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THE  
**ORIGINAL JOURNALS**  
OF THE  
CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA  
OF FIELD-MARSHAL *9125*  
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

TO WHICH IS ADDED  
AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE STATE PAPERS.

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*CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL, 1808.*

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EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS,  
BY  
THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY CHRONICLE.

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# ORIGINAL JOURNAL

OF THE

## FIRST CAMPAIGN IN THE PENINSULA.

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### *CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL, 1808.*

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*July 12th, 1808.*—THIS day, July 12th, Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the forces under his command, amounting to about nine thousand men, sailed from Cork.—The Commander of the Forces remained in company with the fleet only till he had seen it clear of the coast, when in obedience to his official instructions, he left the fleet, and made all sail in a fast-sailing vessel for Coruna.

As this Journal is written with the intent of publication, it is necessary to mention that it follows the person and staff of Sir Arthur Wellesley; and relates in full, and in detail, only what is transacted at head-quarters. Whatever part of the service is executed by divisions or detachments remote from the person of the Commander of the Forces is not, therefore, related, till the receipt of the official report at head-quarters brings it into contact with the person and staff of Sir A. Wellesley. It then becomes a part of the main action, and is narrated as belonging to it.

Whilst the Commander of the Forces was on his voyage to Coruna, it was a natural employment of the staff, and more particularly of Sir Arthur himself, to endeavour to obtain some distinct knowledge of those affairs in Portugal and Spain, which had afforded the occasion of the present expedition, and which would form the state of circumstances that would in good part regulate its operations. The Government at home had well supplied him with all the information hitherto received; and the Spanish journals, being already in the hands of the Patriots, afforded

him the resolutions, proclamations, and addresses of their Juntas. It was not difficult, from these materials, to collect a very accurate notion of the present actual state of Portugal and Spain.

In the state of things which preceded the French Revolution, Europe, according to the system of the balance of power, was distributed into Primary and Secondary States. The Primary States, such as England, Spain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, were those which were regarded as sufficient to the maintenance of their own independence, whilst the Secondary States, too weak to defend themselves, procured the same safety by associating themselves with one or other of those greater powers, with which local contiguity, or the community of interests with respect to the object of jealousy, connected them.— Thus the greater powers, England, France, Prussia, and Austria, became what has been defined the natural allies of the Secondary States, Portugal, Holland, Italy, and the Free States of Germany. Portugal, from the community of her relations with us against Spain and the House of Bourbon, fell to the lot of England. Hence our early connection with the house of Braganza. The commerce of the two kingdoms soon followed in the track of their political relations; and the Methuen treaty, always memorable for settling the commercial intercourse of two nations in perpetuity, by two articles, and in less than ten lines, completed the union of the two people. It is to the praise of the Prince Regent of Portugal, that he never seems to have forgotten his obligations and real interests; and in the doubtful times of the first success of the French Revolution, and afterwards in the temptation of the brilliant fortunes of France, he remained faithful to his ancient ally. The Emperor Napoleon, the inveterate enemy of England, regarded this attachment with that passionate malignity which belonged to his character; and as Portugal was within his reach, he very easily adopted the purpose of transferring to Portugal that vengeance from which England was secure. It was his main hope to subdue England by excluding her commerce from the Continental market. But the open ports of Portugal, Lisbon and Oporto, opposed this design; and as far as respected Portugal, and even in good part, by connivance, even Spain, rendered his Berlin and Milan Decrees a nugatory threat. Hence a political reason concurred with a personal feeling to fill up the measure of his hatred towards the Prince of the Brazils. He waited only for the opportunity to satisfy it. The subjugation of the Continent in the battles of Austerlitz and Friedland afforded it. Accordingly, having no longer any power to fear, and deeming himself the un-

controuled master of the Continent, he instructed the French Minister to require of the Prince of Brazil, that the Portuguese ports should be shut against the English; that he should detain all Englishmen at that time residing in Portugal, and that he should confiscate, without any exception, all English property found in Portugal, or in any of its ports. The Prince Regent replied to these demands by a ready obedience, excusable only by the insufficiency of his means of defence. He shut the ports against England, and though he declined, as contrary to national law, to seize the persons and property of Englishmen, he commanded them to sell their property and to leave his kingdom. Modern history does not afford an example of the insulting tyranny on the one hand, and of the weak and credulous obedience on the other, of the two Courts of Lisbon and the Tuileries at this period.

The Emperor Napoleon, however, was not to be thus eluded. He was not to be satisfied even with the most servile submission of Portugal where his new interests required him to possess her in full domain. Portugal was a part of that peninsula to the conquest of which his ambition was now stretching in full career. Portugal was necessary to his designs upon Spain. Portugal was a bribe solicited of him by one of the most useful of his present instruments\*. In reply, therefore, to the eager servitude of the Prince Regent, Buonaparte, according to the faith which he has always observed, concluded a treaty between himself and the court of Spain, by which the two sovereigns bound themselves to assist each other in the conquest and partition of Portugal. This treaty was signed at Fontainebleau, October the 27th, 1807, and stipulated in substance, that Portugal, with the least possible delay, should be partitioned between France and Spain. That (the whole kingdom consisting of six provinces, *Tras os Montes, Entre Minho y Duero, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarva*) the province of *Entre Minho y Duero*, with the city of *Oporto*, should be erected into a kingdom, to be termed the Northern Lusitania, and should be given to the king of Etruria. That the provinces of *Alentejo* and *Algarva* should be given to the Prince of Peace. That the other provinces should be kept in sequestration till a general peace, upon which, if they should be assigned to the House of Braganza in exchange for *Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other English colonies*, the princes of that House should hold them in homage under the King of

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\* The Prince of Peace.

Spain. And finally, the two high contracting parties should mutually agree upon an equal partition of all the islands, colonies, and other transmarine possessions of Portugal. This treaty was accompanied by a Secret Convention dated the same day, by which it was agreed that a French army, of 26,000 men, should immediately enter Spain, and thence march direct upon Lisbon.

It was still however useful to practice upon the credulity of the Prince Regent. Accordingly, pursuing the same course of dissimulation, the French cabinet again proposed certain terms as the conditions of its moderation and alliance. These terms were the three following:—1st, a contribution of four millions of crusades. 2dly, the possession of the Portuguese fleet. And 3dly, the shutting of the Portuguese ports against the English. The Prince Regent, with a very pardonable weakness, suffered his cabinet to persuade him to listen to these terms; and accordingly, on the 22d of October 1807, issued a proclamation, in which he expressed himself to have united to the cause of the Continent. France, disappointed in his compliance, but determined not to be so eluded, now made another demand; and in compliance with it, on the 8th of November, a second proclamation was issued, by which the Prince Regent sequestered all British property. Lord Strangford, the British resident at the Court of Lisbon, remonstrated in due form against these proceedings, then demanded his passports, and joined the British fleet off the harbour.

In the mean time, the French Emperor, with a total neglect of his pending treaty of compromise, had ordered his army to march for Portugal, and on the 17th of the month (November 1807) it had reached the frontiers. On the following day it passed them. The Prince Regent at length awoke to a due sense of his extreme danger. On the 27th Lord Strangford was hastily sent for, and an immediate treaty signed between England and Portugal. On the 28th all the due preparations were concluded; and on the following day the Portuguese fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line and four frigates, and having the Royal Family on board, weighed anchor from the Tagus, the French army having already reached the hills in the vicinity of Lisbon, and being spectators of their departure.

The annals of modern history have never presented a more imposing spectacle than what was now exhibited on the Portuguese theatre. On the hills were seen the tents and brightening arms of an enemy, whose ambition and success had overwhelmed all the nations of Europe. In the river was seen the embarkation and departure of a *whole state*; of the complete corporation, and

body politic of the kingdom; the monarch, the patriarch, the judges; all the most splendid and virtuous of the nobility, and so great a portion of the people as the possible means of escape could contain. The station and function occupied by England in this great lesson and moral example of human life, was truly great and worthy of her. She appeared in her fleet as the last refuge and asylum of oppressed nations. She was present to snatch a prince and people from servitude and oppression. She was present to snatch the sacred palladium of religion and independence from the hostile sword and flame which were already gathering around them, and to conduct and to convoy them into another world. Such was the evident blessing of Heaven on the comparative virtue and religion of the people and Sovereign of England.

On the day previous to the departure of the Prince Regent, a royal proclamation was issued, in which the Prince assigned the reasons of his embarkation. He had exhausted his royal treasury; he had shut up his ports; he had sequestered the property of British subjects; he had ordered the detention of their persons; but the French army had still continued to advance on the capital, and was already within a few hours march of Lisbon. To prevent the effusion of blood, therefore, in a useless defence, "We have adopted the resolution of quitting the kingdom, and appointing a regency to administer its government during our royal absence."

The Portuguese fleet was scarcely out of sight, before that part of the English squadron, which did not accompany the Prince Regent, resumed the blockade of Lisbon, and almost in the same moment that of the whole coast of Portugal. The French army entered Lisbon on the same day on which the Prince Regent departed. The famine, however, in consequence of the English blockade, rose to such a height, that the French general, with the usual policy of his nation, suffered the regency to continue in their functions, and thus to bear the imputation of the present calamity. Affairs continued in this situation till the first of February, 1808, when General Junot published the Imperial Decree, by which the Prince Regent was declared to have renounced all his rights and sovereignty over Portugal, and the government of that country thereafter vested in Junot himself as general in chief. Junot accordingly assumed the supreme administration of affairs.

The kingdom now became a scene of rapine and military execution. All the gold and plate of the churches and convents

was ordered to the mint within fourteen days. All the archbishops, bishops, and superiors of religious orders, were required to pay in two thirds of their annual income. All householders of the city of Lisbon were ordered to make a similar payment of one half of their annual rent. Every one was to pay over again the amount of the taxes he paid to Government. The next act of the French general was to confirm his conquest by divesting the nation of all possible means of resistance. He accordingly marched off into France the greater part of the Portuguese army. The remainder were disarmed, and all use of arms by any Portuguese, for any purpose whatever, prohibited under pain of death.

The patience of the Portuguese was at length worn out. The general insurrection of the Spanish nation, in the beginning of June 1808, and the success which immediately attended it, were soon known in Portugal, and the same feelings immediately spread among a people as brave and certainly warmer in their passions than the Spaniards. Junot, who was not wanting in the due vigour to support his tyranny, anticipated the danger, and advanced in good courage to meet it. On the morning of June 11th (1808), he ordered the Spanish troops, who had accompanied his army to Lisbon, to assemble in the Great Square, whence they were to cross the Tagus on their march to Setuval. The troops obeyed, and found themselves in the instant surrounded by a French force of horse and foot, by whom they were compelled to ground arms, and were then seized and put in confinement on board the hulks in the river. He was not equally fortunate with the Spanish force which he had imprudently left behind him in Oporto. No sooner were these brave men acquainted with the events which were passing in Spain, and with the outrage upon their countrymen at Lisbon, than they seized the French governor of the city, delivered him into the custody of the Portuguese, and marched into their own country to join the patriots. The Portuguese availed themselves of this opportunity of deliverance, and restored their former governor, Luiz de Oliveira. This man, however, was a traitor, and instead of encouraging and directing the enthusiasm of the people, endeavoured to check it, and thus give time for the arrival of a French detachment. The festival of the Corpo de Deos, the chief holiday in the Portuguese calender, happened to fall at this time. The soldiers were ordered as usual to form a part in the procession, but from respect to the French were commanded not to carry their colours, because they bore the arms of Portugal. The officers would not parade without them, and in consequence only one company attended. This occasioned loud murmurs.

The governor in vain admonished them, that a French force, under General Loison, was approaching, and that their turbulence would be visited upon them by military execution. This advice was considered as a menace, and only excited the public indignation against him. On the following day, June 18th, he raised this indignation to the highest point by ordering carts to be sent off with provisions to the French detachment, which was to halt that night at Oliveira das Amayas, and to reach Oporto on the morrow. A subaltern officer, who saw the carts loading, exclaimed indignantly, that nothing but powder and ball ought to be sent to the French. Nothing more was needed to rouse the by-standers; they stopped the carts; a crowd collected, and the officers, hastening to the barracks, and assembling the soldiers, displayed the Portuguese flag, and riding to the Great Square, exclaimed long live the Prince Regent. The cry became universal; the arsenal was broken open, the populace took arms, and Oliveira and the French party were thrown into prison. Bernardino Freire, who had been governor of the province before the arrival of the French, now resumed the command in the prince's name; and the venerable bishop putting himself at the head of the patriots, was appointed president of a provisional council. This Junta, and their active president, employed themselves instantly in preparing means of defence against the expected attack of the enemy. They directed the enthusiasm of the people into a right channel. They opened a communication with an English ship of war which was off the bar; sent an agent to England, and concluded an alliance offensive and defensive with the Junta of Galicia; Galicia engaging herself to assist in liberating Portugal, and Portugal obliging herself, after accomplishing her own deliverance, to co-operate in expelling the French from every part of the Peninsula.

On the same day, the festival of the Corpo de Deos, the province of Algarva likewise rose against its oppressors. Junot had the imprudence to fix up an edict in all the towns, in which, after the usual abuse of the Spanish insurgents, he called upon the Portuguese to take arms, and to prepare to go forth against them. One of these proclamations had been fixed up in the little town of Olhao, a place about four English miles from the city of Faro. A Portuguese Colonel, Lopes de Souza, happened to be passing through the town on the day of the Corpo de Deos; he tore down the edict, and exclaimed to the collected crowd. "Portuguese, will you no longer deserve that name, are you contented to be nothing." The crowd exclaimed, in an unanimous acclamation,

that they were still a nation, and were still ready to lay down their lives for their religion, their prince, and their country. The revolution immediately spread; a meeting was held in the church, and Lopes was chosen to command them. They then took the artillery from the little fort of Armona, and made preparations against the arrival of the French from Faro. General Morain, the French governor of Faro, accordingly marched a detachment of his garrison to subdue them; the detachment was met and defeated; and the citizens of Faro, availing themselves of the absence of these troops, rose against the remainder of the garrison, and made them together with their general prisoners. From Faro the same spirit and courage spread in rapid succession to the other towns, and in eight and forty hours the whole province of Algarva had recovered its liberty.

Other provinces and towns of Portugal made the same attempt, but unfortunately not with the same success. Junot, apprehending some disturbances at Lisbon on this national festival, had the caution to line the streets with the whole of his army, as if he intended to do honour to the procession. But the very circumstance of his appearance in it excited only the deeper indignation of the multitude. One of the most conspicuous personages in the pageantry is an image of St. George, the tutelary saint of the kingdom. It was usual to mount this figure upon one of the most beautiful horses which could be procured, and this horse, as a kind of sacred animal, used to be preserved for this single purpose. Junot, however, had taken this horse for his own charger. It is unnecessary to relate the effect of this insult upon a superstitious people. The presence of the troops, however, repressed any immediate commotion in Lisbon and its province. It was not so in the Alentejo. The people rose with one mind. But the open and level country of the Tagus was but little suited to the warfare of peasantry against regular forces, and the unhappy people were accordingly murdered in the full extent of military execution. Two hundred persons were massacred in the streets of Villa Vizosa; they were hunted from the town into the country, where a great number of them, in the words of Junot's official account, suffered the punishment due to their crimes; twelve were made prisoners, and were instantly condemned and shot as rebels. Six thousand Portuguese attempted to defend the city of Beja, and maintained the conflict, against regular horse and foot, till twelve hundred of them were killed on the field. The French then gave no quarter; every man taken with arms in his hands was put to the sword; every house



from which resistance had been made was burnt, and the city given up to the soldiers. A battle, alike in its bravery and misfortune, was fought before Evora. Above an hundred Spaniards, who were discovered among the prisoners, were immediately put to death, and the horrors at Beja were repeated. Like atrocities were perpetrated to the north of Lisbon; towns and villages were burnt, and priests murdered at the altar. It was a common sport to violate the nuns, and scarcely a female above twelve years of age escaped the brutality of these ruffians. Six hundred patriots fell near Leira, above a thousand before Guarda, and the kingdom, from one end to the other, afforded only one uniform scene of rape, rapine, and military murder.

Such was the state of Portugal at the period in which our expedition was approaching it. In Spain the same horrors were acting upon a larger theatre. Even the summary is almost painful, but it is necessary to the thread of the Journal, the affairs of the two people being so intimately connected as to be parts of the same action.

In the year 1807, the Spanish Court, consisting at that time of Charles, the Queen, Ferdinand, and the Prince of Peace, was divided into two violent parties,—the one, that of the Prince of Peace, supported by the Queen and King, and the other, that of Ferdinand, supported by a combined strength of the nobility and courtiers. There is no occasion to look for any other cause of difference between these two parties, than the opposite and contending interests of Ferdinand, as heir of the monarchy, and of the Prince of Peace, as minister, favourite, and something worse of the Queen and King. These parties ran so high, and the strength of each was gradually becoming so equal, and therefore so formidable to each other, that each, for the sake of strengthening himself, resolved to apply to foreign aid, and thus each at the same time entered into an intimate correspondence and connection with the Emperor Napoleon. Napoleon, who had long turned his eyes to the Spanish peninsula, eagerly availed himself of this opportunity of interference and domestic influence: he accordingly encouraged both, and thus, at one and the same time, increased the dissensions of the royal family, formed a party for himself, weakened the administration and therein the kingdom of Spain, and, above all, obtained a pretext for marching his army into the heart of Spain, and to the very metropolis, Madrid, at his will and pleasure.

It happened at this time, that whether by the personal discovery of the Prince of Peace, or, as has been alledged, but I

think not rightly, by the actual treachery and contrivance of the French ambassador at that time at Madrid, the Prince of Peace discovered the correspondence of Ferdinand with Buonaparte, and contrived to give it the air of a plot against the throne and even life of the king, his father. Under this accusation, he seized the person of the Prince, and even proceeded so far as to procure his condemnation. The King hereupon issued a Manifesto to the nobility and kingdom, in which, after thanking Providence for his happy escape, he at once endeavoured to render his son hateful in the eyes of all his subjects by accusing him of an attempt at parricide, and avowed his own parental tenderness in so easily forgiving such a monster. The true cause of this apprehension of the Prince was, I believe, strictly what I have here assigned, Godoy's fear of him and of his connection with France. And Godoy abstained from putting him to death only because he feared to commit this atrocious crime, and because he conceived his purpose sufficiently answered by alienating the people from him and his partizans.

These dissensions gave Buonaparte the pretext of marching into Spain as arbiter of the contending parties. Godoy (the Prince of Peace) at once feared and courted him, and when he found that he received the correspondence of Ferdinand as well as that of himself, it was too late for him to avail himself of this discovery of the double dealing of his ally. He accordingly not only permitted, but even invited the march of the French Emperor, whose armies were now advancing in military attitude upon Madrid.

The people saw these proceedings with astonishment, but the long habits of obedience kept them quiet. But when the troops of France not only kept advancing, but were daily reinforced so as to be rendered a large army, and when some of them even seized upon Barcelona with the most barefaced treachery, King and People now both took the alarm. Godoy and the King now endeavoured in vain to procure a distinct explanation of the views of Buonaparte in an advance so evidently hostile; and finding all their efforts fruitless, and Godoy deeming that his own person was in danger, it was resolved in a royal council that the King should retire to South America, and leave the crown to Ferdinand. A purpose no sooner conceived than prepared to be executed.

The people would have received the abdication of Charles in favour of Ferdinand with much satisfaction. But when they saw the evident preparations for the departure of the Royal Family from the kingdom, they deemed that they had now reached the

limits of their obedience to a weak and foolish King and Minister, and instantly rose in tumult. They seized the person of the King, Queen, and Godoy, confined the latter in prison, and compelled the former to promise to remain in the kingdom. Charles now abdicated the crown, and Ferdinand became King.

Murat now arrived at Madrid with the French army, and together with the French ambassador, Beauharnois, put in practice one of the most perfidious and infamous plots ever recorded in history. To say all in a word, they persuaded in the first place Charles and the Queen, and latterly Ferdinand, to go forth and meet Buonaparte at Vittoria, a town in Spain, on the road from Bayonne to Madrid, and when they got them thus far, they partly seduced them, and partly by surrounding them with French troops, compelled them, to continue their journey to Bayonne.—Here they accordingly went, and were immediately seized, dethroned, and sent prisoners into France.

These events were no sooner known, than the whole kingdom of Spain, from one extreme to the other, awakened to a suitable feeling against the oppressor of themselves and Sovereigns, and Madrid, as became her, gave the example. In the latter end of April, 1808, when Ferdinand had arrived at Bayonne, the people, who seem to have judged of consequences with a more right understanding than their governors, became hourly more anxious by the absence of their King. It seemed, indeed, as if the intrigues of Bayonne were already known at Madrid, before the Commission of Government had communicated what they had received by the public couriers; and certainly more was known than they had deemed it prudent themselves to make public. The public mind had thus become daily more agitated in the proportion in which the people became informed of the actual purposes of Napoleon. In this state of things, an occasion only was wanting to inflame the general discontent into a public commotion, and on the morning of the 2d of May, 1808, this occasion fell, and led to one of the most horrible massacres of which history will have to accuse the French nation and her sanguinary Chief.

Accounts of the transactions at Bayonne were usually received every evening at Madrid by an extraordinary courier, and which accounts, in the form of Bulletins, were immediately made public by the Government. It may be imagined, therefore, with what anxiety they were daily expected. The courier of the 30th of April did not arrive. It was still due on the evening of the following day, May the 1st. During this interval many thousand

people gathered round the Puerta del Sol, the gate by which he was expected to enter, and remained there assembled in impatient hope and apprehension of his arrival. As every thing proved that a crisis was near, the French garrison was called out, and remained under arms all the day and night of the first of May. Every moment the multitude increased.

Under these circumstances the morning of the second arrived. This day had been fixed upon for the departure of the remaining part of the Royal Family, the Queen of Etruria and her young brothers, for Bayonne. The first carriage now appeared at the gate of the palace in the very middle of the assembled multitude. The people, rushing forwards, cut the traces, and forced it back into the palace yard. It was there again yoked and brought out. It was again surrounded and stopt. An officer of Marshal Murat now appeared to enquire into the cause of the tumult; he was instantly assaulted, and was only rescued by the generous courage of some Spanish officers. The carriages with the Queen of Etruria and her brother now proceeded a few paces, when the latter, a mere youth, was seen to weep bitterly. The people were now doubly irritated, because pity concurred with their anger. It was at this unlucky moment that the same officer returned with a party of French soldiers. The scene of horror and bloodshed began in the instant. The French and populace assailed each other, and the street was now soon covered with the dead. It was about eleven in the morning when the volleys of musquetry commenced; it was known in an instant through the town what was acting, and in less than an hour every individual who had the means was armed and in the streets. The French assembled with the same promptitude. "The Grand Duke" (Marshal Murat), states the French official report, "caused the alarm to be beaten, and every one repaired to his post. A battalion, with two pieces of cannon, advanced to the court of the palace, where the seditious were the most daring. Being drawn up in line they fired from two ranks, and the grape shot flew through the different streets. With the same celerity the Grand Duke, neglecting nothing, had sent General Grouchy to scour the street of Alcala, and to clear it of an assemblage of more than 20,000 men. Thirty discharges of artillery, with grape shot, with several charges of cavalry, soon effected this service. The insurgents then took refuge in the houses. In the instant we broke open the doors, and put to the sword all whom we found with arms in their hands. A third party of the insurgents made for the arsenal to seize 10,000 musquets which were there at hand.

General Lefranc by forced marches reached the magazine as soon as themselves. All who were found in the arsenal were put to death."

The French, however, did not perpetrate this massacre without a considerable loss upon their own part. In the commencement of the contest, a great number of French troops fell, and many of them were cut down, as they were hastening singly or in small bodies to the aid of their comrades. But this advantage of the Spaniards ceased when Murat had brought up his force. His columns, entering by different gates, and each preceded by artillery, raked the streets as they advanced; and proceeding forwards with all the merciless cruelty of their character, fired volleys into every cross street by which they passed, and aimed particularly at every window or balcony where any one was to be seen.

I cannot persuade myself to pass over the glorious defence of one particular point,—the depot of artillery in the Casa de Montleone, known to Englishmen as the house of Sir Benjamin King when ambassador at this court. Two brave men, named Doaiz and Velayde, accompanied by a few artillery men and some of the populace, undertook to defend this spot, and thence to distribute to the people the arms which it contained. Murat, knowing its importance, sent a detachment to seize it. The gate of this depot opens upon a long narrow street by which the French column had to advance. Doaiz and Velayde, therefore, having here pointed a twenty-four pounder, loaded with grape shot, discharged it as they approached, and made such a great slaughter, that the French commander sent hastily for a reinforcement. Two columns were accordingly dispatched to his assistance, which, immediately upon their arrival, ascended the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses, and thence attacked the little garrison on both flanks. Though repeatedly invited to surrender, and offered pardon and an honourable reception, the officers held out to the last moment of their existence. Velayde was shot dead by a musket ball. Doaiz had his thigh broken, but sitting on the ground he still continued to give his orders, until after two other wounds he received a third and mortal one.

