Command of Lt. Genl. Sir John Murray

To Lt. General Sir John Murray, his Plate is respectfully inscribed by his most obedient humble Servant, H. P. Currier.

Printed and Sold by W. Currier, No. 15, N. York Street, N. York.



Engraved by R. L. D. P.

Engraved by R. L. D. P.

BRIDGE OF NODIN,

where the French are represented throwing the last of their Cannon into the river. Daye.

To Major General Murray-Dunster. Master General of the Army, this Plate is inscribed by his most Obedient humble Servant, H. P. B. B. B.

London, Printed and Sold by the Proprietors, at the Theatre Royal, Pall Mall, 1781.





Drawn by H. K. Brique.

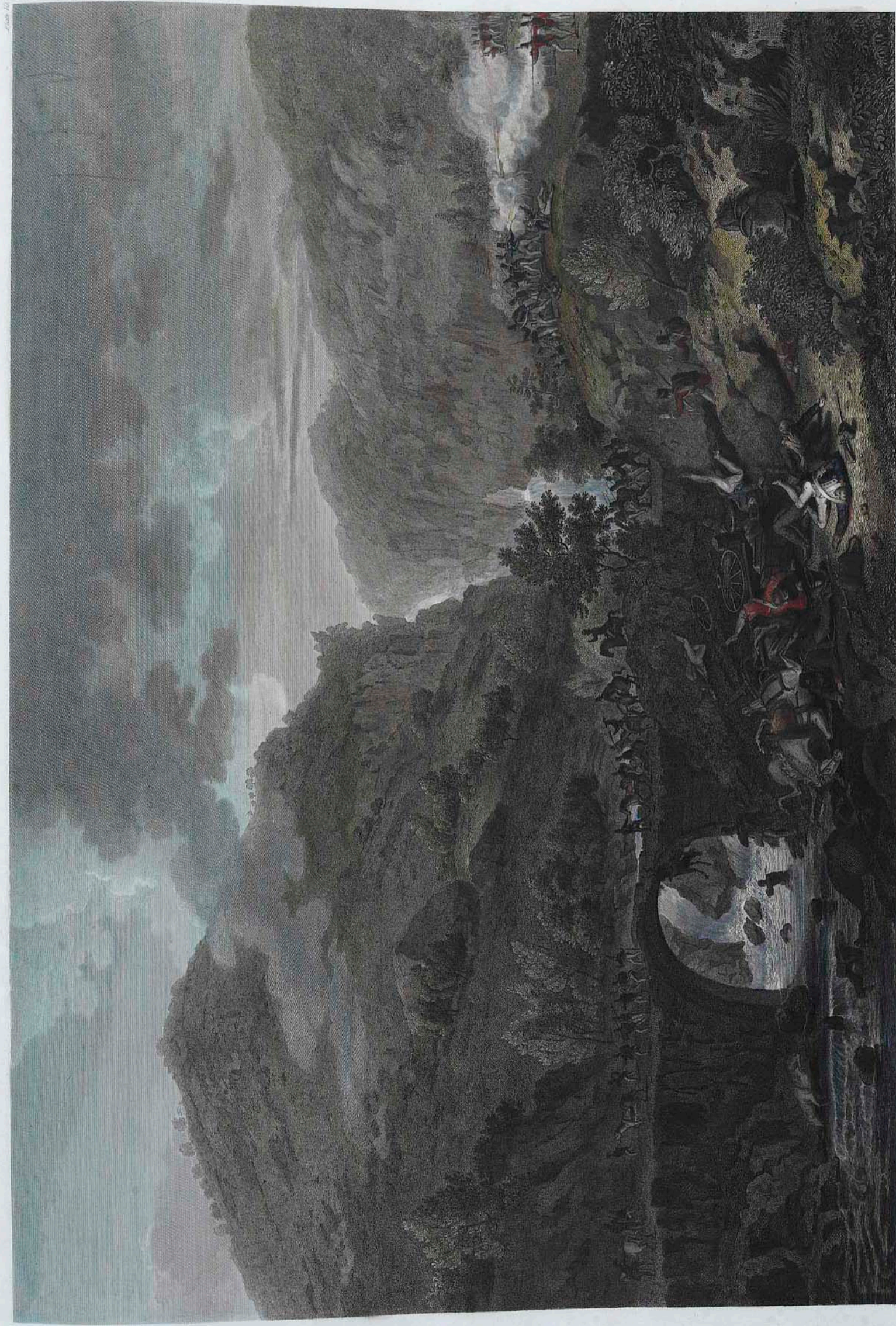
Engraved by Fisher.