The firing did not cease till about two o'clock, when the council of Castile and other Spanish tribunals, attended by many of the nobility and persons of influence, paraded the streets on horseback, and employed their entreaties with their countrymen. The scene of carnage, however, was not at an end. Marshal Murat was not to be satiated till the massacre was followed up by

military execution. In the afternoon he issued an order to General Grouchy to form a military tribunal. Before this Court were brought all persons who had been made prisoners in the morning, or who were found in the streets in the evening with any sort of weapon. They were condemned to be shot, and sentence was executed without delay. Three bodies of forty each were successively shot in the Prado; a great number were shot in the church of the Solidad, and several other groups of thirty or forty each were murdered in a similar manner near the gate of St. Vincent.

I relate this massacre at more length because it was the first vent of the popular mind. But the example soon spread to the remote provinces and towns. The Municipal Councils of these towns and cities, assembling themselves under the name of Juntas, and assuming their undoubted right of defending their laws and country, issued in their character of sovereigns declarations of war against the French Emperor, applied to foreign governments for assistance, and called upon every one of the name of Spaniard to unite in defence of their religion, their independence, and their laws. The two northern provinces of Spain, Asturias and Galicia, gave the example; the other provinces, obeying a similar common impulse, did not so much follow as repeat it. The Captain-General of Granada was forcibly deposed for endeavouring to check the people. The like spirit burst forth at Carthagená. Count Florida Blanca called forth the public spirit in Murcia. The people of Valencia, removing a Governor of reputed French partiality, elected into his place the Count de Cervellon. Every province declared and exercised its own provisional sovereignty. It was evidently necessary, for the sake of a due junction of the means of defence, that there should be some seat of actual government, some supreme Junta or Council, which being obeyed by the whole should act for all. The city and Junta of Seville were appointed to this function. This supreme board of Government was composed of men whose talents and virtue rendered them worthy of the trust. They commenced their work with equal zeal and prudence. Having learned in the history of the French revolution, the powerful efficacy of the municipal clubs, they ordered the establishment of subordinate Juntas, similar to themselves in every town of the kingdom; required the members of them to proceed to the immediate enlistment of all the inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, and to raise within themselves the necessary sums. They declared war in their own name, and in that of Ferdinand, against the Emperor Napo-

leon. They obliged themselves not to lay down their arms till they had reconquered their national independence and the whole of the Royal Family. They issued an address to the people as forcible as eloquent, as it proceeded from a just and noble feeling. The King to whom they had all sworn obedience had been decoyed from them. The fundamental laws of their monarchy had been trampled under foot. Their property, their national usages, their wives, all that a nation held most dear, were threatened; their holy religion, their best and only hope, was either doomed to perdition, or without support, and in beggary and destitution, reduced to mere external appearances. And all this was done by a foreign power, not by dint of arms and courage, but by deceit and treachery; by taking advantage of their confidence, and by converting the very heads of their government into instruments of those atrocious acts. The address then continued in a still more noble and indignant strain. What horrid treachery had been employed to sacrifice and degrade the Spanish nation. Under the cover of her alliance France had withdrawn her troops from their native land. Her armies had afterwards entered Spain under the pretext of co-operating in expeditions of which there was no further mention. The Royal Family, in just alarm, had been about to withdraw to America. A generous effort of the people prevented them. Ferdinand had then become king with the consent of all. France, affecting to perceive divisions which did not exist, converted these commotions which herself had raised into pretexts for oppressing them. They had decoyed the King by the most finished treachery within the French territory. They had then made a personal prisoner of a prince who had thrown himself into their arms with the most implicit reliance. They had there forced him to deeds of horror which must degrade the Spanish nation and their sovereigns to the latest posterity. The French ruler had then summoned the Spanish nation before him; he had chosen a council of such deputies as best suited his purpose; he had appointed them to deliberate in a foreign country on the most sacred interests of the Spanish nation. Could there be a more heinous offence, a more direct rebellion, than when an independent nation submits to the controul of a foreign prince; and discusses in his presence, and under his decision, those rights which inalienably belong to itself. Let us all, therefore, unite in the defence of what belongs to all. Let us recover our liberty, our laws, and our monarchs. Spaniards, your native country, your property, your liberty, your kings, your religion, nay, your hopes in a better world, which your religion only can secure you, are now all at stake,—arise, and be yourselves.

These proclamations were followed by deeds which were worthy of them. The Spaniards, in every thing a noble people, began to act as greatly as they spoke. Three actions were already performed worthy of the most distinguished times of their annals.

The first of these, the capture of the French squadron in Cadiz, was executed with the grave prudence characteristic of the nation. Admiral Rossilly was lying in Cadiz with a French fleet of five sail of the line and a frigate. Admiral Purvis was invited by the Spaniards to anchor his fleet at the mouth of the harbour to prevent his escape. The Spaniards, aiming the guns of their forts, then demanded his surrender. Rossilly, in order to gain time, till a French force should arrive from Madrid to occupy Cadiz, took a defensive position in the channel leading to the Caraccas, and endeavoured to procure delay by negotiation. He proposed at first to quit the bay. It was declined. His next proposal was to land his guns, to lower his colours, and to keep his men on board. It was still declined. The Spaniards required his unconditional surrender, and he at length (June 14th) submitted to it.

Their second enterprise was still more important. Murat, perhaps anticipating what was about to happen, had sent Dupont, with a considerable force, to occupy Cadiz. His road of march lay across the long and deep chain of mountains, the Sierra Morena, which divide Andalusia from New Castile and Estremadura. The passes, being mere clefts of the mountains, are exceedingly strong. Dupont was permitted to cross them without obstacle, and to reach the city of Cordova, which lies at their foot. This city likewise submitted to him after a conflict of two hours. But his fortune here ended. The country, informed of the capture of the French fleet at Cadiz, rose in general insurrection around him; the passes of the Sierra Morena were seized behind him, and the peasantry of the province rose in thousands in his front. A regular Spanish army was likewise at hand. Buonaparte had marched his troops in the peninsula under the pretext of besieging Gibraltar; and General Castanos, with the greater part of the Spanish army which had not been sent out of the kingdom, was in front of that fortress to co-operate with him. Castanos now led this army against Dupont. The French general, therefore, saw the danger of his situation, but in the expectation of being joined by a detachment from the army of Junot, awaited awhile its arrival. Major-General Spencer, taking post at Ayamonte, intercepted the march of these troops. Dupont now deemed it prudent to retreat. Castanos, to accustom his troops to fire, and to form them to some confi-



dence and discipline, contented himself for some days with harassing his flanks and rear, cutting off his foragers, and intercepting his supplies. At length on the 17th of July (1808) he called his officers to a council of war, in which it was resolved that the united divisions of the Marquis of Champagne and General Reding should assault the van of the French in the village of Baylen, whilst (for the sake of a diversion) the third division and the reserve made a feigned attack upon Andujar. On the following morning, the 18th, the attack was made; and Reding, having defeated the enemy, took the village of Baylen. The main force of the French, however, still remained in the town of Andujar. The Spaniards prepared to attack it on the following day. But Dupont, now fully aware of his danger, made his retreat in the night. Castanos, being informed of this movement at two in the morning, ordered General la Pena to pursue and harass the enemy, and thus drive him upon General Reding, who was at Baylen in his front. La Pena performed this service. In the mean time, General Reding, wholly uninformed of this retreat, but being in preparation according to the plan of the Council of War to march against Andujar on one side, whilst Castanos was approaching it on the other, was actually occupied in forming his troops for this march, when at three o'clock in the morning Dupont, expecting to take him by surprise, fell upon him. The battle now commenced with the greatest gallantry on both sides. The Spaniards repelled the assailants with the most memorable heroism. The French indeed sometimes broke their lines, and penetrated to their very batteries, but the Spaniards still kept their ground. The effort of the French was to break through, and to effect their escape; that of the Spaniards to repress them in this attempt, and thus to confine them in front till Castanos should come up in their rear. The battle continued in this succession of attacks, and brave defensive repulses, till half past twelve of the noon day; when Dupont and all his generals, in one of those last efforts so characteristic of the officers of Buonaparte, putting themselves at the head of their columns, made a last desperate charge; attempting at the same time to break the centre of the Spaniards, and to turn the right wing. This charge was repulsed as bravely as the former, and Dupont himself was wounded, and 2000 of his men killed. La Pena's division (the force with Castanos) now appeared in the field, upon which Dupont surrendered. The result of this battle was the capture of a French army of nearly twenty thousand men, and the complete and effectual deliverance of Andalusia.

The third great achievement of the Spaniards at this period was perhaps still more heroic in its conduct and progress. The defence of Saragossa will descend with due praise to future ages. It would be a want of due feeling not to collect (even in this summary) some of the fine traits in this siege, as memorable for its virtue as for its skill. A young Officer of the Spanish guards, Don Joseph Palafox, the youngest of three brothers of a noble family in Arragon, had accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne; had been a spectator of his insults and injuries, and with a deep feeling of them had made his escape from Bayonne in the disguise of a Peasant. The people of Saragossa had seized their Governor General as a traitor, had thrown him into prison, and were without a Governor when Palafox arrived amongst them; they received him with rapturous enthusiasm, and declaring war against the French, conferred upon him the government by acclamation. It was necessary to meet a spirit of this kind at its beginning. General Lefebvre, with an army of 8000 infantry and 900 horse, was accordingly ordered against Saragossa. He reached the vicinity of Tudela on the 13th of June (1808), and was there attacked by an irregular Spanish force. The Spaniards were defeated, and the prisoners put to death. The French continued their march on the following day to Alagon, where they were again met; and with the same gallantry encountered in battle by the half-armed citizens of Saragossa under Palafox in person. The event of the battle was necessarily the same. The victorious enemy continued their march, reached the vicinity of the city, and took up a suitable position. On the following day, June the 15th, they made their first attack by attempting to storm the city by the gate called the Portillo. The enemy, anticipating but little resistance from an unfortified town, were surprised at the desperate conflict which ensued; the Spaniards fought with the spirit of their ancestors; and their virtue and courage supplied whatever was wanting in art and discipline. The cannon was hastily planted in the best situations, and was served by any one who was near them. A party of the enemy, having rashly entered the town, were surrounded in the instant, and were all slain to a man. The French were thus compelled to withdraw in confusion. The citizens lost about two thousand men in killed; the enemy a far greater number, besides all their baggage and plunder. Such was the event of the first assault. Lefebvre awaited the arrival of his reinforcements before he ventured upon a second. At length, on the twenty-seventh of June, having been joined by General Verdier with about three thousand men, he made a second at-

tack upon the city, and upon a fort which commanded it, called the Torrero. He was again repulsed with the loss of 800 men and six peices of cannon. They renewed the attack on the following morning at both places; they were again repulsed from the city, but by the misconduct of an artillery officer obtained the Torrero. Such was the result of their second assault. The Spaniards saw that a third was preparing still more formidable; but still undaunted, though their walls were falling stone by stone before them, they prepared only upon their parts to resist it. The French, having now received their battering train, opened and maintained a constant fire, and showered down shells and grenades from the Torrero. About twelve hundred were thrown into the town; the walls were only mud, and the town afforded no shelter. The inhabitants, as a temporary cover, placed beams of timber, aslant against the houses; and when a shell fell, moved behind them as a shelter. Tearing down the awnings from their windows, and forming them into sacks, they filled them with sand and piled them, in the form of a battery, before their gates. They broke holes for cannon and musquetry in their mud walls. The women of all ranks were as eager in the defence as their husbands and brothers; and one of them, the Countess Burita, had formed them into a company, and encouraged the assailants, and attended the wounded, through the thickest fire. The enemy had prepared for the ensuing assault by corrupting some miscreants within the walls. By the aid of those wretches, during the night of the 28th (June), the powder magazine was blown up; a dreadful confusion ensued, and the enemy, according to the signal, instantly rushed towards three gates which had been sold to them. Their main attack was on the Portillo gate. The citizens, recovering from the momentary confusion, ran with equal eagerness to the defence. The cannonade upon this point was horrible. The sandbag battery before the gate was frequently destroyed, and as often reconstructed under the fire of the enemy. - The carnage was as dreadful as might be expected from so many pieces of artillery playing point-blank upon a crowd assembled around a single post. At one time not a single man was left. At this moment, a young woman about twenty-two years of age, Augustina of Saragossa, arrived at the battery with refreshments. The citizens, seeing every one killed at the guns, hesitated a moment to re-man them, when this young woman, worthy of the antient days of her country, instantly sprang over the dead and dying, and snatching a match from a dead artillery-man, fired off a six and twenty pounder. The example necessarily reanimated her countrymen.

Again they rushed to the battery, again they commenced their fire, and finally repulsed the enemy with great slaughter to their camp. A fourth assault was made upon these gallant men after an interval of only three days. On the 2d of July, Lefebvre, thinking that the bombardment had subdued the minds of the people, and that a city originally so weak, and now in such ruins, could no longer resist him, marched a column of his army against the Portillo gate, and advanced towards it with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot. They were received with a discharge which in the instant dispersed them. From the 2d of July to the end of that month the enemy employed themselves in completing the regular investment of the city. On the night of the 2d of August they bombarded it from the batteries opposite the gate of Carmen. On the 4th of August they opened their batteries within pistol shot of the Church and Convent of St. Engracia. The mud walls of the town, adjoining to the St. Engracia gate, were levelled with the first discharge; the besiegers rushed through the breach, and after a dreadful conflict and carnage, in the very centre of the city, obtained before nightfall one half of Saragossa. The French general, deeming that his work was now done, sent a laconic billet to Palafox, requiring him to surrender, in these words only. "*Quarter-general, St. Engracia. La Capitulation.*" To which the heroic Spaniards, with equal brevity, replied only, "*Quarter-general, Saragossa. Guerra al Cuchillo* (War to the knife's point)." The conflict was now without a parallel. The two parties possessed the opposite houses in the same street. The intervening space was shortly heaped with dead, either slain upon the spot, or thrown out from the windows. The battle was renewed on the following day. The war now continued from street to street, from house to house and from chamber to chamber. It continued for eleven successive days and nights. It does not belong to this Journal to pursue the detail of a siege to which posterity will give its just fame. Suffice it to add, that the same gallant defence was continued till the night of August the 13th, when the citizens having re-won inch by inch the ground from the enemy, and the French having learned the surrender of Dupont, Lefebvre ordered the retreat of his army.

A fourth affair at Valencia was scarcely less honourable than the defence of Saragossa. It was important to the French to obtain a town and province the most fertile and delightful of any in Spain. Marshal Monecy, with an army of 12,000 infantry, besides cavalry, was ordered upon this service. He arrived within a league of Valentia in the evening of June 27th (1808). The

Valentian Commander, General Caro, gave him a meeting in the field, but was necessarily repulsed by a superior regular army. On the following day, about noon, Moncey approached in full march towards the gate of Quarte. The approach to it was up a broad street upon which the gate opened: the French entered it with gaiety and alertness; when suddenly, the gate being thrown open as if to welcome and receive them, they were saluted by a twenty-four pounder playing down the avenue. The fire was dreadfully effectual; the streets were presently heaped with the dead; and the enemy, after sustaining a horrible carnage, retreated. The repulse was decisive, and the province was in consequence delivered from the enemy.

Such was the general state of affairs in Spain and Portugal, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the expedition under his command, was on his course to their assistance, and already within sight of their shores.

*July 20.*—Sir Arthur and staff arrived at Coruna this day. He immediately met the Junta, and proposed to them, according to his instructions, the two questions,—what was the present state of their province and kingdom, and upon what service his army should be employed. They replied to the first enquiry by informing him of some of the events already related. They added, that the patriots had sustained a recent defeat in the battle of Rio Seco. It had been of importance to the French to maintain the road between Bayonne and Madrid. It had been of equal importance to the Spaniards to dispossess them of it. Marshal Bessieres, with a strong French force, had the charge of this service. Generals Cuesta and Blake, the former the commander of the forces of Castile and Leon, and the latter the General of the Galicians, had been sent against him. Against the advice of Blake, Cuesta, a general of seventy years of age, and of more zeal than skill, had marched to give them battle, near Medina del Rio Seco: the Spaniards fought with the most determined courage, but had been ultimately defeated. The French in consequence had become masters of the course of the Douro. To the second question, the present employment of the English troops, the Junta answered with one voice, that they had themselves no need of men. That the most effectual service to the common cause would be to employ them against Junot. That this would at once be an important object in itself; and, in the way of diversion, would relieve the Spaniards.

As this was the opinion of Sir Arthur himself, he resolved to sail for Oporto.

*July 24.*—Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived this day at Oporto. He had a conference the same night with the Bishop and General Officers. Their wishes and intelligence were the same as those of the Junta of Galicia. They stated that the regular Portuguese troops, which had yet been assembled, amounted to about 6000 men, which were posted at Coimbra; that there were about fifteen hundred armed peasants, and that a corps of 2,500 Portuguese and 300 Spanish infantry were the present garrison of Oporto. It was concluded under these circumstances, that the troops at Coimbra should be united with the English upon their disembarkation; that the troops at Oporto should remain in their station, but that the armed peasants should be sent into the province of Tras os Montes.

Sir Arthur Wellesley here found a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, in which it was recommended to him to order the troops to the mouth of the Mondego, and to proceed himself to communicate with Sir Charles off Lisbon. Sir Arthur resolved to follow this suggestion. The fleet was accordingly ordered to assemble and to anchor in Mondego Bay.

*July 26.*—Sir Arthur W. attended the appointed conference with Sir Charles Cotton. The subject of this conference was the direction of the force, and the point of disembarkation. Major-General Spencer, who had landed his forces in Andalusia, and from whom Sir Arthur found a dispatch dated Xeres, seemed to advise that the expedition should proceed to Cadiz, and there uniting with the Major-General, should support Castanos. But Sir Arthur W. and Sir Charles Cotton were united in opinion, that the army would be employed to more advantage against Junot; and Sir Arthur, accordingly, wrote a dispatch to Major-General Spencer, ordering him to join him off the coast of Portugal. With regard to the point of disembarkation, it was necessarily determined by the admiral's opinion. He regarded the landing in the Tagus to be impracticable. Peniche was in possession of the enemy. There remained, therefore, only the Mondego. It was accordingly resolved that the landing should be made at Figueras, and Sir Arthur departed to join his fleet upon that station.

*July 30.*—Sir Arthur joined his transports this day. He found important dispatches from England. The first reports to His Majesty's ministers had much underrated the French force in Portugal: Government had now received better intelligence, and had accordingly ordered a reinforcement to Sir Arthur of 5000 men under Generals Aclend and Anstruther. The dispatches

added that 10,000 more would immediately follow under Sir J. Moore, that Sir Hew Dalrymple was to come from Gibraltar to act as Commander in chief of the forces, and that Sir Harry Burrard was to be second in command. Sir Arthur received at the same time some further reports from the officers attached to the Bishop of Oporto and General B. Freire. It appeared that the effective strength of the French was about 20,000 men. That about 12,000 were in Lisbon; and that General Loison, with about 2,500, was employed in the Alentejo. Sir Arthur deemed that his own force was fully sufficient to meet an enemy of this strength, and resolved to lose no time.

*August 1st.*—The disembarkation commenced this day, but from the unfavourable state of the weather, and the high surf, was not completed till the 6th, upon which day Major-General Spencer and his corps arrived at Cadiz. The following days were occupied in the landing of this corps, and the whole army was not disembarked till late in the night of the 8th.

This interval afforded time to examine the maps and plans, and to obtain some distinct knowledge of the topography of the country in which the army was about to act.

Portugal is little more than a slip of land politically detached from the Spanish Peninsula,—about the magnitude of Scotland,—though in natural beauty, and in overflowing fertility, a single district of Portugal would counterweigh the whole kingdom of Scotland. It is divided into six provinces, two of which, Minho and Tras os Montes, are north of the Douro; a third, Beira, and part of the fourth, Estremadura, are between the Douro and the Tagus; and the remaining two, Alentejo and Algarve, are beyond that river. Each of these provinces is subdivided into five or more districts, some of which, from their palatine jurisdiction, are denominated *corregidorias*, or royal administrations, whilst others, from their municipal privileges, are named *ouvidorias*, or audiences. The principal mountains in the north are the sierras of St. Catarina, Maraon, and Geres; those between the Tagus and the Douro are the Estrella, the Alcoba, and Monte Junta; those in the south, Aronches, Alpedreira, Montechique, and Caldeiraon. The rivers of the first order are the Tagus, the Douro, and the Guadiana; all of which, taking their source in the mountains of Spain, and flowing through a great part of that kingdom, thence enter Portugal, and traverse it in courses nearly parallel to each other to the sea. The rivers of the second order are the Lima, the Dave, the Mondego, the Zezere, the Coa, and the Agueda. The roads in chief use for military operations are three,—the road from Lisbon to Oporto

through Coimbra,—the road from Lisbon through Almeida to Salamanca, and the road from Lisbon to Elvas. From Lisbon to Oporto is about 200 English miles,—the main points of which, proceeding from Lisbon, are Castenheira, Santarem, Golegam, Coimbra, Avelins, Albergaria, and Oporto, of which Santarem is about 50 English miles to the north of Lisbon, and Coimbra about 120. From Lisbon to Almeida is about 120 English miles; the main points are Montemor Novo, 60 miles from Lisbon, and Estremos 80 miles. Figueras, where the troops were now disembarking, is a small town in the province of Beira, and near the mouth of the Mondego,—about thirty English miles to the north of Leiria, and 120 of Lisbon. The most prominent characteristic of the ground before us is a long range of mountains, resembling what in England is familiarly termed a back-bone; extending lengthways from north to south as far as Lisbon, and thus separating the valley of the Tagus from that which descended to the sea-coast. This range therefore separates us from Lisbon; and the road to it is in consequence over mountains, and through passes, capable of a strong defence.

Whilst the disembarkation was proceeding, Sir Arthur had a conference with the Portuguese general officers at Montemor Vehlo. It must be permitted to me to relate that they received his advice and even active assistance with a jealous reluctance. But this national pride is the source of so many virtues that it must not be regarded with too much severity. In Spain it was the fertile mother of a thousand deeds of heroism. Sir Arthur now arranged the detail of his plan of operations. He resolved to march along the road nearest the sea for the sake of communicating with his fleet of store-ships. He resolved to trust in the greatest part to his own resources. He resolved above all to employ that directness and celerity of acting to which he had already owed his high name and success in India. It was the part of a good commander not to impair his means by any want of address in their use. But the Portuguese population was amongst his means. It was, therefore, necessary to subdue the national jealousy. Sir Arthur, therefore, now adopted a system of which he shortly reaped the fruits. It is without example in the history of this bigotted nation that a protestant and a foreigner became effectually their ruler; and in the undisputed influence of his acknowledged merit possessed a degree of power and command which no authority could have given him.

*August 9th.*—The army, being now landed, commenced its march this day towards Leiria. Major-General Ferguson's brigade, and



Brigadier-General Fane's, preceded the main column. From Figueras to Leiria is thirty English miles. The brigades arrived at the village of St. Jean de Rue (about half way) at two o'clock in the afternoon, and there took up a position for the night.

*August 10th.*—On the morning of this day the columns continued their march towards Leiria. The advanced brigades arrived in good time; and took up a position, in the open air, upon the advantageous heights which surround the town of Leiria. The main column followed its advanced.

*August 11th.*—The main body joined its advanced columns this day at Leiria, and thus the whole army was assembled in that town. The town is antient, considerable, and beautiful, and nothing can exceed the country around it whether in beauty or fertility. On an eminence is an antient castle built by the Moors.

Whilst the English army was thus upon its march, the enemy, having become at length informed of its strength and objects, were assembling in front, and preparing to dispute its advance in the strong hold which the rough surface of the country afforded. Laborde and Thomiere, having collected their corps of about 6000 men, had taken a position at Alcobaza, twenty-four English miles from Leiria; Loison, who was employed in ravaging the Alentejo, received orders to join them, and accordingly having crossed the Tagus at Abrantes had reached Thomar, about twenty miles to the east of Leiria, this day.

*August 12th.*—General Bernardino de Freire arrived at Leiria this day with a Portuguese army of 6000 infantry and 600 cavalry. The Portuguese general now made the unreasonable requisition that the British Commissariat would supply his troops during the march and Campaign. It was in vain that Sir Arthur reminded him, that the English had landed as auxiliaries to the Portuguese, and that it was totally a new thing to require an army just landed from its ships to supply not only its own consumption, but also that of the native army which it had come to assist. General Freire insisted upon his demand, and not only refused to march, but asserted his purpose of separating from the English, unless it was complied with. It was of importance to Sir Arthur W. to be accompanied by some Portuguese troops. He therefore requested that general Freire would send him 1000 infantry with all his cavalry and light troops; and upon engaging to feed them he received them. Freire himself persisted in refusing to march.

*August 13th.*—The army resumed its march towards Lisbon. As the troops advanced towards Calveria, the halting place for the night, it became evident that the enemy were at no great dis-

tance. The troops having taken up their ground in front of the village, Sir Arthur, at the head of the light troops, advanced to reconnoitre the French position. It appeared that their main body was in front of Alcobaza, a distance of 12 miles from Calveria, and that the interval was foraged or reconnoitred by their light troops.

A Portuguese, suspected to be a spy, was brought before Sir Arthur. His guilt was so evident, that Sir Arthur threatened him with immediate execution, unless he redeemed his crime by giving an instant report of whatever was known to him. He then informed us that the French under General Laborde were in possession of Alcobaza; that they occupied, above the town, a small Moorish castle, with the different surrounding heights, but had no troops in the valleys. They were in number about six thousand, and expected to be joined by Loison and his division from Thomar, a town about forty miles on their left flank. They had intended to make this junction at Leiria; and General Loison, having crossed the Tagus from the Alentejo, had reached Thomar with that purpose on the 11th, the same day Sir Arthur had himself entered Leiria. This anticipation had in some degree confounded their plans; but General Loison had been ordered to make a march across the country, and thus to fall in, and unite with Laborde at Alcobaza or the next march. This information was of importance.

*August 14th.*—The army quitted Calveria, and marched towards Alcobaza, a town twelve miles from Calveria towards Lisbon. The Commander of the forces was now fully persuaded that the enemy would dispute some of the difficult passes on the road; he therefore formed his troops into two distinct columns, and marched them by lateral routes. All the light infantry, and a party of Portuguese and English cavalry, forming together a strong advanced guard, were ordered to feel their way as well with caution as determination, and at the same time protect that part of the artillery which marched at the head of the two columns. Sir Arthur and his staff marched in front of the leading column, but occasionally placed himself at the head of a small party of light troops and cavalry to reconnoitre. We thus continued our march till we arrived at Alcobaza without meeting an enemy. The army entered the town with colours flying and bands playing amidst the welcoming shouts of the inhabitants.

The enemy, as reported by the spy, had their position at Alcobaza on the preceding night, the 13th; they had made a night-reconnoissance of our troops and position at Calveria, and upon their

return had retired to Caldas, or Obidos, a long march nearer to Lisbon.

Alcobaza is a place of some importance. The convent is one of the largest in Portugal. It contains from one hundred and fifty to two hundred monks. The church attached to the convent is most magnificent. The French had taken from this church two tons of silver in lamps and other decorations. The great gate is a rich specimen of Gothic architecture.

*August 15th.*—The army quitted Alcobaza, and proceeded towards Caldas, a small town, fifteen English miles from Alcobaza, on the road to Lisbon. Every thing now confirmed the Commander of the Forces in the opinion that the enemy were about to make a stand, and that probably the day would not pass without an action. The ground, moreover, was becoming so favourable, as to compel the conclusion that the enemy would not lose so defensive an advantage.

The enemy had made their retreat from Alcobaza with so much precipitation, as to leave undisturbed a bridge over a ravine, which the British troops had to pass. Had this bridge been destroyed, it would greatly have impeded our march. They had also left behind them two waggons loaded with stores. The army entered Caldas without opposition.

Having marked out the ground for the main body of the army to take up its position just beyond the town, Sir Arthur ordered the light infantry, under command of Major-General Spencer and Brigadier-General Fane, to continue advancing till they discovered if the enemy had possession of a fortress, which was seen about two miles distant from the road on the Lisbon side at Caldas.

A detachment of four companies of riflemen, having advanced too far, came up with the picquets of the enemy at Obidos, where this fort was situated, and were in the instant assailed by a superior force. Our loss on this occasion was one officer, one rank and file killed; one officer, five rank and file wounded; and seventeen rank and file missing. But the detachment succeeded in driving the enemy from their post, which was attacked by the riflemen.

*August 16th.*—The army remained halted at Caldas. The Commander of the Forces visited the post where the rifle companies had been attacked upon the preceding day, and found that the skirmish had been very sharp, and well maintained. He reconnoitred, likewise, the ground now in front of him, upon which the enemy evidently intended to make his stand, and he found it to be extremely strong.

From Caldas to Rolissa is a distance of about ten English miles, almost directly from north and south. This line of country consists of a narrow valley commencing at Caldas and terminating at Rolissa: it is bounded on the left or east by the line of mountains between the Tagus and the sea; on the right or west by the sea; and its extremity at Rolissa is formed by the above mentioned line of mountains circling round to the coast. From Caldas to within a league of Rolissa the road extends plainly and evenly through the valley; but it then begins to ascend the mountains, and in consequence becomes rough, steep, and a mere mountain-pass. It is scarcely necessary to add, what an advantageous position ground of this character afforded to an active and skilful enemy. Such was now known to be the position of General Laborde and six thousand men at Rolissa, in front of the British troops as they approached from Caldas. At the immediate foot and in front of the mountains, before their ascent commenced, was a large plain; upon which plain, and upon the hills on both flanks, was the position of the enemy, and where he appeared resolved to give us battle.

Caldas is a place of much resort in Portugal from its warm mineral baths, whence it derives its name. They have a strong sulphurous smell, and the water has a metallic taste. It was annually the autumnal residence of the Royal Family and Court of Portugal for the benefit of bathing. The country is in every respect delightful, abounding in every thing which can refresh the mind and senses of man, and in the happy security of peace wanting nothing which nature can confer. The patronage of the Court has given it a fine botanical garden.

*August 17th.*—The army moved from Caldas at an early hour this morning, and was in order of battle at Obidos (eight miles from Caldas and four from Rolissa) by seven o'clock. As the ground was high, we could distinctly see all the French army drawn out likewise in order of battle. All therefore was now expectation as the battle was at hand.

The Commander of the Forces distributed the army into three columns. The right column, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and fifty Portuguese cavalry, was ordered to turn the enemy's left, and to penetrate into the mountains in his rear. The left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier-General Bove's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, and a brigade of light artillery, was ordered to turn the enemy's right on the heights of Rolissa, and also to watch the motions of General Loison, who had moved in the night from Rio Major towards

Alcoentre. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Crawford's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, four hundred Portuguese light infantry, and the British and Portuguese cavalry, with two brigades of nine and six pounders, was to attack the position of the enemy in front.

The Combined Army accordingly advanced in this order, and immediately drove in the outposts of the enemy, as well as a line formed in the plain at the foot of the heights; this line retired with great regularity by the passes in the mountains, and from our want of a sufficient strength in cavalry their loss was inconsiderable.

The riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in supporting them by moving up the columns. There were chiefly four passes to the enemy's position; all of them rough and difficult, being mere ravines made by the rains; in some places overgrown with shrubs, and in others impeded with crags and running gullies. The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up the pass next on the right; the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th under B. General Nightingale marched up the third pass, and the 45th and 82d Regiments the fourth pass on the left. These passes were all alike difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, and particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. It was principally in this attack that the British suffered their loss. On the top of this pass was a small opening, or channel, in the shape of a narrow tube, which, at the entrance nearest to the English, as they advanced, was overgrown with myrtle, arbutus, and other flowering shrubs, and aromatic heath; and upon the sides upwards was equally thickly covered with bushes and brush-wood. The French had here posted an ambush of riflemen, and there awaited the approach of the 9th and 29th regiments, which they saw marching towards it. These regiments, impetuous by their gallantry, and hurried onwards by their success, unhappily fell into the snare; the French suffered Lieutenant-Colonel Lake and half the regiments to enter, and then fired upon them whilst in close column from both flanks. The loss was necessarily severe, and the Lieutenant-Colonel fell. The men, however, hesitated only a moment; when they rushed forwards, and began to combat with the enemy. The French now poured down to the relief of their companions, and the most gallant conflict ensued upon this point. The 9th and 29th regiments

were for some time unsupported; but other companies and regiments coming up, they at length forced the pass, and continued their advance.

The enemy was thus driven to the summit of the mountains, where was an extensive plain or platform. The advanced regiments soon obtained this plain, whilst the routed columns of the enemy were retiring on both flanks into other passes of the mountain. To cover this retreat, the enemy, rallying in front a large body of his best infantry and cavalry, made three most gallant attacks upon the allied army in advance. He was repulsed in all; but having in the ground so much in his favour, he succeeded in his object of checking our pursuit of his defeated columns, and enabling them to draw off in good order. It is necessary, indeed, to acknowledge that the retreat was masterly; but though something of this, and perhaps much, might be imputed to the enemy's skill and coolness, he doubtless owed more to the peculiar circumstances of the combined army,—first to our want of cavalry, and secondly to the difficulty of bringing up our cannon through the rough and narrow passes of the mountain.

Although the combined army had a numerical superiority with respect to the troops in the field, still the regiments actually engaged in the action were not equal in number to those of the enemy. Our loss was 4 officers and 66 men killed; 20 officers 315 men wounded; 4 officers 70 men missing.

*August 18th.*—The army marched to Lourinha, six English miles. The lieutenant-general issued his thanks to the army in the following general orders:—

*Head-Quarters, Lourinha, August 18th.*

“The Lieutenant-General was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the troops in the action of yesterday, and particularly with the gallantry displayed by the 5th, 9th, 29th, 66th, and 95th regiments, to whose lot it principally fell to engage the enemy.

“From the specimen afforded yesterday of their behaviour in action, the Lieutenant-General feels confident that the troops will distinguish themselves whenever the enemy may give them another occasion. It is only necessary for him to recommend to them a steady attention to the preservation of order and regularity, and strict obedience to the commands which the officers may give.

“G. B. TUCKER, D. A. G.”

When Sir Arthur Wellesley had received his first instructions, Government, upon an erroneous report of Sir Charles Cotton, had very considerably underrated the amount of the French troops in Portugal, and Sir Arthur had in consequence been sent with an

insufficient force. Having received a more correct statement, his Majesty's Ministers had employed themselves in assembling, and sending off, immediate reinforcements; and Sir Arthur Wellesley, when off Mondego Bay, received a communication from Lord Castlereagh, that General Anstruther was proceeding to join him with five thousand men, and that Sir John Moore would follow him with at least ten thousand more. Captain Gordon, Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Anstruther, now arrived at Head-quarters, and reported that Brigadier-General Anstruther and troops were off the Berlings, and awaited orders to land. Sir A. Wellesley ordered the disembarkation to be made in Peniche Bay, and that the troops should immediately join.

*August 19th.*—The army marched to Vimeira, six miles, and still nearer to the sea, that it might approach Brigadier-Generals Anstruther and Acland, who were now about to land their troops. The Commander of the forces thus strictly adhered to the plan upon which he had resolved on his first disembarkation. Two lines of march had then presented themselves for his selection,—the one by the banks of the Tagus, and the other by the coast to Lisbon. In adopting the latter he obtained two material advantages; he insured constant supplies from the fleet, and by the nature of the ground he rendered the enemy's cavalry useless. Had he adopted the line of the Tagus, he would not have been able to keep his own army collected, and the enemy's cavalry would have had full opportunity to act against him. But to unite at the same time the advantage of the two lines, he had advised, and indeed almost solicited, that the troops which were coming under Sir John Moore should be sent to occupy Santarem. He had already made this application in letters to Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Hew Dalrymple. He had there stated that he deemed himself sufficient to defeat the enemy. That their troops, upon such defeat, would have only two lines of retreat,—the one along the banks of the Tagus, in which event an English army at Santarem would intercept them; and the other by passing the Tagus into the Alentejo, in which case also a British force at Santarem might anticipate and greatly annoy them.

*August 20th.*—The army remained halted at Vimeira.

Whilst such were the movements of the combined army, Junot, having now collected his forces, advanced to Torres Vedras; he himself with his advanced guard taking post in front of the town, whilst his main body, under Laborde and Loison, were strongly posted behind it.

In the meantime, the Commander of the forces, being well acquainted with the ground, had resolved upon his plan. The na-

ture of the country indeed almost pointed it out. From Vimeira to Torres Vedras is about ten English miles, and where the road approaches Torres Vedras, it becomes one of the strongest passes in Portugal; the road, moreover, was to the left of the present line of march, the route by which the army was moving being nearer to the sea. Now from Vimeira to Mafra, which lay in the continuation of the line of march, is about eighteen English miles; Mafra, therefore, is about nine miles in advance of Torres Vedras, and upon a road to the right of it. The plan of the Commander of the forces was, therefore, to advance to Mafra, by which he would accomplish two important points,—first, that of turning the enemy's position at Torres Vedras; and secondly, that of making a further advance towards Lisbon by a road comparatively good, and would thus compel the enemy to fight nearer to that city. But the ground around Lisbon, having been previously surveyed, was better known to him; and if the enemy should sustain a defeat nearer to Lisbon, their retreat would be more difficult. Having adopted this plan of operation, Sir Arthur gave the necessary orders for continuing the march to Mafra on the following morning. It was a standing order in the army under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, that a day's provisions should be cooked when the troops were ordered to march. These orders were now given, and every thing prepared for the march on the following day. Sir Arthur now received a report, that Sir Harry Burrard, the second in command under Sir Hew Dalrymple, was arrived in the Brazen, upon which Sir Arthur and Staff immediately proceeded to the coast.

Sir Harry Burrard had received his appointment to this command on the 20th of July. He had sailed from Portsmouth on the 31st in the Audacious. On the 16th of August, having arrived off cape Finisterre, he had shifted himself and staff to the Brazen sloop of war. He reached Oporto on the following day, and was there informed that Sir Arthur Wellesley had landed in Mondego Bay. He had there likewise received a dispatch from Sir Arthur Wellesley, in which Sir Arthur had advised him to land the troops of Sir J. Moore with the least possible delay, and to send them to occupy Santarem, and thus to take the enemy on the rear. He then proceeded on his voyage, and arrived on the 18th in the Mondego. It had been his intention, as he afterwards asserted, to disembark at that place, and in compliance with the advice of Sir Arthur W. to send Sir J. Moore to the Tagus. But every thing had concurred to prevent him from executing that purpose. There were no carriages for conveyance,—no provisions even for daily support; and the streams themselves



were totally dry. He had therefore proceeded on his course. But on the 19th, having learned by a dispatch-boat the success of the battle of Rolissa, he had ordered Sir J. Moore to return to the Mondego, and there to disembark. On the 20th, as above said, he arrived in Maceira roads.

Upon reaching the Brazen, Sir Arthur, after the usual congratulatory compliments, proceeded to make an immediate report of the state of the army; of his previous movements, and of the plan upon which he was now acting. Even his report was characterised by that ability which accompanies this illustrious Commander in every thing. He had sailed in the *Donnegal*, from Cork, on the 12th of July, and had arrived at Corunna on the 20th. He had there landed and had an immediate conference with the Junta. They had informed him of the defeat of Generals Cuesta and Blake in the battle of Rio Seco; and in reply to his offer of the force under his command, had advised its immediate employment in Portugal. He had in consequence left Corunna on the 22d,—joined his fleet off cape Finisterre on the following day, and thence proceeded to Oporto. At Oporto the Bishop had informed him of the state of the province and country. He had left Oporto on the 25th to join admiral Sir C. Cotton, and to consult with him on the point of disembarkation. They had determined that Mondego Bay should be the place of landing. He had then written to Major-General Spencer to join him. Returning from Sir C. Cotton, he had proceeded to the Mondego,—arrived there on the 30th, and immediately commenced the disembarkation. It had been attended with many difficulties on account of the surf. His force had landed on the 5th and 6th of August; and General Spencer's on the 7th and 8th. On the 9th he had commenced his march towards Lisbon. On the 11th the whole army was united at Leiria, and halted there on the 12th. On the 13th it moved to Calveria. On the 14th it continued its advance to Alcobaza; and on the 15th to Caldas, where it remained halted on the 16th. On the 17th he had repelled and defeated the enemy at Rolissa. On the 18th he had moved to Lourinha in order to approach Brigadier-Generals Anstruther and Acland, who had arrived off the coast. On the 19th he had advanced to Vimeira, where the troops were then stationed. He then proceeded to explain the plan upon which he intended to continue his operations. He had ordered the army to move to Mafra on the following day. The object of this movement was to turn the position of Torres Vedras,—to bring the army more in front of Lisbon, and to fight the battle upon ground more thoroughly known to him.

Sir Harry Burrard expressed himself most fully satisfied with all that had been done. But he was of opinion that the army should not advance. That more was already done than the government and country at home had any right to expect. That the cavalry, ammunition, &c. were insufficient. That the ground in front was of great strength. Under all these circumstances it was his opinion,—indeed his resolution,—that the army should halt.

Sir Arthur pressed, with some urgency, the manifest advantage of this advance,—that the road to Mafra was open and practicable; that Mafra was in advance of, and therefore effectually turned, the position of Torres Vedras; that the ground in the neighbourhood of Lisbon was thoroughly known to him by the official maps, and that, in the event of a battle near Lisbon, the short distance from the Tagus would enable him to follow up the victory, and thus to prevent the French from crossing that river.

Sir Harry Burrard replied by repeating the statement of the artillery, cavalry, &c.; “and why leave within the power of chance, what the arrival of Sir John Moore would render certain. We shall then be strong enough to overwhelm them.”

Sir Arthur W. objected that this proposal wholly departed from his views. He had already represented a more suitable employment for the forces of that officer. If they were marched to Santarem, they would be in the rear of the retreating enemy. But, perhaps, Sir Harry Burrard had not received his letters of the date of August 8th and 9th, in which he had recommended this march for Sir John.

Sir Harry acknowledged that he had received those letters. But he was still decided that the army should halt.

Sir Arthur urged that the French themselves would attack unless anticipated by a battle or by this advance.

Sir Harry made no reply.

Sir Arthur urged the great expenditure of provisions whilst waiting the arrival of Sir J. Moore.

Sir Harry made no reply.

Sir Arthur urged the increased difficulties of supplying the army with provisions, when, without any increase of means, its numbers should be so much increased.

Sir Harry made no reply.

Sir Arthur and Staff had therefore no further duty but to return to camp, and to countermand (as was immediately done) the orders for the advance on the morrow.

The troops of Brigadier-Generals Anstruther and Acland, having disembarked, joined us this day. Brigadier-General Anstruther had completed his disembarkation by ten o'clock the preceding night (the 19th); and early in the morning of this day (the 20th) had marched to Lourinha, where, being received by Major-General Spencer, he had proceeded to Vimeira. From Peniche to Lourinha is about eight English miles, and from Lourinha to Vimeira about three. Brigadier-General Acland arrived at noon of this day (20th).

*August 21st.*—In the mean time, Junot, being informed of the expected arrival of the English reinforcements, and seeing the necessity of anticipating them, had resolved to give immediate battle; and early in the morning of this day he began it by a demonstration against our left. Sir Arthur Wellesley understood his purpose from his dispositions, and made instant preparations to receive him.

Vimeira, one of those villages which have been dignified by great events, and which the patriot and the historian will hereafter visit with equal feeling, is situated in one of those delightful valleys in which the kingdom of Portugal abounds; it is about three miles east of the sea, from which it is screened by a range of mountains. Though the hills, by which it is surrounded, are nearly connected, a little river, the Maceira, finds its way through them to the sea. This river, taking its course some miles to the north of Vimeira, flows at first from south to north, till it reaches Vimeira, when it circles round to the west, and by this course flows into the sea. It is as difficult, as it is perhaps tedious, to bring a complete position intelligibly before the mind of the general reader. Suffice it to say, that the ground, generally speaking, consisted of two ranges of mountains, with the valley of Vimeira between them,—the western range was nearest and collateral with the sea;—the eastern range of course opposite to it; the general position of the English was on the western range, and that of the French on the eastern. The road from Lourinha and the northward extended over the eastern heights; the north point of the western range of mountains was separated from the opposite point of the eastern by a deep ravine; the southern point of the western range circled round to the sea.

The greater part of the infantry, as I have above written, was posted upon this western range; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, and Major-General Ferguson's brigade (excepting one battalion on the heights opposite the ravine) on the left. On the eastern range, and to the south of Vimeira, was a hill, which

commanded much of the ground to the east and south of itself, but was itself commanded by the western range. This hill was occupied by Brigadier-Generals Fane and Anstruther. The cavalry and reserve artillery were in the valley flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard. The English position, therefore, was in great part a line on the western heights; having the valley of Vimeira, and that part of the river Maceira which elbows round to the north, between them and the enemy. As the object of this Journal (if it should at any time meet the public eye) is to enable the public, and of course a large majority of non-military readers, to form a due judgment of what they owe to the army and its leader, it may be excused me for adding in language more intelligible to them, that Major-General Ferguson's brigade made the north of the line on the western range,—that Major-General Hill's was next towards to the south,—and that the eastern hill, occupied by Generals Fane and Anstruther, was on the opposite side of the valley.

The enemy's manœuvres began, about eight o'clock in the morning of the 21st, by a demonstration against the English left, upon which Major-General Ferguson was immediately moved across the ravine. The battle now commenced. The first assault of the French was on the advanced guard on the south-eastern hill. They were received as bravely as they themselves made the attack. Brigadier-General Acland, coming up to their aid, attacked the French column in flank, and after a desperate conflict drove them back with the loss of seven pieces of cannon. A detachment of the 20th light dragoons pursued them, but suffered severely under the superiority of the enemy's cavalry. Their commander, Lieutenant-General <sup>Colonel</sup> Taylor, fell. But the main attack, which was made at the same moment with this assault on the advanced guard, was directed against General Ferguson; it was made with the characteristic alertness of the French, and was supported by their cavalry. The English division, awaiting the charge with the utmost coolness, received the enemy with a tremendous volley, and in the next instant brought them to the bayonet. The French, who were veterans, came to the charge with the most determined courage; but the effect of the English bayonet was awful; the enemy fell in line like grass before the mower. Never was destruction more complete and instantaneous. The assailants, daunted at what they beheld, gave way; they were pursued to some distance, and six pieces of cannon taken.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, who beheld this attack and its event, now rode up to Sir Harry Burrard, and addressed him in words which

it is due to him to repeat. “Sir Harry, now is your time to advance,—the enemy are completely beaten, and we shall be in Lisbon in three days. We have a large body (Major-General Hill’s division) that have not been in action. Let us move them to the right on Torres Vedras, and I will follow the enemy on the left. The troops are perfectly ready to advance, having their provisions ready cooked in their havre-sacks, according to my orders of yesterday.”

Sir Harry replied that he thought enough had been done, and that the troops had greatly distinguished themselves. Under all circumstances he did not think it advisable to move off the ground in pursuit of the enemy.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, who saw the condition of the enemy, re-urged the arguments which on the preceding night he had employed on board the Brazen, enforced, moreover, as they now were, by the actual circumstances of the enemy. Major-General Hill’s untouched brigades were nearer Torres Vedras than the enemy; they would therefore anticipate the arrival of the enemy. And if the enemy’s left, now in confusion and retreat, were pursued at the same moment, they either would be driven upon Major-General Hill at Torres Vedras, or by escaping into the Villafranca road would only render their condition still more ruinous.

“But the ammunition, Sir Arthur?”

“We have plenty of ammunition, and twelve days’ bread for provision.”

Nothing, however, could induce Sir Harry Burrard to consent to the proposed advance. He replied, that he saw no reason for altering his previous resolution. The enemy were still stronger and more numerous than the British. They were superior in cavalry, of which the British were almost in total want. It was dangerous to advance into the country at a distance from the victuallers. Sir Arthur now necessarily submitted. The victory, however, was so effectual, if not so complete, that the fruit even of its imperfect state was that it totally subdued the spirit of the enemy; and in its immediate effects delivered Portugal from the French army. The enemy lost about three thousand in killed and wounded, thirteen pieces of cannon, and twenty-three ammunition waggons. The loss of our army was about seven hundred. The following General Orders were issued in the evening.