THE ATTACK OF THE REAR GUARD OF THE FRENCH AT SAIAMONDE.

To Lieut. General Sir John Coote, Bart. H. B. this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his most obedient Servant, H. K. Brique.

London: Printed by W. Woodcut, in the Strand, 1796.





Engraved by Zuber

Painted by H. J. Schuch

THE BRIDGE OF SALTADOR.

where the pursuit after the success at Salamanca terminated.

To Major General Henry Frick Campbell, the Plan is inscribed by his most obedient humble Servant, A. D. Croquis.

London: Published by J. G. Colburn, at the Strand, 1812.





Engraved by H.L. Esdaile.

Engraved by G. Cooke.

A VIEW OF THE BRIDGE OF MISERERE, ABOUT THREE LEAGUES FROM SALAMONDE.

The French are here seen worn down with fatigue, resting towards the Spanish frontier.

To Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, K.B. His Place is respectfully Dedicated by his most obedient humble Servant, H.L. Esdaile.

London: Published and Sold by G. Cooke, Strand, in the Year 1808.





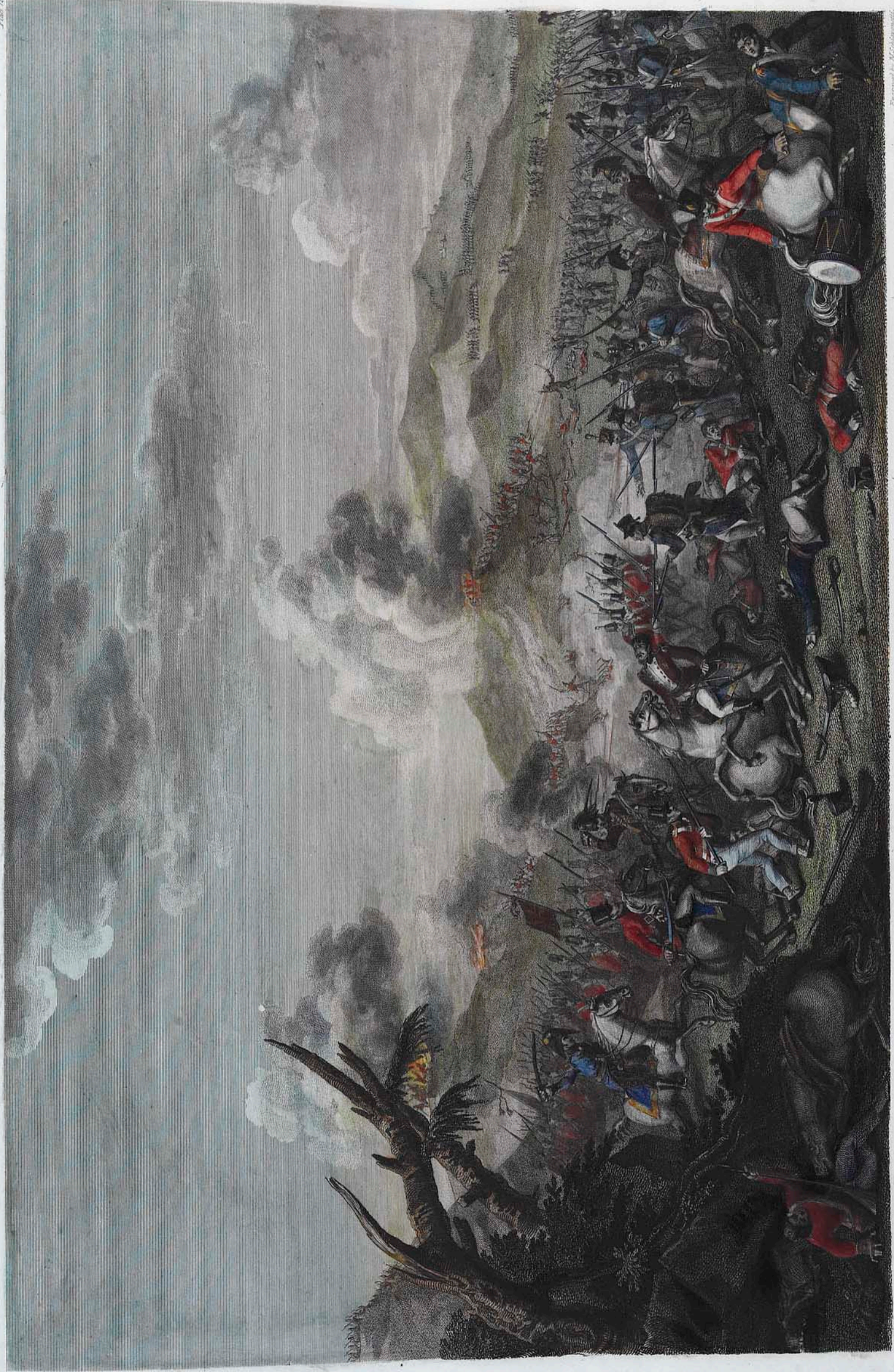
Engraved by J. Smith

THE BATTLE OF TALAVERA

To the Generals & other Officers & to the Army at large who that day fought & conquered under the command of General Sir Arthur Wellesley now the Marquis of Wellington &c &c
 This Plate is with enthusiastic admiration inscribed by their most obedient humble Servant, H. L. P. Cooke.

London: Printed and Sold by J. Smith, Strand, 1810.

Printed by H. L. P. Cooke



Engraved by H. L. E. Cooper.

Engraved by H. L. E. Cooper.