*Head-Quarters, Vimeira, August 21st.*

“Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley congratulates the army on its signal victory over the enemy, and returns them his warmest thanks for their resolute and heroic conduct. He had

the sincerest pleasure in witnessing various instances of the gallantry of corps, and has in particular to notice the distinguished behaviour of the royal Artillery, 20th light Dragoons, the 36th, 40th, 2d battalion 43d, 50th, 2d battalion 52d, 60th, 71st, 82d, 2d battalion 95th, and 97th regiments. It will afford the Lieutenant-General the greatest pleasure to repeat to the Commander-in-Chief the bravery displayed by all the troops, and the high sense he entertained of their meritorious and excellent conduct throughout the day.

“G. B. TUCKER, D. A. G.”

*August 22d.*—Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Commander of the forces, arrived, and disembarked in the morning of this day. The army was encamped on the ground which it had so bravely maintained on the preceding day; the slain were lying on the field unburied, and the wounded were not yet embarked. The Commander of the forces landed at Maceira, and had an immediate conference with Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Sir H. Dalrymple, having been appointed Commander in chief of the army in Portugal and Spain, had embarked from Gibraltar in the beginning of August, having previously learned the defeat of Dupont, the evacuation of Madrid by Joseph Buonaparte, and the disembarkation of Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Mondego. He had been informed on his voyage of the victory of Rolissa, and having, on the 21st sent his Aide-de-camp on shore to learn the details, he had become further informed of the battle of Vimeira. He had been unwilling to interfere with the operations or plans of Sir Arthur Wellesley, both because Lord Castlereagh, in a private letter to him, had expressed the confidence of the government at home in his talents as a commander, and because he considered Sir Arthur to be engaged in an enterprise of his own. A very natural feeling of professional honour now confirmed his reluctance. But having been informed that Sir Harry Burrard had landed, and had taken the command, this delicacy was necessarily over. He accordingly immediately landed, and assumed the command.

Sir Arthur Wellesley now represented to him the necessity of the army advancing, and briefly explained the plan of his operations. Sir H. Dalrymple replied that he had but then arrived, and was unable to form any judgment of such necessity. Sir Arthur, turning aside with some chagrin, had a brief conference with Colonel Murray, in consequence of which the Colonel spoke apart with Sir Hew, and the orders for advance were given. The army, when informed of this incident, was much discontented at this manifest slight upon their favourite leader, and Sir Arthur himself appeared to feel it more than his friends wished.

About two o'clock this day there was a sudden report that the enemy was advancing, and immediate preparations were made to receive them. It was soon ascertained to be an escort, which accompanied General Kellerman with a flag of truce. Colonel Walker of the 58th was sent to bring him in. The object of his mission was to<sup>50</sup> propose an armistice, in order to prepare a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French.

And here *Incidimus per ignes suppositos cineri doloso*. It must be pardoned to a military writer that he limits himself strictly to narrative.

Sir Hew Dalrymple requested the immediate attendance of Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley; and the three generals proceeded jointly to discuss the terms proposed.

There were chiefly two points to be considered,—first, whether the proposal for the evacuation of Portugal should be at all entertained; and secondly, supposing it to be an admissible principle, what should be the terms in detail.

Upon the first question, the three generals were unanimous that the French were entitled to require to be allowed to evacuate, and that it would be conducive to his Majesty's service to treat upon this basis. The French were in possession of every military position. They had garrisons in Elvas, in Almeida, and in all the forts of the Tagus. They had every facility to relieve and supply these garrisons. The Russian squadron, and all the boats in the Tagus, were at their command. And the inconveniences of the British were as decided as the advantages of the enemy. The state of the weather off the coast was at all times precarious. The army had at the present moment only eleven days' bread. And the army of Sir J. Moore had to effect its debarkation. Add to this the manifest fruits of the evacuation to the cause of the Spaniards. It would release immediately the 30,000 soldiers of the British army, and enable them, without delay, to continue their march to Spain. It would restore to the cause of their country 10,000 Spanish troops. And would not this well compensate the return to France of 20,000 men. Under these circumstances, therefore, there was no difference of opinion with respect to the principle of the evacuation.

With respect to the terms, however, there was not the same agreement in opinion. A wish was expressed by Sir Arthur that the suspension of hostilities should be limited to forty-eight hours. Sir Hew Dalrymple extended it, that Sir J. Moore might disembark without impediment. General Kellerman proposed that the Russian fleet should be allowed to leave the Tagus. Sir Arthur objected altogether to allow the interference of the French with respect to

this squadron. The armistice was concluded after this discussion. It was stipulated and agreed by this instrument, that the river Sisander should be the line of demarcation between the two armies, and that neither of them should occupy Torres Vedras. That the French should in no case be considered as prisoners of war; that every individual should be transported to France with their arms, baggage, and *Private Property*, and that the neutrality of the port of Lisbon should be acknowledged for the Russian Fleet.

That I may not have to return to a point in this narrative upon which opinions and feelings still continue so different, I shall here add that Colonel Murray, the Quarter-Master-General, was sent to communicate the armistice to Sir Charles Cotton, who, objecting to the neutrality of the port of Lisbon for the Russian fleet, required its conditional surrender till the conclusion of peace. With this difference, the armistice, as concluded on this day, became the basis of the definitive convention, which a few days afterwards (August the 30th) was concluded at Cintra.

With respect to the portion of Sir Arthur Wellesley in this armistice and convention, it was understood amongst his own Staff, and indeed in the army of Portugal and Spain,—That in signing the armistice, he had acted in a good degree from deference to his superior officer, but did not regard himself responsible for the conditions of it. That in two points in particular, the notice of forty-eight hours after the suspension of the armistice, and the article respecting the Russian fleet, he had held different opinions from the Commander-in-Chief, but that he had fully agreed with him in the good policy of signing a convention for the evacuation of Portugal. That the undoubted advantages of the convention and the evacuation would be, that they would deliver Portugal from the oppression of the French army; allow the store-ships to enter the river; release 4000 Spanish troops; and enable the British army to proceed without delay to Spain. That the British army, without the armistice, would have to await its reinforcements and supplies of artillery. That the French army, by the customs of war, were entitled to treat for this evacuation. And that, the victory of the 21st not having been duly followed up on that day, the relative situation of the two armies was so materially changed, and the French so strongly posted, that he deemed that to be advisable on the 22d to which on the 21st he would not have assented.

*August 23d.*—Sir Arthur and the army marched to Amial, six English miles, at an early hour this morning. The march led along a flat about a mile in extent on the banks of the Maceira, and then passed through a small village. The ground from thence



became for some distance very unequal and rugged; but afterwards entered a forest of pines, which being intersected by opening glades, and recluse vallies laid out in patches of corn and vineyards, afforded a very pleasant scene.

The army took up a position amongst some heights, in the rear of which are two small villages, the greater called Ramalhal, the lesser Amial. Sir Hew Dalrymple established his head-quarters in the former. In front of the position is Torres Vedras, from which the army is distant about three miles. The hills and adjoining country are richly covered with fine woods.

Intelligence was brought to camp in the evening, that Sir John Moore and his troops, whose arrival had been expected, had reached the bay of Maceira.

*August 24th.*—Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, Lord Paget, Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Louvaine, and Sir Robert Wilson, arrived at camp from Maceira.

Some officers rode to Maceira to inspect the disembarkation of Sir John Moore's troops. Upon reaching the landing place, they found the surf so great, that no boat could come ashore until the turn of the tide. This took place in less than an hour, when they saw two boats rowing towards the land. After rising on one or two waves, and pulling hastily on their oars, the first boat broached broadside to, and in an instant was precipitated head foremost into the waves. All necessary aid was of course given, and Captain Miller (General Clinton's Aide-de-Camp), and Mr. Bradbury, the Chaplain of the forces, who were in the boat, were brought in safety ashore. The second boat hesitated a moment upon seeing the fate of the first; but collecting its courage made a charge upon the waves, and experienced exactly the same reception.

*August 25th.*—The disembarkation of Sir J. Moore's army continued, but was rendered extremely difficult by the immense swell and heavy surf. Unfortunately many boats were swamped, and some lives lost.

*August 26th.*—In the evening of this day, the whole of the line, consisting of nearly 30,000 men, turned out under arms, and were inspected by Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Commander of the forces. The weather was delightful, and the spectacle was truly magnificent. The troops, extending two miles in open column, wheeled with the greatest precision into line; the various bands struck up the national air, "God save the King," and the echoes of the pine-clad hills returned the clang of presented arms."

Sir Arthur Wellesley, riding along the ranks, and followed by the love and admiration of all, publicly resigned the command to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

*August 27th.*—Sir H. Dalrymple honoured the conclusion of the service of Sir A. Wellesley by the following General Orders, issued this day.

GENERAL ORDERS:

*Head-Quarters, Ramalhal, 27th August, 1808.*

PAROLE—PORTUGAL.

The rapid and skilful march, performed by the army commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, marked in its progress by the talent of the general, and by the gallantry of the troops, and terminated by a victory greatly glorious to both, seemed to have accomplished the immediate object in view, without further operation in the field.

Should this expectation be disappointed, the army will again advance greatly augmented by the arrival of troops more valuable from their composition than numbers. And if by these means there will remain less opportunity for the army at large to acquire renown by encountering an enemy so greatly inferior in force, there will be greater occasion to display patience and cheerfulness under the privations to be expected from the exhausted state of the country.

THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1808 IN PORTUGAL.

THE  
BULLETINS OF SIR A. WELLESLEY  
IN THE CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL, 1808.

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*IT is not perhaps generally known to Military Readers, that it is the annual custom of the Gazette Office, for the use of His Majesty's Ministers, to reduce all the Military and Naval Dispatches of the Year (in short all the Gazettes) into the form of Bulletins, and to publish them in a portable volume for the use of the Government. In this reduction of the Gazettes to the form of Bulletins, no other alteration is made in the original Gazette or Dispatch than that of substituting the third person instead of the first,—as instead of "I ordered the Army to march," it is changed into "the Lieutenant-General ordered the Army to march." It is greatly to be regretted, that the utility of this publication is so much limited, a few copies only being printed for the use of the Ministers of State, and none being sold or given except to those great Officers. The Editor of these Campaigns has been honoured by an offer from Government to take upon himself this Collection of "Bulletins of the Army" from the commencement of the War; it was proposed some years ago by Mr. Windham, and has recently been repeated. If he should undertake it, it will only be upon the understanding (respectfully speaking) that he shall publish them for the use of the Army according to his own plan,—i. e.—in about Forty Monthly Numbers of the same size and price as the Army List. It is certainly to be regretted, that the Collection is at present in the hands of mere Printers, who cannot be supposed (however respectable) to have the necessary judgment or military knowledge.*

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\* FIRST BULLETIN.

Caldas, June 16, 1808.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the forces under his command, sailed in the *Donnegal*, from Cork, on the 12th of July, and arrived at Coruna on the 20th. He landed there, and had a conference with the Junta of Galicia. He was there informed, that the army of Castile and Galicia, under the command of Generals Cuesta and Blake, had been defeated at Rio Seco, by the French under the command of Marshal Bessieres. The Lt.-General offered the Junta of Galicia the force under his command, but was told by them expressly, that they did not want men, but only money, arms, and ammunition. They at the same time expressed the utmost anxiety that the French

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\* This Bulletin was not published in the Gazette.

should be driven from Portugal, and declared that this would be the most valuable service which the British troops could render to the cause of Spain. They also recommended him to go with his troops to the North of Portugal, in order to assist, as much as possible, the insurrection which had taken place in the neighbourhood of Oporto. After these conferences had taken place, the Lt.-General left Coruna on the 22d, and joined the next day his fleet off Cape Finisterre. He then went to Oporto, where he landed, and had several conferences with the Bishop. The Bishop informed him that the Portuguese force consisted of about 5000 men, regulars and militia, besides about 1500 Spaniards, and nearly as many Portuguese, scattered over the country. He also promised to furnish mules for the conveyance of the artillery and ammunition waggons. After having received all the information he could get at Oporto, the Lt.-General left his forces off that port, and sailed on the 25th to join Admiral Sir C. Cotton, and consult with him about the means of disembarkation. When he was off Lisbon, he received a letter from M.-General Spencer, who waited his orders; but who seemed to think it uncertain, whether, in the situation that Andalusia was (Dupont not having then surrendered) he would not act more for the common cause in remaining in his situation off Cadiz. The Junta of Seville, however, did not consider the presence of M.-General Spencer as absolutely necessary for the operations then going forward in Andalusia. It was the opinion of the Lt.-General, that the first object was to drive the French out of Portugal; that neither of the two corps could do much good, acting separately, and that it was necessary they should be united. The Lt.-General therefore gave orders to M.-Gen. Spencer to join him. The information, which the Lt.-General obtained here of the strength of the French in Portugal, was, that they amounted to about sixteen or seventeen thousand men, of which about fourteen thousand men were in Lisbon, and that the remainder were dispersed in small garrisons in the different strong places. He had heard that there were about six hundred in garrison in Almeida, and about an equal number in the forts of Elvas and Evora. Under these circumstances the Lt.-General conceived that it would be extremely dangerous to attempt a landing in any of the small bays to the north of the Tagus, where he would be immediately exposed to an attack from the main body of the French army. He therefore resolved that the landing should be effected at Mondego Bay, where he could speedily co-operate with the Portuguese force, which had advanced to Coimbra. He therefore sailed to Mondego Bay, and arrived there July 30th. He there received a letter from Lord Castlereagh, informing him that five thousand men were proceeding to join him under General Anstruther, and that above ten thousand more were to arrive under Sir John Moore. He also received an account of Castanos' victory over Dupont, and also that General Loison was detached with 4000 or 5000 French to the province of Alentejo. Under these circumstances he thought a disembarkation might be safely effected at Mondego Bay. The landing was, however, attended with several difficulties, on account of the surf. His force landed on the 5th and 6th of August, and M.-General Spencer landed on the 7th and 8th. As soon as the necessary arrangements were completed, the Lt.-General determined to march forward to Lisbon. Having then ascertained the force of the enemy, he wrote to Sir Harry Burrard, on the 8th, recommending a certain plan of operations for the corps that he was to bring into Portugal. On the 9th, the advanced guard of the army marched forward. Upon that day the Lt.-General received the account of Joseph Buonaparte having left Madrid, and also a letter from

Colonel Doyle, at Coruna, which made it appear probable that Marshal Bessieres would make an irruption into the North of Portugal. It was necessary to gain some important advantages before Bessieres could have time to carry such a plan into execution, and the army continued its march. The Portuguese Generals demanded to be supplied with provisions from the British stores; which demand it was impossible to comply with. The Portuguese separated, and continued to remain separate from the British till after the 22d of August. The Lt.-General made every possible proposal to induce the co-operation of the Portuguese. He had demanded only a reinforcement of 1000 infantry, 400 light troops, and 200 cavalry, and had promised that they should receive provisions from the British stock: and yet the Portuguese Generals would not consent to this. The Army had continued its march on the 10th; and on the 11th and 12th were assembled in Leiria. On the 13th it continued its march to Calveria, on the 14th to Alcobaza, and on the 15th to Caldas, where it was halted this day.

ARTHUR WELLSLEY.

### SECOND BULLETIN.

*Villa Verde, August 17, 1808.*—The French General La Borde having continued in his position at Roleia since the arrival of the army at Caldas on the 15th instant, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Wellesley determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills forming the valley on the left looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Obidos, from whence the enemy's picquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains on his rear. The Lieutenant-General had reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about five hundred were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General La Borde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns. The right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear. The left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's, and Brigadier-General Bowes's brigade of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Obidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia. This corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Aliventie last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Crawfurd's, and Brigadier-General Fauc's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson) and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of 9-pounders, and a brigade of 6 pounders, were destined to attack General La Borde's position in the front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Obidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley, and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Crawford moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-General Crawford's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st) and half of the 9-pounders brigade were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and at the same moment Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right, the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left, and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains, with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss on the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up.

Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen, as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole. The light companies of Major Hill's brigade, and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the utmost impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks. The defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion. The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major Hill's brigade, which had come upon their right, and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees.

The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported as above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army, in all of which he was, however, repulsed, but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to the want of cavalry; and secondly to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops and of cannon to support those which

had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great, and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

It is impossible sufficiently to applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. Although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action, were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade; being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy. Their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendations.

The Lt.-General expresses his acknowledgements for the aid and support he received from all the general and other officers of this army: he was particularly indebted to Major-General Spencer for the advice and assistance he received from him; to Major-General Ferguson, for the manner in which he led the left column; and to Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led.

He derived most material assistance from Lt.-Colonel Tucker and Lt.-Colonel Bathurst in the offices of Deputy Adjutant, and Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and from the officers of the Staff employed under them. He had also every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lt.-Colonel Robe.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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### THIRD BULLETIN.

*Lourinha, 18th August, 1808.*—Brigadier-General Anstruther has reported that he is on the coast of Peniche with the fleet of victuallers and store ships, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-General Acland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which Sir A. Wellesley had left at Mondego Bay for General Acland.

The Lieut.-General ordered Brigadier-General Anstruther to land immediately, and he has moved to this place in order to protect his landing and facilitate his junction.

General Loison joined General La Borde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras, and both began their march towards Lisbon this morning. General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras with a small corps from Lisbon, and it is probable that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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### FOURTH BULLETIN.

*Vimeira, Aug. 21, 1808.*—The enemy attacked the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, in its position at Vimeira, at an early hour this morning.

The village of Vimeira stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha, and the northward to Vimeira. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery, Major-General Hill's brigade on the right, and Major-General Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights

separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a mill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-General Faue was posted with his riflemen, and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-General Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders, and half a brigade of nine-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha, commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a picket, as the camp had been taken up only for one night, and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills, on which the infantry stood, both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Faue's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared about eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry, on our left, upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale, with his brigade and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland, and his brigade; and Brigadier-General Bowes, with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line, Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second, and Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's in columns, in the rear) on those heights, with their rear upon the valley which leads into Vimeira; and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Maceira. On the last mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops which had been in the bottom near Vimeira were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard, on the heights to the southward and eastward of the town, were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain, on which the great body of infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army; in addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of the right.

The enemy's attack began, in several columns, upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 48d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimeira; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard, to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 92d regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion, 52d, which, by an advanced column, took the enemy in flank.

Besides this opposition, given to the attack of the enemy on their advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade, in its advance to the position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns, by the artillery on those heights.



At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by a detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry was so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time, the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; this attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments, and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's brigades: whilst Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover part of his artillery, by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, and fired and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus again obliged him to retire, with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke of Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery; and in which not more than half of the British was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition-waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Berniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion. It is justice to the following corps to draw notice to them in a particular manner, viz. the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th light dragoons, which has been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers; the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy, the 2d battalion, 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d battalion, 52d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; the 79th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th regiment, commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pack; and the 82d regiment, commanded by Major Eyre.

The regular and orderly conduct of the 36th regiment, under Colonel Burne, and their gallantry and discipline in action, were conspicuous.

The Lieutenant-General acknowledges his obligations to the General and Staff Officers of the army. He was much indebted to Major-General Spencer's judgment and experience in the decision which he formed in respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence, and for his advice

and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, and in its advances upon the enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brigadier-General Fane and Brigadier-General Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimeira; and to Brigadier-General Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy, made by Major-General Ferguson.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Tucker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, and the officers in the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens and the officers of the personal Staff, rendered the Lieutenant-General the greatest assistance throughout the action.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P. S. A French General Officer, supposed to be General Thibault, the Chief of the Staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

### FIFTH BULLETIN

OF THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

(*Sir Hew Dalrymple in Command.*)

*Cintra, 3d Sept. 1808.*—Sir H. Dalrymple landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army on Monday, the 22d of August, the day after the battle of Vimeira, when the enemy sustained a signal defeat; and when the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed. A few hours after his arrival, General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General-in-Chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops; though several articles, at first agreed upon, were signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellermann, but as this was done with a reference to the British Admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the seventh article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quarter-Master-General to the British army, and General Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French General-in-Chief, and the British Commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to Sir Hew Dalrymple, which rendered it necessary for the Lieutenant-General to avail himself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the Convention was signed, and the ratifications exchanged on the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather and the surf on the shore, the Lieutenant-General sent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiment, which were on board the transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts on the Tagus, whenever the Admiral thought proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascaes, St. Julien's, and the Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Dalrymple landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which, doubtless, had a great weight in deciding the question, his opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal, by means of the Convention, the late defeat had induced the French General-in-Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed, in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed; during the negotiation the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Captain Malcolm, of the *Donnegal*, and the officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end nearly at the moment it was no longer necessary.

H. DALRYMPLE, Lt.-G.

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[See Convention in Appendix.]

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APPENDIX.



## STATE PAPERS.

### CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL, IN 1808.

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NO. I.—SPANISH DECREE.—*Copy of a Decree issued from the Palace of San Lorenzo, October 30, 1807.*

“C. R.—God, who watches over his creatures, does not permit the consummation of atrocious deeds, when the intended victims are innocent. Thus his omnipotence has saved me from the most unheard-of catastrophe. My people, my subjects, all know my Christianity and settled habits. They all love me; and I receive from all of them proofs of their veneration—such as the conduct of a parent calls for from his children. I lived persuaded of this felicity, and devoted to the repose of my family, when an unknown hand discovered the most atrocious and unheard-of conspiracy, which was carried on in my own palace, against my person. My life, which has so often been in danger, was too long in the eyes of my successor, who, infatuated by prejudice, and alienated from every principle of Christianity that my parental care and love had taught them, had entered into a project to dethrone me. Informed of this, I thought proper to inquire, personally, into the truth of the fact, and, surprising him in my room, I found in his possession the cypher of his correspondence, and of the instructions he had received from the vile conspirators. In consequence of this discovery, I immediately convoked the governor and council, in order that they might make the necessary inquiries; the result has been the detection of several malefactors, whose imprisonment I have ordered; as also the arrest of my son, at his residence. This is an additional aggravation of the affliction I labour under: but, however painful to my feelings, it must be submitted to, as it is of the utmost importance to the suppression of such a conspiracy. At the same time that I direct the publication of this affair to my subjects, I cannot avoid expressing to them the regret by which I am agitated; but that regret will be alleviated by the demonstrations of their loyalty. You will take the proper measures to have this decree circulated in due form. CHARLES R.”

“By command of his majesty, I transmit this decree to your excellency, in order that it may be duly promulgated.

“Signed by the ministers, and addressed to all viceroys, &c.”

*Madrid, Nov. 5.*—This day the king addressed the following decree to the governor *ad interim* of the council of Castile:

“The voice of nature unnerves the arm of vengeance; and when the offender’s want of consideration pleads for pity, a father cannot refuse listening to his voice. My son has already declared the authors of that horrible plan which had been suggested by the evil-minded. He has laid open every thing in a legal form, and all is exactly consistent with those proofs that are re-

quired by the law in such cases. His confusion and repentance have dictated the remonstrances which he has addressed to me, and of which the following is the chief:

“Sire and Father,—I am guilty of failing in my duty to your majesty; I have failed in obedience to my father and king. I ought to do nothing without your Majesty’s consent; but I have been surprised. I have denounced the guilty, and beg your Majesty to suffer your repentant son to kiss your feet.

“*St. Laurent, Nov. 5.*”

FERDINAND.”

“Madam and Mother,—I sincerely repent of the great fault which I have committed against the king and queen, my father and mother!—With the greatest submission I beg your pardon, as well as for my obstinacy in denying the truth the other night. For this cause, I heartily entreat your Majesty to deign to interpose your mediation between my father and me, that he may condescend to suffer his repentant son to kiss his feet. FERDINAND.

“*St. Laurent, Nov. 5.*”

“In consequence of these letters, and the entreaty of the queen, my well-beloved spouse, I forgive my son; and he shall recover my favour, as soon as his conduct shall give proofs of a real amendment in his proceedings. I ordain also, that the same judges who have heard this cause from the commencement, shall continue the process; and I allow them to conjoin others, as colleagues, if they shall find occasion. I enjoin them, as soon as it shall be finished, to submit to me their judgment, which shall be conformable to law, according to the magnitude of offences, and the quality of offenders. They ought to take for a basis, in reducing the heads of the accusation, the answers given by the prince to the interrogatories which he has undergone; they are copied and signed by his own hand, as well as the papers also in his writing, which were seized in his bureaus. The decision shall be communicated to my councils and to my tribunals, and be circulated among my subjects, in order that they may acknowledge my compassion and my justice, and may alleviate the affliction into which they were thrown by my first decree; for in that they saw the danger of their sovereign and their father, who loves them as his own children, and by whom he is beloved.

(Signed) “D. B. Muxoz.”

By the royal decree of the 30th of October, inserted in the circular letter, which is addressed to you the 31st of the same month, his majesty has deigned to make known to his council, that his august person, thanks to the assistance of God, has been delivered from the catastrophe which threatened it.

On this subject the council has proposed to his majesty to allow it, as well as all the people and communities of the kingdom, to return thanks for this favour to the Omnipotent, by a solemn festival. His majesty having deigned to consent to the wish of his council, has resolved to give it immediate execution, and has determined to give the necessary orders for such a festival in the capital and its dependencies.

This order of council, with a view to its due execution, is hereby communicated to you M. M. the archbishops, bishops, prelates, seculars, and regulars of the holy churches, desiring you to acknowledge to me the receipt of the present decree.

D. B. Muxoz.

*Madrid, Nov. 7, 1807.*



No. II.—*Secret Treaty between his Catholic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which the high contracting Parties stipulate every thing respecting the future condition of Portugal.—Fontainebleau, October 27, 1807.*

We, Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the treaty concluded, arranged, and signed at Fontainebleau, Oct. 27, 1807, by general of division Michael Duroc, grand marshal of our palace, grand knight of the legion of honour, &c. in virtue of the full powers conferred by us upon him for this purpose, with Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, honorary councillor of state and of war to his majesty the king of Spain, who was also furnished with full powers by his sovereign, which treaty is of the following tenor:

His majesty, the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his catholic majesty the king of Spain, wishing to regulate by common consent the interest of the two states, and to determine the future condition of Portugal, in a way that shall be consistent with sound policy as to both countries, have named for their ministers plenipotentiary; that is to say, his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, general of division Michael Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, grand knight of the legion of honour: and his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, his honorary councillor of state and of war, both which ministers having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. The province of Entre Minho y Duero, with the city of Oporto, shall be made over, in entire propriety and sovereignty, to his majesty the king of Etruria, with the title of king of northern Lusitania.

II. The province of Alentejo, and the kingdom of Algarves, shall be made over, in entire propriety and sovereignty, to the Prince of Peace, to be by him enjoyed under the title of prince of the Algarves.

III. The provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, shall remain undisposed of until there be a general peace, to be then disposed of according to circumstances, and conformably with what may be agreed upon between the two high contracting parties.

IV. The kingdom of northern Lusitania shall be held by the descendants of his majesty the king of Etruria hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are established in the family on the throne of Spain.

V. The principality of the Algarves shall be held by the descendants of the Prince of Peace hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are established in the family on the throne of Spain.

VI. If there should be no descendants or legitimate heirs of the king of northern Lusitania, or of the prince of the Algarves, these countries shall be disposed of by investiture by the king of Spain in a manner so that they shall never be united under one head, or annexed to the crown of Spain.

VII. The kingdom of northern Lusitania and the principality of the Algarves shall acknowledge as protector his catholic majesty the king of Spain, and in no case the sovereigns of those countries shall make peace or war without his consent.

VIII. In case that the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, held in sequestration, should devolve at a general peace to the

house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies, which the English have conquered from Spain and her allies, the new sovereign of these provinces shall have, with respect to his catholic majesty the king of Spain, the same obligations as the king of northern Lusitania, and the prince of Algarves, and shall hold them under the same conditions.

IX. His majesty the king of Etruria cedes the kingdom of Etruria, in full propriety and sovereignty, to his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy.

X. As soon as the provinces of Portugal shall be definitively occupied, the different princes who are to possess them shall mutually appoint commissioners to ascertain their natural boundaries.

XI. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy guarantees to his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, the possession of his dominions on the continent of Europe, situated to the south of the Pyrenees.

XII. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy engages to recognize his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, emperor of the *Two Americas*, when every thing is ready for his majesty's assuming that title, which may be either at the general peace, or at farthest within three years therefrom.

XIII. The two high contracting powers shall mutually agree upon an equal partition of the islands, colonies, and other transmarine possessions of Portugal.

XIV. The present treaty shall be kept secret. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Madrid, within twenty days at the latest, from the date of its signature.

Done at Fontainebleau, October 27, 1807. (Signed) DUROC.

E. IZQUIERDO.

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2d.—*Secret Convention concluded at Fontainebleau between his Majesty the King of Spain, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which the two high contracting parties adjust all that relates to the occupation of Portugal.—At Fontainebleau, 27th October, 1807.*

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the convention concluded, arranged, and signed, at Fontainebleau, on the 27th of October 1807, by the general of division Michael Duroc, grand marshal of our palace, grand cordon of the legion of honour, &c. in virtue of the full powers with which we thereto conferred upon him on the one side; and, on the other side, by D. Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, honorary councillor of state and of war to his majesty the King of Spain, equally furnished with full powers by his sovereign—the tenor of which convention is as follows:

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his catholic majesty the king of Spain, being desirous of entering into an arrangement with respect to the occupation and conquest of Portugal, according to the stipulations of the treaty signed this day, have appointed, viz. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, the general of division Michael Duroc, grand marshal of his palace, grand cordon of the legion of honour, and his catholic majesty the king of Spain, Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, his honorary councillor of state and of war, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. A body of French imperial troops, consisting of 25,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, shall enter Spain, and march direct for Lisbon: they shall be joined by a body of 8,000 Spanish infantry, and 3000 cavalry, with 50 pieces of artillery.

II. At the same time a division of Spanish troops, consisting of 10,000 men, shall take possession of the province of Entre Minho y Douero and of the city of Oporto; and another division of 6000 men, also consisting of Spanish troops, shall take possession of Alentejo, and the kingdom of Algarves.

III. The French troops shall be subsisted and maintained by Spain, and their pay shall be provided by France during the time occupied by their march through Spain.

IV. The moment that the combined troops have entered Portugal, the government and administration of the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura (which are to remain in a state of sequestration), shall be vested in the general commanding the French troops; and the contributions imposed thereon shall accrue to the benefit of France. The provinces that are to form the kingdom of northern Lusitania, and the principality of the Algarves, shall be administered and governed by the general commanding the Spanish divisions which shall enter the same; and the contributions imposed thereon shall accrue to the benefit of Spain.

V. The central body shall be under the orders of the commander of the French troops, to whom also the Spanish troops attached to that army shall pay obedience. Nevertheless, should the King of Spain or the Prince of Peace think fit to join the said body, the French troops, with the general commanding them, shall be subject to their order.

VI. Another body of 40,000 French troops shall be assembled at Bayonne by the 20th of November next, at the latest, to be ready to enter Spain for the purpose of proceeding to Portugal, in case the English should send reinforcements therein, or menace it with attack.—This additional corps, however shall not enter Spain until the two high contracting parties have come to an agreement on that point.

VII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time with those of the treaty of this date.

Done at Fontainebleau, 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) Duroc.  
E. Izquierdo.

We have approved, and hereby approve, the foregoing convention, in all and every of the articles therein contained, declare it to be accepted, ratified and confirmed, and pledge ourselves that it shall be inviolably observed.

In witness whereof, we have executed these presents, signed with our own hand, countersigned, and sealed with our imperial seal, at Fontainebleau, the 29th of October, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.  
CHAMPAGNY,  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
MARET,  
The Secretary of State.

No. III.—*Act of Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of his Son.*

“ My habitual infirmities not permitting me to support any longer the important weight of the government of my kingdom; and having need, in order to re-establish my health, to enjoy private life in a more temperate climate,

I have decided, after the most minute deliberation, to abdicate my crown in favour of my heir, my most beloved son, the Prince of Asturias.

“Consequently, it is my royal will, that he be forthwith acknowledged and obeyed as king, and natural lord of all my kingdoms and sovereignties; and that this royal decree of my free and spontaneous abdication may be exactly and directly fulfilled, you will communicate it to the council, and to all others whom it may appertain. (Signed) “I, THE KING.”

“Given at Aranjuez, 19th March, 1808.

No. IV.—*The Madrid Gazette of the 21st March contains the following passage:—*

As the nature of the proceedings which took place in the Escorial is only known by an account which was published the 27th October last year, the king our sovereign being desirous that all his subjects should know how his royal person, as well as several persons employed by government, acted on that occasion, has ordered a brief account to be published of this business, which is much better understood after the discoveries which have been made among the papers of the Prince of Peace, which contain amongst others the following particulars:—The 28th of October last, the late king sent several papers to the Marquis de Caballero, secretary of the general department of justice, which papers, he said, had been found among the papers of the Prince of Asturias, our present king and sovereign. The papers consisted, first, of a few sheets stuck together, written in his majesty's own hand-writing: 2dly, of a similar paper, also written by his majesty: 3dly, of a letter, dated Talavera, the 28th of May, written in a disguised hand, and without a signature; in the 4th place, of a paper, containing different figures, designed to form a system of cyphers, with one written leaf without a signature. The first paper is a memoir, the object of which is, with the most profound respect, to represent to the late king the unjust proceedings of Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace. This memoir contained a variety of particulars concerning the proceedings, fortune, injustice, and despotism of that person. The Prince of Asturias threw himself at the feet of his royal father, requesting him, that in his presence an inquiry might be instituted by those of his majesty's subjects whom he thought most worthy of his confidence, or whom chance might present to him, into the truth of the facts stated in the memoir: and if convinced thereof, to dismiss the Prince of Peace from his royal presence, and banish him with his whole family; such a step, were it only considered as a measure of precaution, would diffuse joy throughout the whole kingdom.—This memoir contained several other observations, all tending to promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation. They are here passed over in silence, because what we have mentioned of the contents of the memoir is quite sufficient to form an opinion of its tendency and nature: but it must not be omitted that the Prince of Asturias concluded it by intreating his father, in case he should not approve of the object of his memorial, to have the goodness to keep it secret, in order to avert the dangers to which he (his son) would otherwise be exposed. The letter dated Talavera is written by Don John Esquoquix, canon and prebendary of the church of Toledo, late instructor of his majesty. It is an answer to several questions proposed to him.

The system of cyphers is a means frequently made use of for corresponding in secret matters of great importance. The single leaf, without signature, is written by one of the prince's servants, whom he had dismissed from his service, and has nothing to do with the present business.

The following day (the 20th of October), at midnight, the secretary general of the cabinet and the provisional president of the council, met by order of the late king in his apartments, who gave it as their opinion, that his present majesty should be examined concerning the contents of those papers. His present majesty was accordingly called into the apartments of his royal father, where he was arrested, and precluded from all intercourse with any person, except some new attendants appointed on the occasion. During the same night all his present majesty's servants were arrested.

On the 30th of October the late king sent an order to the Marquis de Caballero, signed the same day and published all over the kingdom, whereby our king and sovereign was declared a traitor, together with his servants. According to the deposition, upon oath, made by his present majesty, and four secretaries of the departments of justice and war, that order was entirely written in the hand-writing of Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, who at that time was in Madrid.

The original order could not be annexed to these proceedings, because, in such cases, the original is always returned to the king, and the copy dispatched and published.

The same day, the 30th of October, finding himself confined, and precluded from all communication, he deemed it right to make public what he had done for the benefit of his country; and in order to extricate himself from the state of oppression to which he was reduced, he declared the same day, the 30th of October, to the Marquis de Caballero, that with a view of promoting the prosperity of the Spanish empire, he wished to marry a French princess of the blood, and that the steps he had already taken for that purpose were perfectly his own, and without compulsion; and that whatever he had done had no other object than to open the eyes of his royal parents with regard to the implicit confidence which they placed in Don Manuel Godoy; that, fearful lest he should continue to make an improper use of his influence and power, his majesty has judged it necessary, for the welfare of the kingdom, to give the Duke of Infantado a power of attorney in his own (the king's) hand-writing, to assume the command of the troops in New Castile, in case of the decease of his royal father. At that time the Prince of Peace arrived at the palace of the Escorial, and having entered the apartments of his present majesty, he presented to him the copy of a letter, by which his present majesty was made to ask pardon of his royal father. His majesty being desirous not to refuse this new pledge of his veneration for his royal parents, signed the letter which is annexed to the decree of the 5th of November.

His majesty being perfectly convinced that neither the Duke of Infantado, nor Don John Esquiquix, the author of the letter dated Talavera, are guilty of any misconduct, deems himself obliged to declare their innocence, as well as that of his other servants; and for that purpose has ordered the present account to be given of the proceedings which took place in this matter.

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No. V.—*Letter from King Carlos IV. to the Emperor Napoleon.*

SIR, MY BROTHER,

Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences: you will not without sympathy see a king who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection who alone can fix his happiness, and that of his whole family, and his trusty

and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen: I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored; and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the great man, who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself into his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen, and of the Prince de la Paz.

I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether, upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping.

Sir, my brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend,

CARLOS.

*Aranjuez, March 25.*

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No. VII.

I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamity, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority. (Signed) I, THE KING.

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No. VII.—*Letter from Ferdinand to his Father, Charles IV.*

Venerable father and lord,—I deposited in the royal hands of your majesty, on the 1st current, the renunciation of the crown in your favour. I have believed it to be obligatory upon me to modify the renunciation by such conditions as were agreeable to the respect due to your majesty, to the tranquillity of my dominions, and to the preservation of my honour and character. It is not without great astonishment that I have seen indignation produced in the royal mind of your majesty, by modifications dictated by prudence, and called for by the love that I bear to my subjects.

Without any other ground, your majesty thought proper to insult me in the presence of my venerable mother, and of the emperor, by appellations the most humiliating; and not content with this, you require my renunciation without any conditions or restrictions, under pain that I, and those who composed my council, should be treated as conspirators. In such a situation of things, I make the renunciation which your majesty commands, that you may return to those sentiments with which your majesty has hitherto been pleased to regard me, and to the exercise of the power of the crown, unfettered by any stipulations on the part of, Venerable Father and Lord, &c.

FERDINAND.

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No. VIII.—*To the Supreme Junta of the Government.*

Having judged it expedient to give the same direction to all the forces of our kingdom, in order to maintain security of property, and public tranquillity against enemies, as well exterior as interior, we have thought it fit to nominate our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, who, at the same time, commands the troops of our ally, the emperor of the French. We command the council of Castile, and the captains-general and governors of our provinces, to obey his orders. In the same quality he shall preside over the junta of the government.

Given at Bayonne, at the Imperial Palace, stiled the Palace of the Government, May 4, 1808. (Signed) I, THE KING.

## No. IX.—PROCLAMATION.

Spaniards!—My beloved subjects, perfidious men seek to mislead you. They would put arms into your hands against the French troops; they seek alike to arm you against the French, and the French against you. The sacking of all Spain, calamities of every kind, would be the result. The spirit of faction, the sad effects of which I have already felt, is still in motion. In the midst of these important and critical circumstances, I am occupied in concerting with my ally, the emperor of the French, all that concerns your welfare. Beware of listening to the enemies of it. All those who speak to you against France, thirst for your blood: they are either the enemies of your nation, or agents of England, who are busily availing themselves of circumstances, and whose intrigues would involve the loss of your colonies, the separation of you provinces, or a series of years of trouble and calamity for your country.

Spaniards! trust to my experience, and obey that authority which I hold from God and my fathers; follow my example, and think that, in the position in which you stand, there is no prosperity and safety for Spaniards, but in the friendship of the great emperor our ally.

Given at Bayonne, from the Imperial Palace, stiled Palace of the Government, May 4. I, THE KING.

No. X.—*To the Supreme Council of Castile, the Council of Inquisition, &c.*

In the present extraordinary circumstances, we have resolved to give a new proof of our affection towards our beloved subjects, whose happiness, during the whole course of our reign, has been the constant object of our solicitude. We have therefore abdicated all our claims upon the Spanish kingdoms in favour of our friend and ally the emperor of the French, by a treaty which has been signed and ratified, and which stipulates for the integrity and independence of the Spanish kingdoms, and the preservation of our holy religion, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain.

We have therefore thought proper to send you this letter, that you should conform yourselves thereto, publish its contents, and make every exertion in support of the emperor Napoleon. Display the utmost frankness and friendship towards the French, and, above all, direct all your care to preserve the country from insurrections and tumults.

In the new condition upon which we are entering, we shall frequently turn our eyes towards you, and happy shall we be to know that you enjoy peace and contentment.

Given at the Imperial Palace, May, 4.

I, THE KING.

No. XI.—*Resignation of the Crown of Spain by King Charles IV. and the Prince of Asturias.*

Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and Charles IV., king of Spain and the Indies, animated, equally by a desire to put an end to the anarchy to which Spain is a prey, and to save that brave nation from the agitation of faction, and the convulsions of civil and foreign war, and place it in the sole position which, in the extraordinary circumstances in which it is now found, can maintain its integrity, guarantee its colonies, and enable it to unite all its means to those of France to obtain a maritime peace; have resolved to combine all their efforts, and to regulate by a particular convention interests so dear to them: to this effect they have appointed,—

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, the general of division Duroc, grand marshal of the palace;

His majesty the king of Spain and the Indies, his serene highness Manuel Godoy, prince of the Peace, count of Evora Mont, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:—

Article I. His majesty King Charles having during his whole life only had in view the happiness of his subjects, and constantly adhering to the principle, that all the acts of the sovereign ought solely to attend to that object; as the present circumstances can only be a source of dissensions the more fatal, because factions have divided his own family, has resolved to cede, and does cede, by these presents, to his majesty the emperor Napoleon, all his rights to the throne of Spain and the Indies, as the only means, in the state at which things have arrived, which can re-establish order: it being always understood, that the said cession only takes place in order that his subjects may enjoy the two following conditions:—I. The integrity of the kingdom shall be maintained. 2. The prince whom his majesty the emperor Napoleon shall judge proper to be placed on the throne of Spain shall be independent; and the limits of Spain shall undergo no alteration.

II. The catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion shall be the only one in Spain; no reformed religion shall be tolerated there, and still less infidelity, according to the usage now established.

III. All acts contrary to those of our faithful subjects, since the revolution of Aranjuez, are null and of no validity, and their property shall be restored to them.

IV. His majesty King Charles having thus secured the prosperity, the integrity, and the independence of his subjects, his majesty the emperor engages to give an asylum in his states to King Charles, to the queen, to the prince of Peace, as also to those of their servants who shall wish to follow them; who shall enjoy in France a rank equivalent to that which they possessed in Spain.

V. The imperial palace of Compeigne, and the parks and forests dependent on it, shall be at the disposal of King Charles during his life.

VI. His majesty the emperor gives and guarantees to King Charles a civil list of 80,000,000 of reals, which his majesty the emperor will cause to be paid him without delay every month, from the treasury of the crown.

At the death of King Charles a revenue of 2,000,000 shall form the dowry of the queen,

VII. His majesty the emperor Napoleon engages to grant to all the infantes of Spain an annual rent of four hundred thousand livres, to be enjoyed by them and their descendants in perpetuity, saving the revertibility of the said rent from one branch to the other, in case of the extinction of one of them, according to civil laws. In case of the extinction of all the branches, the said rent shall revert to the crown of France.

VIII. His majesty the emperor Napoleon shall make such arrangements as he shall judge proper with the future king of Spain for the payment of the civil list, and the rents stipulated in the preceding articles; but his majesty King Charles IV. is understood to have no relation with respect to that object, except with the treasury of France.

IX. His majesty the emperor Napoleon gives in exchange to his majesty King Charles the castle of Chambord, with the parks, forests, and farms, dependent on it, to enjoy in full propriety, and to dispose of as shall seem to him good.



X. In consequence, his majesty King Charles renounces, in favour of the emperor Napoleon, all the allodial and particular property not appertaining to the crown of Spain, but possessed personally.

The infantes of Spain shall continue to enjoy the revenues of the commanderies they possess in Spain.

XI. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within eight days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Bayonne, May 5, 1808.

DUROC.

THE PRINCE OF THE PEACE.

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No. XII.—*King of Spain's last Proclamation.*

I have thought proper to give my beloved subjects this last proof of my paternal love. Their happiness, tranquillity, prosperity, and preservation, and integrity of the dominions that divine Providence had placed under my sway, have been the sole objects of my constant care during my reign. Every step and measure that have been adopted since my exaltation to the throne of my august ancestors have been directed to those just purposes, and could not be directed to any other. This day, in the extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed, my conscience, my honour, and the good name I ought to leave to posterity, imperiously require of me, that the last act of my sovereignty should be solely pointed to that end, viz. to the tranquillity, prosperity, security, and integrity of the monarchy whose throne I quit, to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres. Therefore, by a treaty signed and ratified, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend the emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies is always to remain independent and entire, as it was under my rule; and likewise that our holy religion is not only to be the predominant one in Spain, but the only one to be observed in all the dominions of the monarchy. Of all which you will take due notice, and communicate it to all the councils and tribunals of the kingdom, chiefs of provinces, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, and to all the justices of districts, in order that this last act of my sovereignty may be notorious to all and every one in my dominions of Spain and the Indies; and you are all to concur and assist in carrying into effect the dispositions of my dear friend the emperor Napoleon, as they are directed to preserve the peace, friendship, and union between France and Spain, avoiding disorder and popular commotions, the effects of which can only be havoc and destruction of families, and the ruin of all.

Given in Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace of the Government, the 8th of May, 1808.

I, THE KING.

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No. XIII.

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his royal highness prince of Asturias, having differences to regulate, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries—his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the general of division Duroc, grand marshal of the palace; and his royal highness the prince of Asturias, Don Juan d'Escoquitz, counsellor of state to his catholic majesty, and knight grand cross of the order of Charles III.; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. I. His royal highness the prince of Asturias accedes to the cession made by the king Charles, of his rights to the throne of Spain and the Indies, in

favour of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy; and renounces as much as may be necessary to the rights accruing to him as prince of Asturias, to the crown of Spain and the Indies.

II. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy grants in France, to his royal highness the prince of Asturias, the title of royal highness, with all the honours and prerogatives which the princes of his blood enjoyed. The descendants of his royal highness the prince of Asturias shall preserve the title of princes, that of most serene highness, and shall always hold the same rank as the princes dignitaries of the empire.

III. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy cedes and gives, by these presents, in full propriety to his royal highness the prince of Asturias, and to his descendants, the palaces, and parks, and farms of Navarre, and the woods dependent on them, to the amount of fifty thousand acres, the whole free from incumbrance, and to enjoy in full propriety from the day of the date of the present treaty.

IV. The said property shall pass to the children and heirs of his royal highness the prince of Asturias; in default of them, to the children and heirs of the infante Don Charles; in default of them, to the descendants and heirs of the infante Don Francisco; and finally, in default of them, to the children and heirs of the infante Don Antonio. Letters patent and particular, conferring the title of prince, shall be made out to him of those heirs to whom the said property shall revert.

V. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy grants to his royal highness the prince of Asturias four hundred thousand livres of appanage rent on the treasury of France, and payable one-twelfth part every month, to be enjoyed by himself and his descendants, and the direct descent of his royal highness the prince of Asturias; failing this, the appanage rent shall pass to the infante Don Charles, his children and heirs; and they failing, to the infante Don Francisco, his descendants and heirs.

VI. Independently of what is stipulated in the preceding articles, his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy grants to his royal highness the prince of Asturias, a rent of six hundred thousand livres, in like manner on the treasury, to be enjoyed during life. The half of the said rent shall revert to the princess, his consort, if she survive him.

VII. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy grants and guarantees to the infante Don Antonio, uncle of his royal highness the prince of Asturias, and to Don Charles and Don Francisco, the brothers of the said prince:

1. The title of royal highness, with all the honours and prerogatives which the princes of his blood enjoy: the descendants of their royal highnesses shall preserve the title of prince, that of most serene highness, and shall always hold the same rank in France as the princes dignitaries of the empire.

2. The enjoyment of the revenues of all their commanderies in Spain during their lives.

3. An appanage rent of four hundred thousand livres, to be enjoyed by them and their heirs in perpetuity, it being always understood that the infantes Don Antonio, Don Charles, and Don Francisco, dying without heirs, or their posterity becoming extinct, the said appanage rents shall appertain to his royal highness the prince of Asturias; or to his descendants and heirs; the whole on condition that their royal highnesses Don Charles, Don Antonio, and Don Francisco, accede to the present treaty.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within eight days, or sooner, if possible.

Bayonne, May 10, 1808.

DUROC.

JUAN DE ESCOQUITZ.

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No. XIV.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederacy of the Rhine, to all men to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:—

The junta of the state, the council of Castile, the city of Madrid, &c. having notified to us, by their addresses, that the well-being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the provisional government; we have resolved to proclaim, and we do by these presents proclaim our well-beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, the present king of Naples and Sicily, to be king of Spain and India.

We guarantee to the king of Spain the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, as well as in Africa, Asia, and America; charging the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, the ministers, and the council of Castile to cause this proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced, according to the usual custom, that none may plead ignorance hereof.