THE BATTLE OF BUSSACO

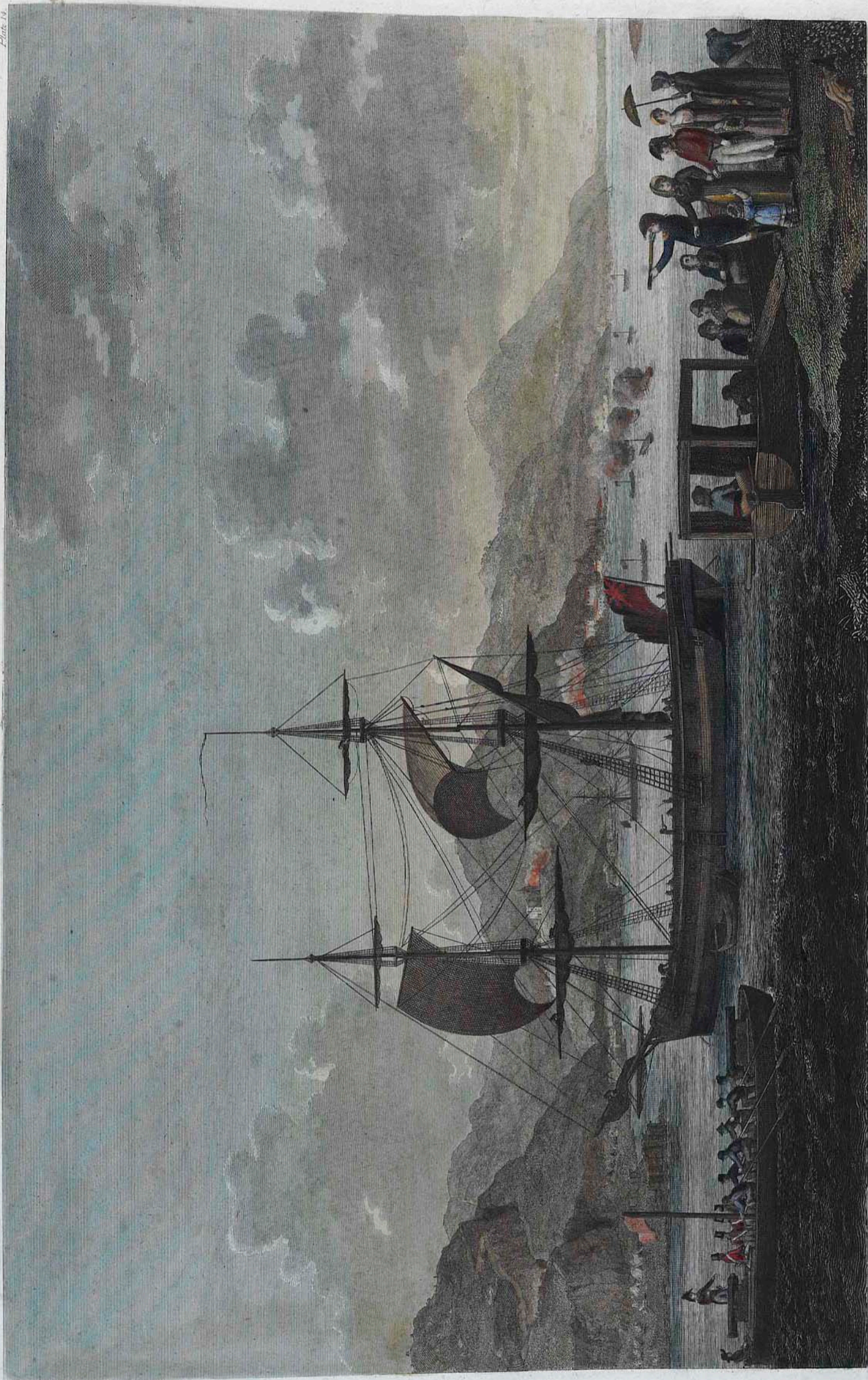
in which Genl. Simon was taken Prisoner.

To the Portuguese Army who in that memorable Day gave a decided proof of their Valour & Discipline this Plate is respectfully Dedicated by their most obed. hum. Serv. H. L. E. Cooper.

London: Pub. by J. & A. Arch, 1813. for the Proprietors by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co. 178, Colnaghi St.



Plate N



A VIEW TAKEN ON THE TAGUS NEAR VILLA FRANCA WHICH SHOWS A PART OF THE BRITISH LINES.

Printed for the Proprietors by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co.