Given at our Imperial Palace at Bayonne, June 6, 1808.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

H. B. MARET,

Minister of State.

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No. XV.—*Answer of the Bishop of Orense.*

Answer returned to the Junta of the government, by Don Pedro de Quevedo y Quintano, Bishop of Orense, upon the occasion of his having been named deputy of the junta, at Bayonne:

Most excellent Sir—An ecclesiastic of Coruna delivered to me, on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th inst. your Excellency's letter of the 19th, by which, amongst other things, I see myself named as a deputy, to attend at the assembly which is to be held at Bayonne, in order to concur in whatever may promote the happiness of the monarchy, in conformity to the wishes of the great emperor of the French, zealous to raise it to the highest degree of prosperity and glory.

Although my abilities are weak, I will yield to no one in my wishes for the true happiness and glory of the nation, and would omit nothing which was in my power, and which I thought would promote it. But my age of 73 years, an actual indisposition, and others to which I am subject, prevent me from taking so long a journey, within so short a time, that would scarcely be sufficient for performing it, and still less for considering before-hand my duty, and for acquiring the information and instruction which ought to precede it. On this account I consider myself as under the necessity of exonerating myself of this charge, which I hereby do; not doubting but his serene highness the Duke of Berg, and the Supreme Junta of government, will consider as just and necessary my supplication that they would admit of so legitimate an excuse, as an exemption.

At the same time, with regard to the good of the nation, and to the intentions of the emperor and king, who desires to be, as it were, the angel of peace, and its protector and tutelary spirit, and who does not forget what he has so often manifested, the great interest which he takes in seeing the people and sove-

reigns who are his allies increase in power, in riches; and happiness of every kind; I take the liberty of representing to the Supreme Junta of government, and through them to the emperor and king of Italy, that which, previously to treating upon the business for which it appears to be convened, I should say and protest, in the assembly of Bayonne, if I could be present there.

The question is, of remedying evils, repairing injuries, of improving the condition of the nation, and the monarchy; but upon what basis and foundation; Is there any approved method, any firm authority, recognised by the nation, for doing this? Will she enslave herself, and expect her safety by this measure? And are there not diseases which are aggravated and exasperated by medicines; of which it has been said—*tangent vulnera sacra nullæ manus?* And does it not appear, that the maladies were of this class which have drawn the attention of his powerful protector, the emperor Napoleon, to his ally, the royal family of Spain? Their evils are so increased, that their health is, as it were, despaired of. They see themselves shut up in the French empire, in a country which had banished them for ever; and, returned to their primitive cradle, they find a tomb, (by a civil death,) there, where their elder branch was cut off by the rage and violence of a mad and sanguinary revolution. And, in this state, what can Spain hope for? Will her cure be more favourable? The means and medicines do not promise it.—The abdication of her kings at Bayonne, and of the infantes at Bourdeaux, where it is to be believed that they could not be free, where they beheld themselves surrounded by force and artifice, and deprived of the lights and assistance of their faithful vassals; these abdications, which cannot be conceived, and appear impossible, considering the natural impressions of paternal and filial affection, and the honour and lustre of the whole family, in which all honourable men take so much interest; these abdications, which have become suspected by the whole nation, and upon which depends the whole authority which the emperor and king can justly make use of, require, in order to make them firm and valid, and, at least, for the satisfaction of the whole Spanish monarchy, to be ratified by the king and infantes, who have made them, when free from all restraint and fear. And nothing would be so glorious for the great emperor Napoleon I. who has taken so much interest in them, as to restore to Spain, her august monarch and his family, and to provide that, in her own bosom, and in a general cortes of the kingdom, they should act according to their free choice, and that the nation itself, with the independence and sovereignty to which it is competent, should proceed, in consequence, to recognise, for its legitimate king, him whom nature, right, and circumstances, should call to the Spanish throne.

This magnanimous and generous proceeding would be the greatest eulogium of the emperor, and would be more grand and admirable for him than all the victories and laurels which crown him, and distinguish him among all the monarchs of the earth. And Spain too would escape the most diastrous lot which threatens her, and might finally recover from all her evils and enjoy a perfect health, and then give thanks to God, and pay the most sincere acknowledgments to its saviour and true protector, then the greatest of the emperors in Europe, the moderate, just, magnanimous, and beneficent Napoleon the Great.

At present Spain cannot but behold him under a very different aspect. She sees, or thinks she sees in him the oppressor of her princes, and of herself. She looks upon herself as enchained and enslaved, when happiness is offered to her. More than is worked by artifice, is done by violence, and by an army which has been admitted as a friend, either by indiscretion or timidity, or perhaps

by a vile treason which serves to give an authority that cannot easily be esteemed legitimate.

Who appointed the serene Duke of Berg lieutenant-governor of the kingdom? Is it not an appointment made at Bayonne by an affectionate king, worthy of all the respect and love of his vassals, but who is in the hands of persons imperious through the ascendance which they have gained over his heart, and the force and power to which he is subjected? And is it not a deceitful illusion to name for lieutenant-general of this kingdom the commander of an army which threatens it, and immediately to abdicate the crown? Did Charles IV. wish to return to the throne merely to take it from his sons? And was it necessary to name a lieutenant, who, by his authority, and by a military force, would impede every effort which might be made to avoid the consummation of a project of this nature? I doubt whether, not only in Spain, but in all Europe, there can be found one sincere person who would not cry out in his heart against such extraordinary, and, to say no more, such suspicious acts.

To conclude—the nation sees itself, as it were, without a king, and knows not to whom to adhere. The abdication of its kings, and the appointment of a lieutenant-governor of the kingdom, are acts done in France, and under the eye of an emperor, who has persuaded himself that he shall make Spain happy, in giving her a new dynasty, which is to have its origin in that family, so fortunate, that it is thought incapable of producing princes, who have not the same or greater talents for governing people than the invincible, the victorious, the legislator, the philosopher, the great emperor Napoleon. The supreme junta of government, besides all the objections insinuated above, with its president in arms, and surrounded by an army, must be considered as deprived of its freedom, and the councils and tribunals of the court are in the same situation. What confusion! what a chaos! and what a source of misfortune for Spain! They cannot be provided against by any assembly convoked out of the kingdom, whose members neither possess their freedom, nor if they did, could believe they possessed it—and if to this we add, the tumultuous moments which may be apprehended within the kingdom, the pretensions of foreign princes and states, succours offered or solicited, and troops which may come to combat, in her bosom, the French and their partizans—what desolation, what more lamentable scene can be conceived! The compassion, the love, the interest, which the emperor and king takes in their welfare, may, instead of curing her, cause the greatest disasters.

I beg then, with all respect, that these, in my opinion, just apprehensions, may be laid before the supreme junta of government, and likewise submitted to the great Napoleon. I have hitherto been able to rely upon the rectitude of his heart, as free from ambition, and averse to deceit, and an artificial policy;—and I still hope, that he will recognise, that it cannot be for the good of Spain, to enslave her, and that he will not persist in applying remedies to her, when in fetters, as she is neither mad nor raving.—Let a legitimate authority be first established, and then let us think of the remedies.

These are my wishes, which I have not feared to make known to the junta of the government, and to the emperor himself, because I have considered, that if they were not listened to, they would at least be looked upon, (as in reality they are,) as the effect of my love to my country, and to the august family of its kings, and of my duty as a counsellor, the temporal title of which is attached to the episcopacy of Spain—and in addition to this, I consider them as not only useful, but necessary to the true glory and happiness of the illustrious

hero, whom Europe admires, whom all venerate, and to whom I have the happiness of offering, on this occasion, my respectful, humble, and obsequious respects.—God grant your Excellency the happy years which I wish you.

*Orense, May 29, 1808.*

No. XVI.—*Declaration of War against the Emperor of France, Napoleon the First.*

France, under the government of the emperor Napoleon the first, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her monarchs—obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish nobles whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a king of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered his troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard of cruelties; and this he has done with the most enormous ingratitude to the services which the Spanish nation has rendered France, to the friendship it has shewn her; thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud, and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation, or monarch, by the most barbarous or ambitious king or people. He has, in fine, declared, that he will trample down our monarchy, our fundamental laws, and bring about the ruin of our holy catholic religion. The only remedy, therefore, for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in war, which we declare against him. In the name, therefore, of our king, Ferdinand the seventh, and of all the Spanish nation, we declare war by land and sea against the emperor Napoleon the first, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against her, to do her all possible damage according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property, and effects, in whatever part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the government or to the individuals of that nation. In the same manner we command, that no embarrassment, nor molestation, be done to the English nation, nor its government, nor its ships, property, nor effects, nor any individual of that nation. We declare that there shall be open and free communication with England, that we have contracted, and will keep an armistice with her, and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace. Moreover we protest, we will not lay down our arms till the emperor Napoleon the first has restored to Spain our king, Ferdinand the seventh, and the rest of the royal family; has respected the sacred rights of the nation, which he has violated, and her liberty, integrity, and independence. With the same understanding and accordance with the Spanish nation, we command that the present solemn declaration be printed, posted, and circulated, among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia:—Given in the royal palace of Alcazar at Seville, this 6th of June, 1808.—By order of the supreme junta of government.

MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

*Instruction from the Supreme Junta of the Government, to all Cities and Towns, to be executed with the utmost promptitude.*

1. In cities and towns consisting of 2000 or more householders, a junta shall be established, which shall superintend all arrangements, and shall be obeyed

by all the inhabitants; and in places of smaller size, ayuntamientos shall hold the place and perform the functions of the juntas.—2. It is ordered, that with the concurrence of the ayuntamiento, clergy, prelates, priest, nobles, and other persons, so assembled, a junta of six be formed to receive orders from the supreme junta, and correspond therewith, and in every particular act under their authority; and the inhabitants and the corregida are required to obey them in their office, and every thing thereunto appertaining.—3. It shall be the duty of this junta to enlist the inhabitants from the age of 16 to 45, first, such as volunteer their services, and then all the secular inhabitants of the aforesaid age, to form them in companies, to assign them respectable persons for captains, lieutenants, and ensigus, with full power to name serjeants and corporals, which they will proceed to do with all possible dispatch.—4. They will instruct the towns of their districts, and even those of the neighbouring districts, to submit to the same regulations, enlistments, and appointments, and to advise the junta thereof without delay.—5. For the present, each company shall remain in its district, but the junta is empowered, if it think fit, to call together the enlisted companies in the other towns.—6. The junta will name a confidential person to administer, under its direction, the funds which must meet the expences of the present occasion.—7. These funds shall be raised by orders of the junta to all corporations and rich individuals, and over and above a subscription shall be opened, that all the inhabitants may contribute in proportion to their zeal for their king and country, and the urgent necessity of the cause,—8. To these funds shall be added patriotic loans of money, to be afterwards repaid in full; and it is expected from the public spirit of the inhabitants, that there will be no occasion for forced loans, or any other proceeding, which, though it might be violent, would still be justifiable by the necessity of the case.—9. This proclamation (bando) shall be printed and published by this supreme junta, and shall be placarded and circulated in all places.—10. All the magistrates and public functionaries are for the present confirmed in their respective offices.

D. J. BAUTISTA ESTELLER, Sec.

Seville, 29th May, 1808.

D. J. B. PARDO, Sec.

No. XVII.—*Precautions which will be proper to observe throughout the different provinces of Spain, in the necessity to which they have been driven by the French, of resisting the unjust and violent possession which their armies are endeavouring to take of the kingdom.*

We cannot doubt a moment of the exertions which the united provinces of Spain would make to obstruct and defeat the malicious designs of the French, and that they will sacrifice even their lives on this occasion, the most important, and even unparalleled in the history of the nation, both in the thing itself, and in the horrible means of ingratitude and perfidy by which the French have undertaken, pursued, and are still endeavouring to effect our slavery:—1. Let the first object be to avoid all general actions, and to convince ourselves of the very great hazards, without any advantage, or even the hope of it, to which they would expose us. The reasons of this resolution are many, and such as any one will discover who has the use of his understanding.—2. A war of partisans is the system which suits us; the embarrassing and wasting the enemy's armies by want of provisions, destroying bridges, throwing up entrenchments in proper situations, and other similar means. The situation of Spain, its many mountains, and the passes which they present, its rivers and torrents, and even

the collocation of its provinces, invite us to carry on this species of warfare successfully.—3. It is indispensable that each province should have its general, of known talents, and of such experience as our situation permits, that his heroic loyalty should inspire the utmost confidence, and that every general should have under his command officers of merit, particularly of artillery and engineers.—4. As a combined union of plans is the soul of every well concerted enterprize, and that which alone can promise and facilitate a successful issue, it appears indispensable that there should be three generalissimos, who should act in concert with each other—one who should command in the four kingdoms of Andalusia, in Murcia, and Lower Estremadura—another in Galicia, Upper Estremadura, Old and new Castile, and Leon—another in Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia; a person of the greatest credit being appointed to Navarre, the Biscayan Provinces, Montanus, Asturias, Rioja, and the north of Old Castile, for the purposes which will be mentioned hereafter.—5. Each of these generals and generalissimos will form an army of veterans, troops and peasantry united, and put himself in a situation to undertake enterprises, and to succour the most exposed points, keeping up always frequent communication with the other generalissimos, in order that all may act by common accord and assist one another.—6. Madrid and La Mancha require an especial general, to concert and execute the enterprises which their particular local situation demands—his only object must be to embarrass the enemy's armies, to take away or cut off their provisions, to attack them in flank and rear, and not to leave them a moment of repose. The courage of these inhabitants is well known, and they will eagerly embrace such enterprises if they are led as they should be. In the succession war the enemy entered twice into the interior of the kingdom, and even as far as its capital, and this was the cause of defeat, their entire ruin, and their utter failure of success.—7. The generalissimos of the North and East will block up the entrances to the provinces under their command, and come to the assistance of any one that may be attacked by the enemy, to prevent as much as possible all pillage, and preserve its inhabitants from the desolation of war; the many mountains and defiles which are on the confines of these provinces being favourable to such projects.—8. The destination of the general of Navarre, Biscay and the rest of this department is the most important of all, in which he will be assisted by the generals of the North and East; with the troops and other succours which he stands in need of. His whole business must be to shut the entrance of Spain against fresh French troops; and to harass and destroy those that return from Spain to France by this point. The very rugged local situation of these provinces will be of singular advantage in such a design, and these enterprises, if well concerted and carried into execution, will no doubt be successful: and the same may be understood of the different points by which the French troops which are in Portugal may come into Spain, or by which French troops may enter through Rolissillon into Catalonia, for there is not much to be apprehended for Arragon. And, even from Portugal, it is not thought that they will escape, on account of the proclamations which have been circulated in that kingdom, and the hatred which they before bore to the French being increased without measure by the innumerable evils which they have been made to suffer, and the cruel oppression in which they are held by them.—9. At the same time it would be very proper that the generalissimo should publish and circulate frequent proclamations amongst the people, and rouse their courage and loyalty, shewing them that they have every thing to fear from the horrible perfidy with which the French



have dealt with all Spain, and even with their king Ferdinand VII. and that if they rife over us all is lost, kings, monarchy, property, liberty, independence, and religion: and that therefore it is necessary to sacrifice our lives and property in defence of the king, and of the country, and though our lot (which we hope will never come to pass) should destine us to become slaves, let us become so fighting and dying like gallant men, not giving up ourselves basely to the yoke like sheep, as the late infamous government would have done, and fixing upon Spain and her slavery eternal ignominy and disgrace. France has never domineered over us, nor set her foot in our territory. We have many times mastered her, not by deceit, but by force of arms; we have made her kings prisoners, and we have made the nation tremble—we are the same Spaniards; and France, and Europe, and the world shall see that we are not less gallant, nor less brave than the most glorious of our ancestors.—10. All persons of education in the provinces should be stimulated to frame, print, and publish frequent short discourses, in order to preserve the public opinion, and the ardour of the nation, confuting at the same time the infamous diaries of Madrid, which *the baseness of the late government* has permitted, and still permits to be published in Madrid itself, and has caused to be circulated abroad, detecting their falsehoods and continual contradictions. Let them cover with shame the miserable authors of these diaries, and sometimes extend their remarks to those charlatans, the French Gazeteers, and even to their *Moniteur*: and let them display and publish to Spain, to all Europe, their horrible falsehoods and venal praises; for they afford abundant matter for such a work. Let all such perverted minds tremble at Spain: and let France know that Spaniards have thoroughly penetrated their designs; and therefore it is that they justly detest and abominate them, and that they will sooner lay down their lives than submit to their iniquitous and barbarous yoke.—11. Care shall be taken to explain to the nation, and to convince them, that when freed, as we trust to be, from this civil war, to which the French have forced us, and when placed in a state of tranquillity, our lord and king, Ferdinand VII., being restored to the throne, under him and by him *the cortes will be assembled, abuses reformed*, and such laws shall be enacted as the circumstances of the time and experience may dictate for the public good and happiness:—things which we Spaniards know how to do, which we have done as well as other nations, without any necessity that the vile French should come to instruct us, and, according to their custom, under the mask of friendship, and wishes for our happiness, should contrive, for this alone they are contriving, to plunder us, to violate our women, to assassinate us, to deprive us of our liberty, our laws, and our king, to scoff at and destroy our holy religion, as they have hitherto done, and will always continue to do, so long as the spirit of perfidy and ambition, which oppresses and tyrannises over them shall endure.

“JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.”

By order of the Supreme Junta.

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No. XVIII.—*Speech delivered to the Parliament by the Lords Commissioners, at the Prorogation of the Parliament, on the 4th of July, 1808.*

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present session of parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.—The measure which you have adopted for the

improvement of the military force of the country promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.—The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation to which violent attacks of the enemy, upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.—His Majesty doubts not, that, in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this country.

“ GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to return his hearty acknowledgements, for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.—His Majesty directs us to assure you that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war; and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of public service with so small an addition to the public burdens.—His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“ His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy united against his ally the King of Sweden, that sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his crown. No effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.—The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established government and independent nation in the world.—His Majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed. Thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, the Spanish nation can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain, but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural friend and ally.—We are commanded to inform you, that communications have been made to his Majesty, from several of the provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The answer of his Majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interest of both nations: and his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.—In contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy.—But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead, in their effects, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe.

No. XIX.—*Order of Council, dated 4th July, 1808.*

His Majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his Majesty has received from several of the provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom,—his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy-council, to order, and it is hereby ordered,—first, That all hostilities against Spain on the part of his Majesty shall immediately cease; secondly, That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession, or under controul of France, shall be forthwith raised:—thirdly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities:—fourthly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met with by his Majesty's ships and cruizers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of any state in amity with his Majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships:—fifthly, That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of His Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his Majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain, against the power of France.—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lord's commissioners of the admiralty, the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the court of vice-admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

No. XX.—*Address of General Morla on the part of the Government to the People of Cadiz, 14th June, 1808.*

The French squadron has surrendered at discretion, relying on the humanity and generosity of the inhabitants of Cadiz, as has already been made known. The measures which have been pursued have prevented our squadron from sustaining the least damage, nor have the forces employed to reduce the French squadron sustained any considerable loss, and the effusion of blood has been less than in the combat of two small armed vessels:—the loss in killed does not exceed four men. The French ships, their arms, and warlike stores, remain at our disposal; and the prisoners taken will be exchanged for our troops. Nothing of that kind could have been obtained by red-hot balls, or similar means. Had no measures of prevention been taken, which require time, our loss would have been much greater. I therefore trust I have acquitted myself in a manner worthy of the inhabitants of this town, who have given me so many repeated proofs of their confidence and respect, that I shall at all times entertain the highest sense of the approbation with which they have honoured my conduct.—But now I demand, exact, and ordain, that all disturbances shall cease; that every thing shall return to order: that all persons, according to their different ranks and stations, shall submit to the constituted authorities, who all depend from the supreme council of government, at all times solicitous to promote the public welfare, and to procure the best alliances and means to secure a successful issue of our undertaking: let the laws reign, and all arbitrary proceedings be avoided. The most enlightened

and civilized people upon earth disgraces itself by demanding the death of any individual. The field of battle, where force is repelled by force, authorises alone the effusion of blood, which is otherwise illegal. The sovereign himself is not master of the life of an offender, unless he has forfeited the same by the laws of his country. These laws prohibit, in all countries, even among the most barbarous nations, sedition, and disturbances of every description: we are bound to obey and respect them. This is the only means to secure a successful issue of the contest in which we are engaged, and not to offend either against the God of Hosts, or the sovereign whose sacred rights we have sworn to defend.—In order to avoid an unnecessary multiplication of publications, I now address the French who reside in this city. The supreme council has used towards you the utmost lenity and respect: after having taken the oath of fidelity to the Spanish nation, you are permitted to remain in this country, and your property is respected.—Grateful for this valuable blessing, you should not be vipers, which destroy the bosom that gave them shelter. On the contrary, you are bound to shew the utmost loyalty and respect for the government which treats you in so generous a manner. By such conduct you will not only avoid the odium of the good inhabitants of this town, but also obtain their love. Should you act otherwise, dread their justice: they will punish with the utmost rigour, and without the least mercy, even meetings which you may hold among yourselves, and disloyal expressions which you may make use of, in opposition to our cause. Should any one of you be so far devoid of reason as not to respect it on account of its equity and justice, he will fall a victim of his wickedness or pride.

MORLA.

*Address of Gen. Morla to the People of Cadiz, 15th June, 1808.*

The commotion, more or less violent, which has taken place in the whole peninsula of Spain, has been of eminent service to rouse us from the state of lethargy in which we indulged, and to make us acquainted with our rights, our glory, and the inviolable duty which we owe to our holy religion and our monarch. We wanted some electric stroke to rouse us from our paralytic state of inactivity: we stood in need of a hurricane, to clear the atmosphere of the insalubrious vapours with which it was loaded. Fortunately, the only antidote which could save us, has proved efficacious. It is, however, necessary to know, that if the use of heroic remedies be continued, after the good effect which was expected from them has been obtained, they destroy, annihilate, and kill; that excessive efforts bring on indirect debility, which is worse than direct weakness, because the very principle of strength is emaciated. Hence it is, that although the popular ferment which has pervaded all the provinces has been of considerable use, yet, if not checked, it will produce a state of putrefaction, or, in other words, prove extremely destructive. It is necessary to return to order, and to have confidence in the magistrates, who, from their knowledge, studies, and experience, are able to deliberate, combine, and determine, as circumstances shall direct. Without the most intimate knowledge, the wisest are liable to err: and how can a mob possibly steer clear of errors, which is mostly guided by the cries of women and boys?—But not restricting myself to this, I really believe that all these observations are perfectly useless, because the inhabitants of this city are more enlightened than any other, on account of their trade and intercourse with other nations. There are but few idiots in this city, who are merely guided, as it were, by instinct; and much smaller is the number of those who, from their vicious habits, can only

exist in confusion and disorder. These few have been joined by others of the neighbouring districts, who neither enlist for the honourable and glorious service in which we are engaged, nor apply themselves to reap the plentiful crops with which Providence has been pleased to bless us. These are the men who have not looked for any other employment than that of disturbing the peace and tranquillity of this place, and of preventing the rest of the inhabitants, nay, the magistrates, from performing their duty. They are well known. Unless they amend their conduct, and all foreigners withdraw to their different habitations, they will certainly be punished. Well-disposed persons will be obliged to take up arms; they who are not able to bear arms will be employed for other purposes; and boys neglected by their parents, and women who raise the hue and cry, shall be punished. The troops, the whole town, the sword of justice, and, above all, God himself, who avenges the wrongs of those who misuse his mercies, authorise and support me. I make this known, that no person may plead ignorance. However disposed, I shall always follow the dictates of humanity and mercy. It will never be my wish to punish, but I shall at all times be happy to correct.

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No. XXI.—*Answer of General Morla to a Letter which General Dupont sent from Lebrija.*

Excellentissimo Senor General Dupont,—I was never capable of bad faith or dissimulation, and hence I wrote to you on the 8th instant with the candour which is peculiar to me; and I feel myself obliged, in consequence of your yesterday's reply, to repeat, in substance, what I had then the honour to say to your Excellency, as that which must certainly be adhered to. Neither the capitulation, nor the approbation of the junta, nor the express command of our beloved king, can render that possible which is in itself impossible. We have neither vessels nor the means to procure them, for the transportation of your army. What better proof is necessary, than that we retain here the prisoners of your squadron, because we have not the power of transporting them beyond the continent? When General Castanos promised to obtain passports from the English for the passage of your army, he could only oblige himself earnestly to request it: he has done this. But how could your Excellency believe that the British nation would accede to this, certain that you would instantly carry on the war on some other point, or perhaps on the same? I am persuaded that neither General Castanos nor your Excellency ever thought that the capitulation would be executed. The object of the first was, to relieve himself from embarrassment, and that of your Excellency to obtain conditions, which, though impossible, would do honour to your surrender. Each has obtained what he desired, and now the imperious law of necessity must be obeyed. The national character does not permit us to treat the French otherwise than this law prescribes. We cannot use reprisals. Your Excellency obliges me to utter truths which cannot but be bitter. What right has an army to demand the execution of impossible articles of capitulation, which entered Spain professing friendship and alliance, imprisoned our king and the royal family, plundered his palaces, assassinated and robbed his subjects, ravaged his towns, and deprived him of his crown? If your Excellency is not desirous to draw upon you more and more the just indignation of the people, which I am labouring so much to repress, cease to advance such inadmissible pretensions, and endeavour, by submission, and a suitable behaviour, to weaken the strong sense of the atrocities you recently committed at Cordova. Your

Excellency may be assured that my object in making this intimation to you is no other than your own welfare. The unreflecting vulgar only wish to return evil for evil, without weighing circumstances. I cannot omit declaring your Excellency answerable for the fatal results which may proceed from your repugnance to that which is inevitable. The orders given by Don Juan Creagh, and communicated to your excellency, are those of the supreme junta, and are indispensable, under the actual circumstances. To retard their execution would alarm the people, and occasion inconveniencies. M. Creagh has already informed me of an occurrence which makes me exceedingly upon my guard. What an effect must it have upon the people to know that a single soldier was carrying away 2,580 livres Tournois! This is what I had to reply to your Excellency's note, and I hope that this will be my last answer to such points: remaining, in other respects, desirous to serve you, being your sincere and obedient servant.

*Cadiz, 10th August, 1808.*

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No. XXII.—*Answer of the Captain General of the Province and Governor of Cadiz, to the Letters of General Dupont, on occasion of what took place on the 18th inst. at the Port of Santa Maria.*

Excellentissimo Senor General Dupont,—It is with extreme surprise that I received your excellency's letter of yesterday, in which you make a demand of the equipages, money, horses, and various commodities belonging to you and the general who accompanied you, which the populace of Santa Maria plundered and destroyed. *Invoking the principles of honour and probity for the restitution of YOUR PROPERTY, the horrible excesses (your excellency continues), committed by this people have made me sigh, zealous as I am of the glory of Spain!!!*

Certainly I have been hurt at their conduct; not because I thought the action in itself bad, but because it implied, on the part of the people, a distrust of their government and magistrates; because they took the administration of justice into their own hands; because it might have happened, that, when enraged, they might assume the vile and horrid employment of executioners; polluting themselves with the blood of the disarmed, and throwing a shade over the glory of their fellow-patriots, by shedding the blood of those *they* had pardoned in the field of Mars.—These are, in fact, the causes of my concern and displeasure. These were the reasons which induced me to write to Col. Don Juan Creagh, to propose for the safety of your excellency, and the others who accompanied you, that your equipage should be examined, and deposited before you left Lebrija; that your excellency should spend the night at Xerez; and that a regiment should be put under arms at Puerto, to suppress any insurrection, where, from the confidence of the governor, there were no troops armed. I therefore wrote to your excellency, that submission and a prudent demeanor could alone save you from the rage of the people. But it never was my intention, and still less that of the supreme junta, that your excellency and your army should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and impiety. How could your excellency conceive this possible? How could you imagine us to be so stupid and senseless? Can a stipulation which speaks only of your equipage give you a property in the treasures which your army has accumulated by means of assassinations, cruelty, and sacrilege of the most horrid kind, at Cordova and other cities? Is there any reason or right which requires that faith, or even humanity, should be observed

towards an army which entered the kingdom of a friend and ally under false and ridiculous pretences, seizing perfidiously its beloved and innocent king, and all his family, and extorting from him renunciations, which can never be executed, in favour of their monarch; thinking these renunciations confer a right to plunder the palaces and towns of the kingdom; and because the nation will not submit to this, proceed to profane and plunder the temples of religion, and murder the ministers of the altar, ravishing virgins, seizing every article of value they can transport, and destroying what they were forced to leave behind? Is it possible that they, when deprived of the horrid fruits of their iniquity, should have the impudence to appeal to the principles of honour and probity? My natural moderation has induced me to write to your excellency hitherto with a certain respect; but in opposition to such extraordinary demands, which are equivalent to this: "Do you sack the temples and inhabitants of Cadiz in order to indemnify me for the plunder of Cordova and other cities which the populace of the port have taken from me?" I could not refrain from drawing a slight sketch of your conduct. Your excellency will lay aside such false expectations, and congratulate yourself that the Spanish people, as I have already said, have so noble a character, that they will abstain from exercising the vile office of executioners. I shall do all that is in my power to secure your personal security, and furnish you with a regular subsistence, and use all dispatch to cause you to be transported as soon as possible to France. This is what I had to reply to your excellency, towards whom, in other respects, I profess esteem, being your humble servant.—I kiss your hands.

*Cadiz, August 14, 1808.*

No. XXIII.—*Justification to the Spanish Nation of the Conduct of the Captain-General of Andalusia towards Dupont and the other French Generals.*

Having repeatedly received anonymous letters from various cities of Spain, and even from Madrid, insisting that my honour and the national justice and service required the extermination of Dupont and the other French generals; some adding also, that this bloody sentence should have been executed upon all the prisoners,—I deem it incumbent upon me to avow the reasons which led me not to accede to such cruel desires, and to oppose rigorously their being carried into execution. I confess that the first of these anonymous letters, by their bad writing and coarse style, appeared to me to proceed from persons low, ignorant, and habituated to crimes, who delight only in the effusion of human blood; but, at the same time, the elegant stile and the consistent reasoning employed in others of those letters convinced me that those opinions were adopted by persons not without information and education; so that I could not but doubt the justness of my own notions, being so opposite to theirs. But I shall now state them simply, that they may be duly appreciated by all. In the first place, I do not execute, or desire to execute, the supreme power; and it was the junta of Seville which, for weighty reasons, not fit for the public, suspended the transportation of Dupont and the other French generals. I had only to obey; for it is not in my character or manner of thinking ever to resist a constituted authority, which can only occasion civil dissensions—the greatest evils a nation can suffer, and which I shall never spare any sacrifices so avoid. But independently of this substantial reason for my conduct, how could I ever adopt so atrocious a vengeance, and which must draw after it such melancholy and horrible consequences! If Murat, Dupont, Junot— if the troops they command have committed rapes, robberies, and murders, and

have violated the temples, these acts have been committed either with or without the orders of their sovereign. In the first case, he will punish them; and in the second, if we punish them, not catching the perpetrators in the fact, and punishing violence by violence, but after they have surrendered their arms, on the faith of a capitulation, granted by the only legitimate authority, in this case, Napoleon would not fail to exercise the right of retaliation; and, consequently, all those would be the victims of his rage whom his base policy did not wish to preserve. The sanguinary executions which would follow would make the whole nation bitterly lament, those included who had even demanded the punishment of Dupont. Every one would say then, I have no doubt, "You, Morla, with your years, study, and experience, ought to have foreseen the melancholy result of our wishes: how could you accede to them? Did you not perceive that they were produced by the disgusting aspect of French atrocities, and the continued declamations of an unthinking populace, who are unable to combine, who see not the tendencies of things, and are always guided by first impressions? If you foresaw this, you were a traitor; if not, you were a fool." It is this want of combining ideas, this habit of giving way to first impressions, which occasion the populace, and, most of all, the women, to treat the prisoners ill in all wars: not being themselves exposed to reprisals, they do not see what the enemy may inflict upon the brave and honourable soldier who defends them.—But they who are themselves exposed to suffer the cruelty of the enemy, are themselves generous and humane. Our champions of Baylen, who had faced the most violent attacks of the enemy—who saw their companions dead before them, or uttering their last groans—who were covered with their own blood, and had been eye-witnesses of the depravity and iniquity of the enemy,—no sooner had Dupont and his army thrown down their arms, than these very men laid aside their anger, furnished them with waggons, and magnanimously fed them with their own hands. This is the effect produced by the idea of being exposed to a similar situation. But, on the contrary, people removed from the seat of war—they who are exempt from military duties, and who avoid them, and fly from them through pusillanimity, they endeavour to display the valour which they have not, by bravadoes, and by canvassing military operations, giving it to be understood, that in them are to be found more skill and valour. These are they, who, feeling the valour of a hangman, wish to supply his place, by exterminating those whom their generous countrymen have conquered; being eager to execute those whom military force has vanquished. These, too, are the persons who, on the present occasion, have stripped the vanquished; not in the noble design of furnishing the state with the means of continuing the war, nor with the just intention of returning the plunder to the lawful owners: but merely to appropriate to themselves the booty, in defiance of all law and probity. Happily it is only the lowest of the populace, who in this respect depart from the characteristic nobleness and generosity of the Spanish people. Not to insult the vanquished, not to avenge injuries on the fallen, and to forgive the prostrate, are virtues indelible on the Spanish heart. It is only rooted vice, the wretchedness resulting from the worst of education and the grossest stupidity, which are able to efface them. On the contrary, since the introduction of the Christian religion, and the civilization spread by that luminous torch of divinity over the select of mankind—after having recognised the precept, to *love our enemies*, all the nations which have obeyed it have laid aside the cruelties and barbarities practised in war before that time. To be massacred, mutilated, or enslaved,



was then the common fate of prisoners. But who would presume now, in defiance of religion, humanity, and civilization, to re-establish those barbarous practices? I will never believe this of my countrymen. On the contrary, I hope that they will rectify their ideas, and direct their energies not to a low revenge, free from all immediate danger, but to augment, by a devotion of themselves and their property, the means of carrying on a vigorous and active warfare against our enemies, not merely driving them from our territory, but pursuing them into their own, making them experience, in the field of battle, the whole resentment of a noble nation, perfidiously deceived, and grievously offended.

TOMAS DE MORLA.

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No. XXIV.—PROCLAMATION.

Don Joseph, by the grace of God, of Spain, Majorca, Minorca, Gibraltar, of the Continent of America, the Islands, &c. &c. &c. King, &c. &c.

To the Vice-Roys, Captain-General, Governors, Corregidores, and to all other officers, civil and military, of whatever denomination, and to all the inhabitants the of Spanish dominions in the West and East Indies, maketh known, that,

By virtue of the treaties of the 5th and 10th of May last, by which king Charles IV., and the princes of his house, have formally relinquished all right and title to the crown of Spain, and all the dominions belonging to it, in favour of my dear and august brother, Napoleon the First, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c., who hath been graciously pleased to confer the same upon me, on the 4th of the present month, my wishes and my ambition have been to come to Spain, to take upon me the government of the country—to devote myself to the happiness and interest of the people whom Providence has committed to my charge—and to carry into effect the regulations which shall be made by the junta of the Representatives and Notables of the kingdom; which junta is assembled at Bayonne, and will be again called together at that place on the 15th instant, in order to take into consideration the means of establishing a just and permanent government, and of placing Spain, with all her exclusive dominions, on a better footing, by securing her independence, and raising her to that rank in the scale of nations which formerly distinguished her, and which her inhabitants are still worthy to possess. To accomplish this object, I have accepted the crown. I hasten to make this declaration of my paternal solicitude for your happiness, and to assure you that it shall be exerted equally for the good of the remotest parts of my dominions. Confiding in my royal word, you shall continue to enjoy all your privileges as good subjects. Prosecute your ordinary avocations in peace. Be obedient to your superiors, and guard against the machinations of those who set the laws at defiance. Justice must be administered impartially; and I strictly enjoin all judges and magistrates to comply with my pleasure in this subject. Look up to me as your protector: I shall ever have your interest at heart, and will double my endeavours to defend you from the attack which the implacable enemies of Spain meditate against you.

I enjoin all archbishops, bishops, and ministers of religion, which I pledge myself to maintain inviolate, to use their influence among the people to make them obedient to the laws, and to guard them against the dangerous consequences of sedition and treason. I repeat my declaration, that my government shall be founded on justice, and my sole object be the accomplishment of your happi-

ness. All governors, judges, &c., are commanded to give the utmost publicity to this proclamation.

I THE KING.

*Given at Bayonne, June 11, 1808.*

By order of the king our most gracious sovereign,

M. JOS. D'AZANZA.

No. XXV.—*Manifesto, or Justificatory Exposition of the conduct of the Court of Portugal with respect to France, from the Commencement of the Revolution to the time of the Invasion of Portugal, and of the Motives which compelled it to declare War against the Emperor of the French, in consequence of that Invasion, and the subsequent Declaration of War, made after the Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations.*

The court of Portugal, after having kept a silence suitable to the different circumstances in which it was placed, and to the moment when the seat of government was established, conceives that it owes to its dignity and rank among other powers a faithful and accurate exposition of its conduct, supported by incontestable facts, in order that its subjects, impartial Europe, and also the most distant posterity, may judge of the purity of its conduct, and the principles it has adopted, as well to avoid the fruitless effusion of the blood of its people, as because it could not persuade itself that solemn treaties, of which it had fulfilled the burdensome conditions in favour of France, could become a despicable, an infant's toy, in the eyes of a government whose immoderate and incomensurable ambition has no limits, and which has but too much opened the eyes of the persons most prejudiced in its favour. It is not in invectives, or in vain and useless menaces, that the court of Portugal will raise its voice from the midst of the new empire which it is about to create:—it is by true and authentic facts, explained with the greatest simplicity and moderation, that it will make known to Europe, and its subjects, all that it has suffered; that it will excite the attention of those who may still desire not to be the victims of so unbounded an ambition, and who may feel how much the future fate of Portugal, and the restitution of its states, invaded without a declaration of war, and in the midst of profound peace, ought to be of consequence to Europe, if Europe ever hopes to see revived the security and independence of the powers which formerly composed a species of republic that balanced itself, and maintained an equilibrium in all its different parts.—An appeal to Providence is the consequence of this exposition; and a religious prince feels all the importance of it, since guilt cannot always remain unpunished, and usurpation and violence enfeeble and consume themselves by the continual efforts they are obliged to employ.

The court of Portugal, though it saw with regret the French revolution begin, and deplored the fate of the virtuous king with whom it was connected by the closest ties of blood, yet did not take any part in the war which the conduct of the madmen who then reigned (by the confession even of the present government) forced all governments to declare against them: Even when it sent succours to Spain for the defence of the Pyrenees, it always endeavoured to preserve the most perfect neutrality.

In the year 1793, the French government sent an envoy to the court of Portugal, who was received with the utmost respect, but who was not acknowledged; for then neither the principles of the law of nations nor of public law, authorised governments to acknowledge extraordinary changes, unless they are known to be legitimate; and no nation is, in that respect, to judge for

another, whilst its independence exists. The French government, without any declaration of war, or any formality, began to detain the Portuguese merchant vessels, and, after the peace in 1801, demanded and obtained indemnities for those which the court of Portugal detained, to obtain a legitimate compensation, without paying any regard to the claims and remonstrances of the Portuguese merchants. The court of Spain, which had required succours from Portugal, and which, by the confession of the French generals, was obliged to acknowledge how useful and necessary they had been, when it made peace with France, not only forgot its ally, which it ought to have caused to be declared in a state of peace with France, since the court of Portugal, in succouring its ally, to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of alliance which existed between the two sovereigns, had no intention to make war against France: but what is perhaps unheard of, or at least very rare in the annals of history, Spain then made a common cause with France, to force Portugal to receive unjust and humiliating conditions of peace; nor did Spain cease to declare itself the enemy of its ally, till the moment when the treaties of Badajoz and Madrid were signed; employing even the forces of France to wrest from Portugal a small extent of territory of the province of Alentejo, on the side of Olivenza: thus leaving to posterity an eternal monument of the wretched recompence she bestowed on an ally, who, notwithstanding the ancient rivalry of the two nations, would not fail to fulfil the conditions of a treaty of alliance which existed between them.

The treaties of peace of Badajoz and Madrid, in 1801, are likewise a new proof of bad faith in the enemies of the court of Portugal; since the treaty of Badajoz having been signed there by Lucien Buonaparte, the French plenipotentiary, and the Prince of Peace, on the one side, and by the Portuguese Plenipotentiary on the other, the French Government refused to ratify it, and forced Portugal to sign a new treaty at Madrid, with much harder conditions, without being able to assign any other motives than its caprice and ambition. This latter treaty was signed almost at the same time with the treaty of London, between England and France, which moderated some conditions, too oppressive to Portugal, and fixed the limits of the coast of South America, which was confirmed by the peace of Amiens: and this consideration of England for its ancient ally was, in the eyes of France, a new proof of the servitude and bondage in which the English government held that of Portugal.

No sooner was the treaty of 1801 concluded, than the court of Portugal hastened to fulfil all its burdensome conditions, and to shew, by the religious and punctual observation of all its engagements, how much it desired to confirm the good understanding which was re-established between the two governments, and which ought to cause to be forgotten all the injuries it had suffered, and which certainly had never been provoked on its part. The conduct of the French government was very different; as, from the first moment that peace was re-established, it required all kind of unjust sacrifices, on the part of the Portuguese government, in favour of the most extravagant and unfounded pretensions of French subjects. Europe ought then to have foreseen that its subjugation, from Lisbon to Petersburgh, was determined in the cabinet of the Thuilleries, and that it was necessary to combine to level the Colossus with the ground, or submit to be his victim.

After a short interval, war broke out anew between England and France; and the court of Portugal having made the greatest sacrifices to avoid war, and the harsh and humiliating propositions of the French government, thought itself

fortunate to be able to conclude, with the greatest sacrifices of money, the treaty of 1804, in which France promised, in the sixth article, as follows:—

“The first Consul of the French republic consents to acknowledge the neutrality of Portugal during the present war, and not to oppose any measures that may be taken with respect to the belligerent nations, agreeably to the principles and general laws of neutrality.”

The French government from that time received all the advantages of such a treaty: it never had occasion to make the smallest complaint against the Portuguese government; yet was it during the same war, and after such a stipulation, that it required of the court of Portugal, not only the infraction of the neutrality, but the declaration of war, in violation of all the treaties that had existed between the two countries, and in which, in the case of war acknowledged possible, it was determined how the subjects of the two nations should be treated; and all this without Portugal having any cause of complaint against the British government, which had even given it every kind of satisfaction when the commanders of its ships of war had failed in that respect which was due to a neutral flag.

The Emperor of the French, in the mean time, caused one of his squadrons, on board of which was his brother, to put to sea. It anchored in the bay of All-Saints, where it was received with every kind of respect, and was supplied with all sort of refreshment. Yet what is worthy of attention is that at the very time the French government received, on the part of that of Portugal, so many marks of friendship and consideration, the squadron burned some Portuguese vessels, to conceal its route, with a promise of indemnity to the proprietors; which promise was never performed. Europe may hence conclude the fate which awaits it, should the French government acquire an ascendancy by sea equal to that it has obtained by land, and may properly estimate the foundation of the complaints it so loudly utters against the British government. England never made any remonstrances against the succours granted to the French squadron, for they were within the acknowledged limits of the law of nations. But the minister of foreign relations of France has dared to assert, in the face of Europe, that Portugal gave assistance to the English for the conquest of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; while it is a fact; known by all the world, that that expedition, which sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, received from Portugal neither vessels, money, nor men; nor, in fine, any merchandise considered as contraband in time of war; and that the English squadrons, during this war, obtained nothing at Rio de Janeiro, or the other ports of the Brazils, except what is not refused to any nation, and which had been supplied plentifully to the French squadron. The court of Portugal defies the court of France to produce any fact in contradiction to this assertion, which is founded in the most exact and impartial truth.

France received from Portugal, from 1804 to 1807, all the colonial commodities and raw materials for her manufactures. The alliance of England and Portugal was useful to France; and in the depression suffered by the arts and industry, in consequence of a perpetual war by land, and a disastrous war by sea, in which he only met with defeats, it was certainly a great advantage to France, that the commerce of Portugal should suffer no interruption; undoubtedly it was equally useful to both countries. By ravaging Portugal, by subjecting her to excessive contributions, in an unheard-of manner, without war, or any resistance having been made on her part, France has not obtained that advantage which a commerce useful to both countries would have procured to her.

The court of Portugal might then justly, and with every kind of foundation, flatter itself that that of the Thuilleries would respect a neutrality which it had acknowledged by a solemn treaty, and from which it derived such decided advantages, when it was awakened from its security, in the month of August, 1806, by a formal declaration of the minister of state for foreign relations, M. Talleyrand, to Lord Yarmouth, by which the former notified to the latter, that if England did not make a maritime peace, the French government would declare war against Portugal, and ordered that country to be occupied by 30,000 men. It was not with 50,000 men that the invasion of Portugal could be effected; but the Emperor of the French, who knew the security in which Portugal found herself, in consequence of the treaty of neutrality, thought he could take her by surprise; and this was sufficient to justify his proceedings. The court of England was alarmed by the above declaration, and proposed and offered to that of Portugal all kind of succour; but France, which at that period had arranged every thing to crush the Prussian court, (which then alone bid defiance to the superior power of the Emperor of the French, while, a twelvemonth before, it would not attack, and, perhaps, compel him to receive the law, and save Europe, jointly with Russia and Austria,) found means to pacify the court of Portugal, which he then chose to spare, and could not conceive that a similar perfidy could be the attribute of a power whose greatness should keep pace with that integrity and those dignified sentiments which suit so well an exalted rank.

The war which was afterwards continued with Russia, and which might yet perhaps have saved Europe, if the union of the governments which divide it had been as close as it should have been, still retarded the execution of the views of the Emperor of the French with regard to the court of Portugal; and it was only by concluding the peace of Tilsit that the court of the Thuilleries, in a dictatorial tone, such as might have become Charlemagne, addressing the princes whose sovereign lord he was, caused the strange demands to be made to the court of Portugal, through the medium of the French *charge d'affairs* and by the Spanish ambassadors—1st, To shut up the ports of Portugal against England; 2d, To detain all Englishmen who resided in Portugal; and 3d, To confiscate all English property; or in case of refusal, to expose itself to an immediate war with France and Spain, because the French *charge d'affairs*, and the ambassador of Spain, had orders to depart on the 1st Sept., about three weeks after the said proposal was made, in case the court of Portugal should not comply with all the pretensions of the two courts. The good faith of the French government is no less remarkable with regard to the celerity with which, after having made that declaration, and without waiting for the answer of the court of Portugal, it ordered all Portuguese merchant-ships to be detained, which were in the ports of France, and by that measure actually began hostilities, without any previous declaration of war, and thus carried a far greater length all the proceedings which formed its continued topic of reproach against England: which, after such a conduct, will be justly valued.

The court of Portugal might then well have adopted the known maxim of the Romans, and, being convinced that disgraceful conditions frequently saved those who refuse them, and brought destruction upon those by whom they were proposed; but, on the one side, it could not believe that the court of the Thuilleries made in earnest proposals which committed both its honours and its dignity; and on the other side, it hoped to ward off the storm, desirous of sparing the blood of its people; and placing implicit confidence in the friend-

ship of his Britannic majesty, its old and faithful ally, it endeavoured to render the pretensions of the French government more moderate, by acceding to the shutting up of the ports, and refusing the two other articles, as contrary to the principles of the public law, and to the treaties which subsisted between the two nations: and his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal had no hesitation to declare, that those articles wounded equally his religion and the principles of morality, from which he never deviates; and which are, perhaps, the true cause of the unshaken fidelity which he has experienced on the part of his subjects.

The court of Portugal then began to adopt measures for securing its retreat to that part of the Portuguese dominions which is not exposed to any invasion, the consequences of which might create alarm. For this purpose, it ordered all such ships of war as were fit to keep the sea to be fitted out, and also directed all the English to leave its dominions, and sell their property; with an intention to shut the ports against England, in order thus to avoid an effusion of the blood of its subjects, which would probably have proved useless, and to endeavour to comply with the views of the Emperor of the French, in case he should not allow himself to be softened down by that justice with which the court of Portugal asserted the rights of its independence, along with those which resulted from the treaty of neutrality concluded in 1804. The court of the Tuilleries, unwilling to agree to any conciliatory measures, and having demanded not only the shutting up of the ports, but also the imprisonment of all British subjects, the confiscation of their property, and the dereliction of the project to retreat to America, his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, who knew, on the one side, that his Britannic Majesty, his true and old ally, informed of all the transactions which were going on, would consent to the shutting up of the ports, in order to save Portugal from the invasion of the French, and who was convinced, on the other side, that there was no longer any Englishman in Portugal who was not naturalised in that country, and that all English property had been sold, and even its amount exported, adopted the resolution to shut up the ports against England, and even to comply with the rest of the demands and pretensions of France; declaring, however, at the same time, that, should the French troops enter Portugal, his royal highness was firmly resolved to remove the seat of government to Brazil, which formed the most important and best defended part of his dominions. His royal highness then ordered the whole of his army to move to the coast and sea-ports; supposing that as France had essentially obtained all she demanded, she had nothing more to ask; confiding in that good faith which ought to be considered as the fundamental principle in every government which has ceased to be revolutionary; and feeling conscious that having done every thing in his power to secure the tranquillity of his people, and avoid an useless effusion of blood, he had fulfilled all the duties of a virtuous prince, adored by his subjects, and who to the Supreme Being alone has to account for his actions.