Proof

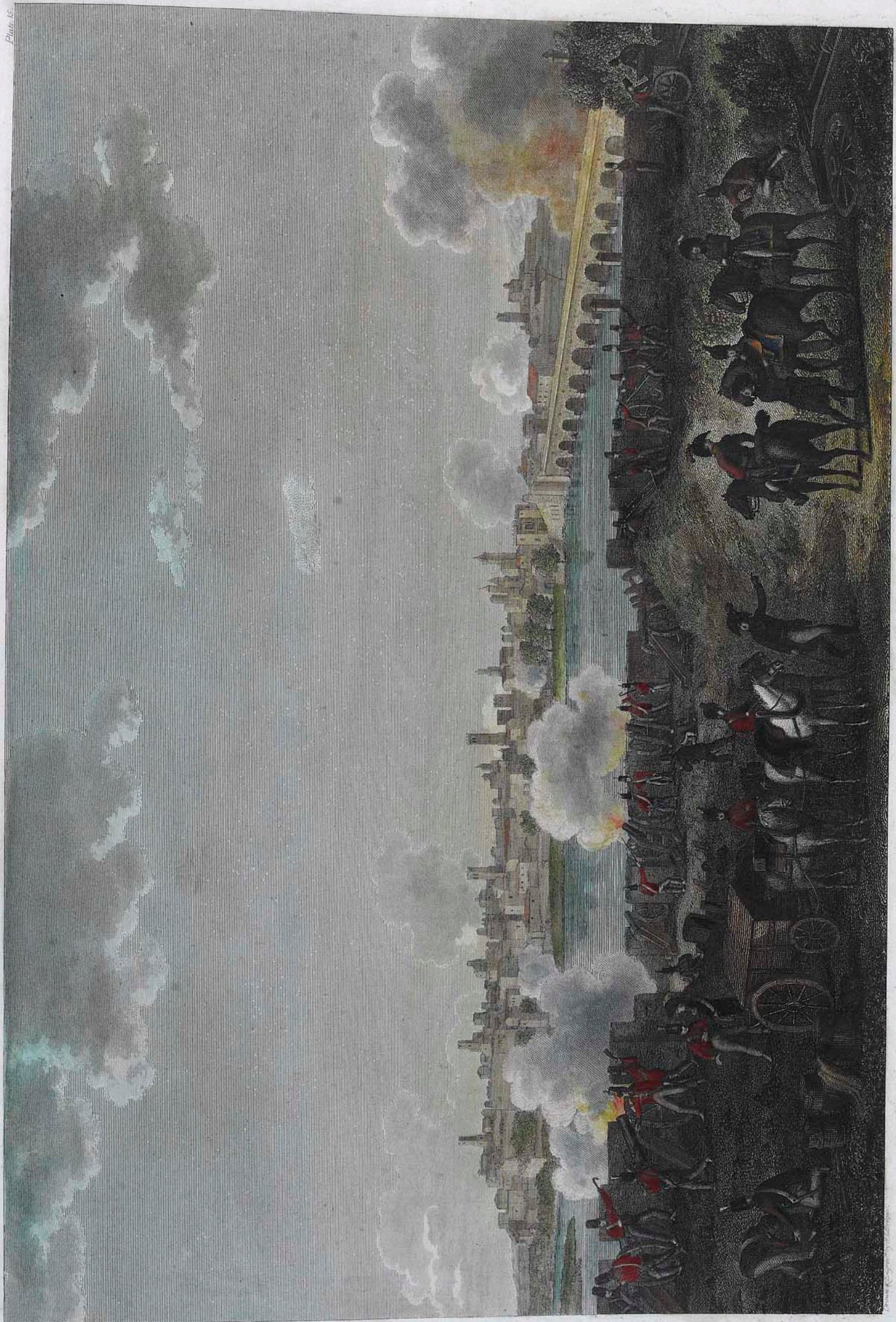
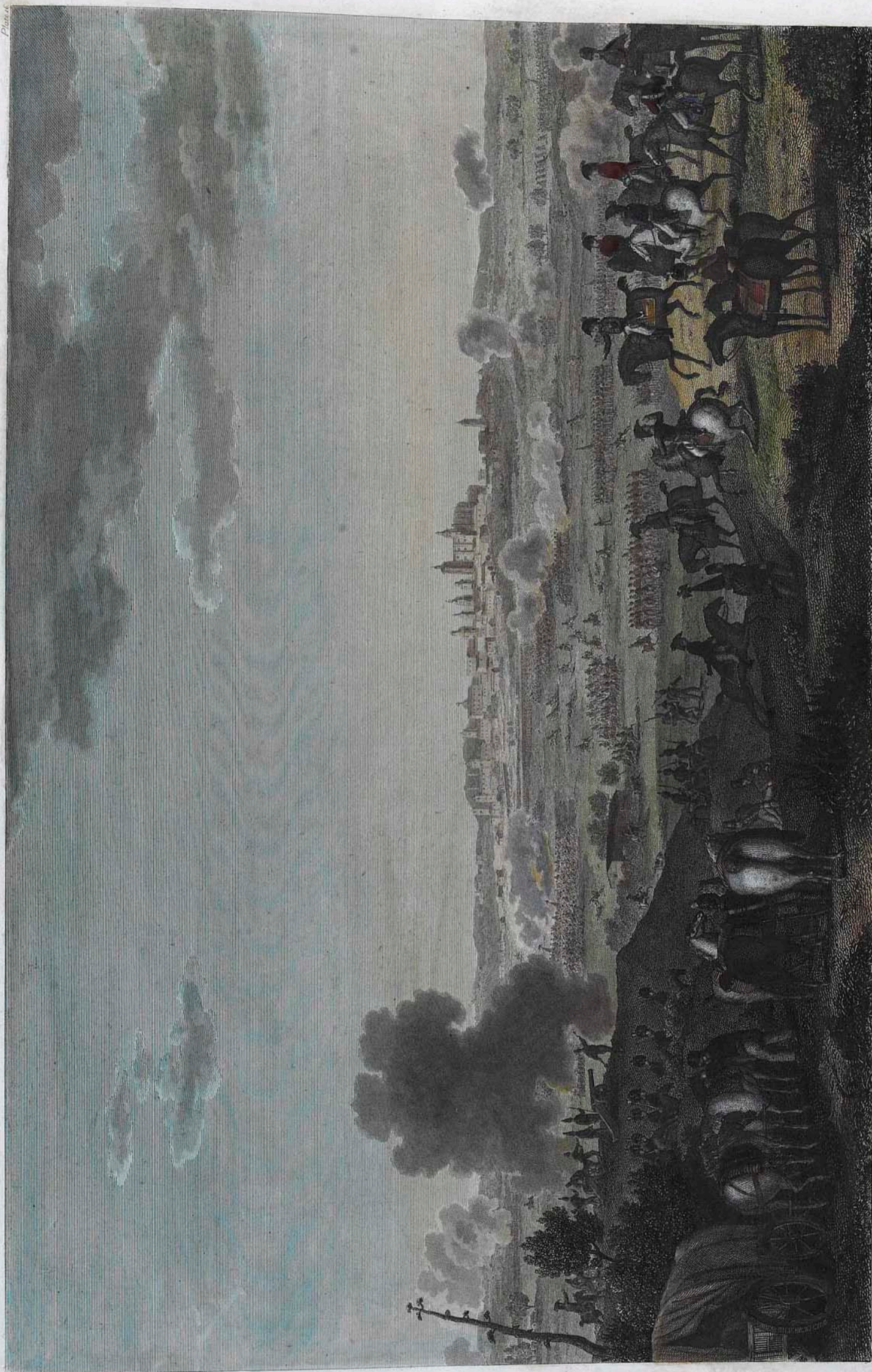


Plate 15

THE SIEGE OF BADAJOS.

Painted by M. G. S. for the Proprietors by M. G. S. & Co.

Proof



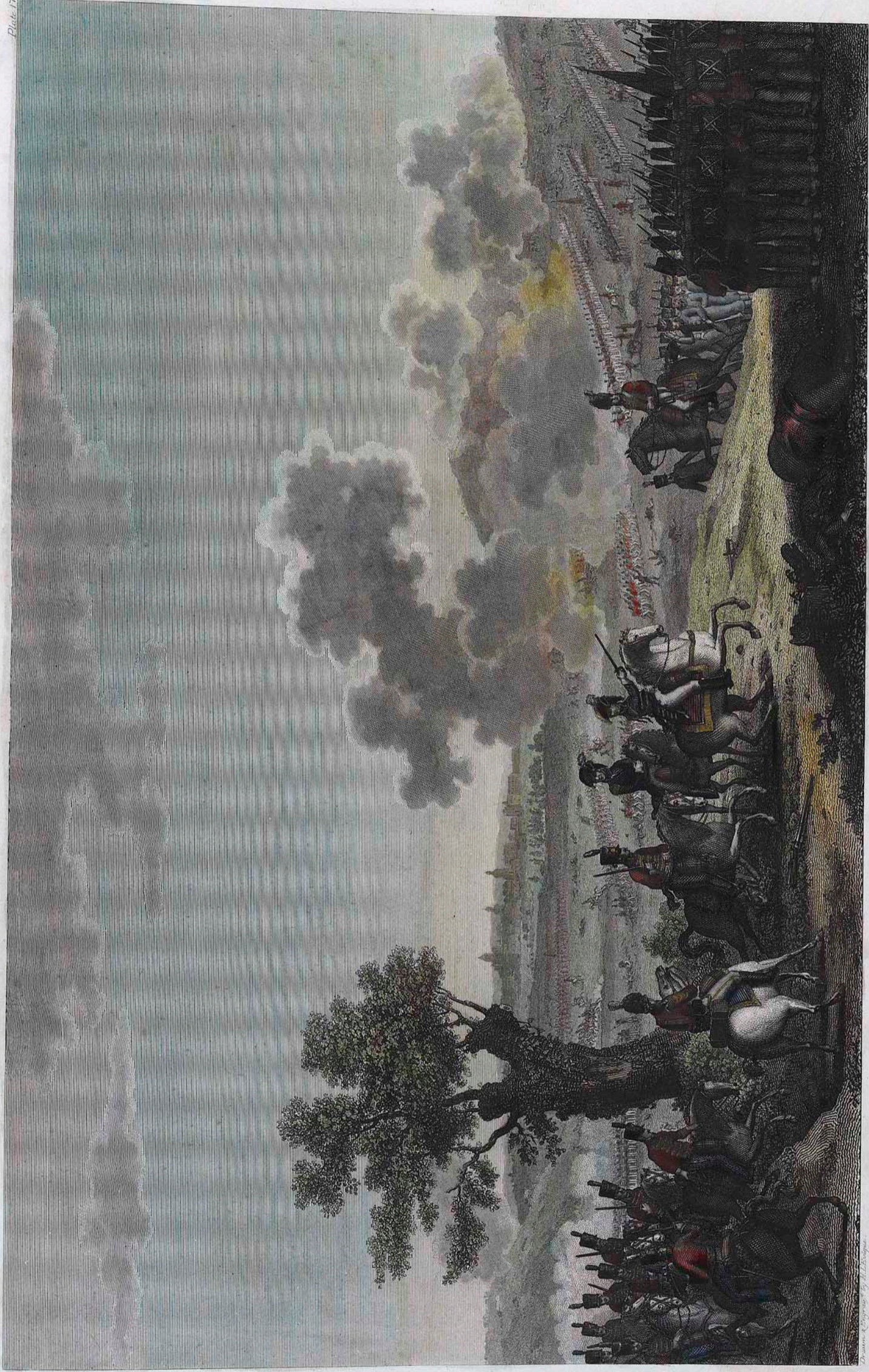
Engraved by H. Thompson

THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

Painted for the Engraver by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co.

Proof

Plate 10



THE BATTLE OF VICTORIA.

Painted for the Proprietors by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co.

Proof





Engraved by F. Barbilozzi.

DEPARTURE OF HIS R.H. THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL FOR THE BRAVIAS.

The 27th November 1807.

Drawn by H. B. ...



SKETCH OF THE ACTION

near the

VIGIA de la BARROSA

MARCH 5th 1811.

by the
Quarter Master General's Dep.



- REMARKS**
- British Troops/Infantry
 - British Lighters
 - Spanish Troops
 - British Artillery
 - Rifle Corps & Portuguese
 - French Troops advancing
 - D^r retreating & during the action

Scale of 2000 yards



Castillo de Santi PETRI