The French government there observed a line of conduct towards his royal highness and his dominions which would be unprecedented in history, were not the invasion of Switzerland by France, in the time of the Executive Directory, of a similar description. General Junot, without any previous declaration, without the consent of the Prince Regent of Portugal, entered the kingdom with the vanguard of his army, assuring the people of the country through which he marched that he was going to succour his royal highness

against an invasion of the English, and that he entered Portugal as the general of a friendly and allied power. He received, on his journey, convincing proofs of the good faith of the Portuguese government; for he witnessed the perfect easiness which prevailed with regard to France, and that all the Portuguese troops were near the coast. His royal highness the Prince of Portugal, surprised in such an extraordinary manner, might have rallied around him the body of troops which were at a small distance from him, caused the English fleet to enter the port of Lisbon, and thus cut to pieces the small and miserable corps with which General Junot was advancing, with a degré of temerity which would have been ridiculous, had not General Junot, whose conduct at Venice and Lisbon has but made him too well known, relied on the feelings of a virtuous prince, who would never expose his people to the most dreadful of calamities by a sure first success, which only could have served to chastise the audacity of a man, who, like many others, abused the power with which he was entrusted, or who acted in pursuance of orders which cannot be justified.

His royal highness the Prince Regent then adopted the only measure which could suit his situation, according to the principle which he had constantly followed, to save the blood of his people, and in order to prevent the criminal plan of the French government from being carried into execution, which had nothing less in view than to secure his royal person and the whole royal family, in order to divide, at its own will and pleasure, the spoils of the crown of Portugal and the Portuguese dominions. Providence seconded the efforts of a just prince; and the magnanimous resolution which his royal highness adopted, to retire, with his august royal family, to Brazil, disconcerted at once the efforts of the French government, and exposed, in the clearest light, in the face of Europe, the criminal and treacherous views of a government which aims at the universal domination of all Europe, and of the whole world, if the great European powers, roused from the lethargic stupor into which they are sunk, do not make common cause vigorously to oppose an ambition so immoderate and excessive.

Since his royal highness's safe arrival in his dominions in Brazil, he has learned, with horror, not only the usurpation of Portugal, and the pillage and plunder practised in that country, but also the shameful proceeding of the Emperor of the French, who, as the true dictator of Europe, dares to represent it as a crime of his royal highness's, that he has removed his seat of government to Brazil; and in his faithful subjects who followed him, to have accompanied a prince whom all his people revere, still more on account of his virtues, than of the rights of his august royal family, which he has inherited, and by virtue of which he reigns over them. His royal highness has witnessed with horror the hardihood with which an attempt has been made, in an official paper, to proscribe the rights of his august royal family to the crown of Portugal, with which he will never part; and he is entitled to demand of the Emperor of the French, from what code of the law of nations he has drawn similar principles, and received such an authority; claiming to this subject the most serious consideration of all European powers, who cannot see with indifference what has here been stated, and the introduction of a new government in Portugal, without his consent, as well as the raising of an exorbitant contribution, demanded from a country which opposed no kind of resistance to the entry of the French troops, and which, on this very ground, could not consider itself as being at war with France.

The most remote posterity, as well as impartial Europe; will see, with grief, similar transactions the forerunners of ages of barbarism and misery, such as those which followed the downfall of the Roman empire, and which cannot be avoided, unless exertions be made to restore the equipoise of Europe, by an unanimous effort, and with a total oblivion of all ideas of rivalry, which have hitherto been the true causes of the elevation of that monstrous power which threatens to swallow up all.

After this correct and true statement, made by his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to Europe and to his subjects, of every thing which has taken place between the Portuguese and the French government; and, as the Emperor of the French has not only invaded Portugal, and laid that country under the most dreadful and almost incredible contributions, under the cloak of friendship, but has also long ago withdrawn his embassy from his royal highness's court, and even caused Portuguese merchant ships to be seized, which were in his ports, without any previous declaration of war, and contrary to an express article of the treaty of neutrality, from which he derived the greatest advantages; and, lastly, declared war against him, according to the report of the minister for foreign affairs; his royal highness, after having resigned his cause into the hands of the Almighty, whom he has every reason to invoke in so just a cause, thinks it due to his rank, and to the dignity of his crown, to make the following declaration:—

His royal highness breaks off all communication with France, recalls all the members of his embassy, if any should yet remain, and authorises his subjects to wage war, by sea and land, against the subjects of the Emperor of the French.

His royal highness declares null and void all the treaties which the Emperor of the French has compelled him to conclude, and in particular those of Badajoz and Madrid, in 1801, and that of neutrality in 1804, because he has violated, and never respected them.

His royal highness shall not lay down his arms, unless in concert with his Britannic majesty, his old and faithful ally, and will never agree to a cession of Portugal, which forms the most ancient part of the inheritance and of the rights of his august royal family.

When the Emperor of the French shall have satisfied, in every point, the just claim of his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and shall have relinquished the dictatorial and imperious tone in which he lords it over oppressed Europe; and when he shall have restored to the crown of Portugal all he has invaded in the midst of peace, and without the least provocation, his royal highness will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to renew the connection which has always subsisted between the two countries, and which ought to exist between nations which will never be divided but by the principles of an inordinate ambition, which, according to the experience of ages, have also proved destructive to the welfare and tranquillity of all nations by which they were adopted.

*Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1808.*

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No. XXVI:—*Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Charles Stewart to Major-General Spenceer.*

SIR,

*Downing-Street, 26th June, 1808.*

I have Lord Castlereagh's directions to enclose, for your information, copies of communications that have been received from the Representatives of the



principality of Asturias by his Majesty's Government, together with the answer that has been transmitted by his Majesty's command. I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

To Major-General Spencer, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure.)

TRANSLATION.

MAGNANIMOUS MONARCH OF GREAT BRITAIN,

The principality of Asturias united in the General Assembly of Representatives, in whom, from the particular circumstances which will be laid before your Majesty, the entire sovereignty is now placed, abhorring the thoughts of falling into slavery under a conqueror who seeks to extend his dominion by perfidy rather than by valour or justice, and animated with grief at seeing their unfortunate King, Ferdinand the Seventh, with the rest of the Royal Family, in the chains of a tyrant, the violator of all justice, have this day openly taken arms in their defence to recover the monarchy, although they cannot recover the persons of their sovereigns.

The determination, Sire, is a great one, but the spirit and justice with which this nation has undertaken it, are no less so, as well as the confidence which it entertains in the favour and assistance of this generous nation and its august Sovereign, who will not fail to perceive the dreadful consequences which must result from the unbounded ambition of the French Government, whose power, excessively augmented by the possession of the monarchy of Spain, would aspire to universal monarchy.

The Principality, therefore, through its Deputies furnished with full powers, presents itself to solicit from your Majesty the succours necessary in their present situation, and with their General in Chief the Marquis of Santa Cruz de Mazzonado, recognized and sworn into his office, they hope that your Majesty will deign to attend to their earnest solicitations.

May the Lord preserve the important life of your Majesty.

Oviedo, 25th May, 1808.

(Signed) The Representatives of the PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS.  
The Marquis DE SANTA CRUZ DE MAZZONADO.  
The Count MANIL PENÁLBA.  
DON A. FLOREZ ESTADA CABALLERO, Procurador General.  
By Order of the General Junta of Asturias,  
JUAN AQUILLES FLORAL, Representative and Sec.

(Enclosure.)

GENTLEMEN,

Foreign-Office, 12th June, 1808.

I have laid before the King my master the letter which you were commissioned to convey to his Majesty from the General Junta of the Principality of Asturias, and the power with which you have been furnished for soliciting in the name of that body his Majesty's assistance.

I am commanded by the King to assure you, that his Majesty sees with the most lively interest the loyal and brave determination of the Principality of Asturias, to maintain against the unprincipled usurpation of France, a struggle for the restoration and independence of the Spanish monarchy, and that his Majesty is disposed to afford every assistance and support to an effort so magnanimous and praise-worthy.

In pursuance of this disposition, his Majesty has directed such articles of military supply as have been described to be most immediately necessary, to be shipped without delay for the port of Gijon, and has ordered a British

naval force to be detached to the coast of Asturias, sufficient to protect them against any attempt which might be made by France to introduce troops by sea into that country.

Every ulterior effort will be cheerfully made by his Majesty in support of so just a cause. I am commanded by his Majesty to declare to you his Majesty's willingness to extend his support to all such other parts of the Spanish monarchy, as shall shew themselves to be actuated by the same spirit which animates the inhabitants of Asturias; and his earnest desire to renew those ties of friendship which so long subsisted between the two kingdoms, and to direct their joint efforts against that power which has proved itself not less the enemy of Spain than of Great Britain.

I have earnestly to recommend that no time may be lost in apprizing the General Junta of the Asturias of the reception which his Majesty has given to their proposals through you, and I have to inform you that a vessel is in readiness at Portsmouth for the conveyance of any messenger whom you may wish to dispatch with this communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

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No. XXVII.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Major-General Spencer.*

Sir,

Downing-Street, 28th June, 1808.

I have to acquaint you, that a corps under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, consisting of about 9000 men, is ordered to proceed from Cork, and to act together with the troops heretofore under your separate command, in such manner as circumstances may point out, in support of the efforts of the Spanish nation. I have to convey to you the King's pleasure, that (in case you should have returned to Gibraltar,) you do proceed with your corps again off Cadiz, there to await such orders as you may receive from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, availing yourself of any opening that circumstances may present in aid of the common cause, previous to his joining you; and I have to desire that you will communicate with Sir Arthur Wellesley in the manner directed in my dispatch of this date to Rear-Admiral Purvis.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To Major-General Spencer, &c. &c. &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

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No. XXVIII.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Major-General Spencer.*

Sir,

Downing-Street, 30th June, 1808.

Referring to my dispatch of the 28th instant, I am to convey to you the King's pleasure, that you do proceed on receipt of this off the Tagus, there to join the corps under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and to place yourself under his orders.

I have, &c.

To Major-General Spencer, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH,

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No. XXIX.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.*

[Secret.]

Sir,

Downing-Street, 30th June, 1808.

The occupation of Spain and Portugal by the troops of France, and the entire usurpation of their respective Governments by that power, has deter-

mined his Majesty to direct a corps of his troops as stated in the margin \* to be prepared for service, to be employed under your orders in counteracting the designs of the enemy, and in affording the Spanish and Portuguese nations every possible aid in throwing off the yoke of France.

You will receive enclosed the communications † which have been made by the deputies of the principality of Asturias and the kingdom of Galicia to his Majesty's Government, together with the reply which his Majesty has directed to be made to their demand of assistance.

I also enclose a statement of the supplies which have been already dispatched to the port of Gijon for the use of the people of Asturias.

As the deputies from the above provinces do not desire the employment of any corps of his Majesty's troops in the quarter of Spain from whence they are immediately delegated, but have rather pressed, as calculated to operate a powerful diversion in their favour, the importance of directing the efforts of the British troops to the expulsion of the enemy from Portugal, that the insurrection against the French may thereby become general throughout that kingdom as well as in Spain, it is therefore deemed expedient that your attention should be immediately directed to that object.

The difficulty of returning to the northward with a fleet of transports at this season of the year, renders it expedient that you should in the first instance proceed with the armament under your orders off Cape Finisterre. You will yourself precede them in a fast-sailing frigate to Corunna, where you will have the best means of learning the actual state of things both in Spain and Portugal, and of judging how far the corps under your immediate orders, either separately or reinforced by Major-General Spencer's, can be considered as of sufficient strength to undertake an operation against the Tagus.

If you should be of opinion, from the information you may receive, that the enterprize in question cannot be undertaken without waiting for reinforcements from home, you will communicate confidentially to the Provisional Government of Galicia, that it is material to the interest of the common cause that your armament should be enabled to take an anchorage to the northward of the Tagus, till it can be supported by a further force from home; and you will make arrangements with them for having permission to proceed with it to Vigo, where it is conceived it can remain with not less security than in the harbour of Ferrol, and from which it can proceed to the southward with more facility than from the latter port.

In case you should go into Vigo, you will send orders to Major-General Spencer to join you at that place, should he have arrived off the Tagus in consequence of the enclosed orders ‡; and you will also transmit home such information as may enable his Majesty's Ministers to take measures for supporting your corps from hence.

With a view to the contingency, of your force, together with General Spencer's, being deemed unequal to the operation, an additional corps of 10,000 men has been ordered to prepare for service, and which it is hoped may be ready to proceed in about three weeks from the present time.

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\* 5th foot, 990; 9th do. 833; 38th do. 957; 40th do. 843; 60th do. 936; 71st do. 903; 91st do. 917; 95th do. 4 Companies, 400; R.V.B. 4 Bn. 737; 20th Light Dragoons, 300. Total 7816.

† Vide Letter to Major-General Spencer, 26th June.

‡ Vide Letter to Major-General Spencer, 30th June, 1808.

I enclose such information as we are in possession of with respect to the enemy's force in Portugal, a considerable proportion of which is said to have been lately moved to Almeida, on the north-eastern frontier. You will no doubt be enabled to obtain more recent information at Comma, in aid of which Lieutenant-Colonel Browne has been ordered to proceed to Oporto, and to meet you with such intelligence as he can procure off Cape Finisterre.

An Officer of engineers, acquainted with the defences of the Tagus, has also been sent off the Tagus to make observations, and to prepare information for your consideration with respect to the execution of the proposed attack on the Tagus. The result of his enquiries he will be directed to transmit also to the rendezvous off Cape Finisterre, remaining himself off the Tagus till your arrival.

You are authorized to give the most distinct assurances to the Spanish and Portuguese people, that his Majesty in sending a force to their assistance, has no other object in view than to afford them the most unqualified and disinterested support, and in any arrangements that you may be called on to make with either nation in the prosecution of the common cause, you will act with the utmost liberality and confidence, and upon the principle that his Majesty's endeavours are to be directed to aid the people of Spain and Portugal in restoring and maintaining against France the independence and integrity of their respective monarchies.

In the rapid succession in which events must be expected to follow each other, situated as Spain and Portugal now are, much must be left to your judgment and decision on the spot.

His Majesty is graciously pleased to confide to you the fullest discretion to act according to circumstances for the benefit of his service, and you may rely on your measures being favourably interpreted, and receiving the most cordial support.

You will facilitate as much as possible communications between the respective provinces and colonies of Spain, and reconcile by your good offices any differences that may arise between them in the execution of their common purpose.

Should any serious division of sentiment occur with respect to the nature of the Provisional Government, which is to act during the present interregnum, or with respect to the Prince in whose person the legal authority is considered as vested, by the captivity or abdication of certain members of the Royal Family, you will avoid as far as possible, taking any part in such discussions, without the express authority of your Government.

You will, however, impress upon the minds of persons in authority that, consistently with the effectual assertion of their independence, they cannot possibly acknowledge the King or Prince of Asturias, as at present possessing any authority whatever, or consider any act done by them as valid till they return within the country, and become absolutely free agents;—that they never can be considered free agents so long as they shall be prevailed on to acquiesce in the continuance of French troops either within Spain or Portugal.

The entire and absolute evacuation of the Peninsula by the troops of France being, after what has lately passed, the only security for Spanish independence, and the only basis upon which the Spanish nation should be prevailed on to treat, or to lay down their arms.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

*To Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.*

No. XXX.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley.*

[By Lord Burgherst.]

SIR,

*Downing-Street, 15th July, 1808.*

Since my dispatches to you of the 30th ultimo, the inclosed intelligence has been received from Major-General Spencer, with respect to the state of the enemy's force in Portugal.

The number of French troops, immediately in the vicinity of Lisbon (so far as this information can be relied on), appearing much more considerable than it was before reported to be by Sir Charles Cotton, his Majesty has been pleased to direct a corps of 5000 men, consisting of the regiments stated in the margin\*, to be embarked, and to proceed without loss of time to join you off the Tagus.

His Majesty has been further pleased to direct, that the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, which are arrived from the Baltic, so soon as they are refreshed, and their transports can be revictualled, should also proceed without delay off the Tagus.

The motives which have induced the sending so large a force to that quarter are—

1st. To provide effectually for an attack upon the Tagus; and,

2d. To have such an additional force, disposable, beyond what may be indispensably requisite for that operation, as may admit of a detachment being made to the southward, either with a view to secure Cadiz, if it should be threatened by the French force under General Dupont, or to co-operate with the Spanish troops in reducing that corps, if circumstances should favour such an operation, or any other that may be concerted.

His Majesty is pleased to direct, that the attack upon the Tagus should be considered as the first object to be attended to. As the whole force (of which a statement is inclosed), when assembled, will amount to not less than 30,000 men, it is conceived that both services may be amply provided for: the precise distribution as between Portugal and Andalusia, both as to time and proportion of force, must depend on circumstances, to be judged of on the spot; and should it be deemed adviseable to fulfil the assurance, which Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple appears to have given to the Supreme Junta of Seville; under the authority of my dispatch of the 30th ultimo, that it was his Majesty's intention to employ a corps of his troops to the amount of 10,000 men, to co-operate with the Spaniards in that quarter; a corps of this magnitude may, I should hope, be detached without prejudice to the main operation against the Tagus; and may be reinforced according to circumstances, after the Tagus has been secured. But if previous to the arrival of the force under orders from England, Cadiz should be seriously threatened, it must rest with the senior officer of the Tagus, at his discretion, to detach, upon receiving a requisition to that effect, such an amount of force as may place this important place out of the reach of immediate danger, even though it should, for the time, suspend operations against the Tagus.

As the force which may be called for on the side of Cadiz can only require a field equipment, the ordnance preparation, which has been sent with a view to the reduction of the Tagus, will remain at that station.

\* RAMSGATE.—9th foot, 2 Bn. 675; 43d do. 861; 52d do. 858; 97th 769 — HARWICH — Queen's, 813; 20th foot, 689; 95th, 2d Bn. 180; 2 Companies Artillery, 200. Total 5045.

With the exception of the ordnance preparation, sent for the attack of the forts on that river, it has not been deemed necessary to encumber the army, at present, with any larger detail of artillery than what belongs to a field equipment, with a proportion of horses.

Exclusive of the period for which the transports are provided, a due proportion of victuallers will accompany the armament, which, with the supplies which may be expected to be derived from the disposition and resources of the country, it is conceived, will remove all difficulty on this head, so long as the army shall continue to act near the coast.

The great delay and expence that would attend embarking, and sending from hence all those means which would be requisite to render the army completely moveable immediately on its landing, has determined his Majesty's government to trust, in a great measure, to the resources of the country for these supplies.

There is every reason to believe, from the ardour of the inhabitants, both of Spain and Portugal, that so soon as a British army can establish itself on any part of the coast, not only numbers will be anxious to be armed and arrayed in support of the common cause, but that every species of supply, which the country produces, for subsisting and equipping an army will be procurable. It therefore becomes the first object for consideration (if a direct and immediate attack upon the defences of the Tagus cannot in prudence be attempted), on what part of the coast, between Peniche on the north, and St. Ubes on the south of that river, a position can be taken up by the British army, in which its intercourse with the interior may be securely opened, and from whence it may afterwards move against the enemy, endeavouring, if possible, not only to expel him from Lisbon, but to cut off his retreat towards Spain.

A proportion of cavalry, as far as the means of transport exist, will accompany the troops, which can be hereafter increased, according as circumstances shall point out. I have, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

*To Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. &c. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Major-General Spencer to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.*  
[Enclosure.]

MY LORD,

*H. M. S. Hibernia, off Lisbon, 24th June, 1808.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on my arrival here this morning, in the Scout brig of war, having preceded the convoy, I immediately conferred with Sir Charles Cotton, on the present state of affairs in Portugal, and on the advisability of making an attempt on Lisbon, conformably to the Vice-Admiral's suggestion to that effect.

It appears that the Portuguese are all in a ripe state to throw off the French yoke: but it also clearly appears, from the information received from some intelligent Hanoverian deserters and others, which is herewith inclosed, that the French force concentrated at Lisbon and the neighbourhood is very considerable, and fully capable of resisting a much larger force than could possibly be landed by Sir Charles Cotton and myself.

Considering, therefore, that no reasonable hopes of success can be entertained, from employing the corps under my orders in this quarter; and that his Majesty's Government will look to Spain as the primary and principal scene of action at the present time; I have determined, with the advice and concurrence of the Vice-Admiral, to return instantly to my corps, which I left to follow me, under General Nightingale, but which, I have no doubt, I

shall join to-morrow, to the southward of Cape St. Vincent, the northerly winds that have prevailed having made it impossible for the transports to weather that Cape.

I shall return immediately, with the troops, to Ayamonte, and upon finding the Spanish and Portuguese frontiers secure and quiet, shall proceed on to Cadiz; there to act according to circumstances, and the instructions I may receive. I have, &c.

(Signed) B. SPENCER, Maj.-Gen.

To the Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT.

<i>Force under General Spencer.</i>		Brought forward	22,981
Artillery . . . . .	269	GERMANS.	
Royal Staff Corps . . . . .	48	3d Light Dragoons . . . . .	597
6th Reg. 1st Batt. . . . .	1,020	1 Bat. Light Infantry . . . . .	930
29th . . . . .	863	2d . . . . .	916
32d . . . . .	941	1 Bat. Line . . . . .	949
50th . . . . .	1,019	2d . . . . .	770
82d . . . . .	991	5th . . . . .	779
	5,151	7th . . . . .	697
		52d, 1 Batt. . . . .	1,000
			6,631
<i>Force under Sir A. Wellesley.</i>		<i>To join Force under Sir John Moore.</i>	
5th Foot, 1 Bat. . . . .	990	18th Light Dragoons . . . . .	640
9th . . . . .	833		30,252
38th . . . . .	957	<i>To join from Madeira, one regiment under the command of Major-General Beresford.</i>	
40th . . . . .	843	TOTAL.	
60th . . . . .	936	Infantry . . . . .	29,025
71st . . . . .	903	Cavalry . . . . .	1,537
91st . . . . .	917	20th Light Dragoons . . . . .	300
95th 4 Companies . . . . .	400		30,862
Royal Vet. Bat. 4 Bat. . . . .	737	317 Artillery included in Infantry Return of Major General Spencer's Corps.	
36th Foot, 1 Bat. . . . .	647	The other Artillery Returns not received.	
45th . . . . .	599	[Enclosure.]	
	8,762	<i>French Force in Portugal, as stated by three Hanoverian Deserters.</i>	
Also a detachment of 20th Light Dragoons, about 300		22d June, 1808.—In Lisbon and the neighbourhood.	
<i>Force about to embark from Ramsgate.</i>		<i>French Infantry. Total.</i>	
9th Foot, 2d Batt. . . . .	675	15th Regiment, 2 Bat. . . . .	800
43d . . . . .	861	66th do 1 do . . . . .	800
52d . . . . .	858	70th do 4 do . . . . .	3,000
97th . . . . .	769	82d do 2 do . . . . .	300
	3,163	86th do 3 do . . . . .	2,000
			7,400
<i>Harwich.</i>		<i>French Cavalry.</i>	
Queen's . . . . .	913	3d Reg. } Chasseurs à Cheval . . . . .	2,000
20th . . . . .	639	9th do }	
95th, 2 Companies . . . . .	180		
	1,672		
<i>Force with Sir John Moore.</i>		Carried forward	
ENGLISH.		9,400	
4th Foot, 1 Bat. . . . .	1,006		
28th . . . . .	1,087		
79th . . . . .	913		
92d . . . . .	927		
95th, 2 Companies . . . . .	300		
	4,233		
Carried forward	22,981		

<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward 9,400</p> <p><i>Foreign Infantry.</i>          Hanover. Legion, 1 Bat. 800          Swiss do do 800  <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>         1,600</p> <p>In St. Ubes and the forts          on the southern side of          the Tagus (mostly Italian).          31st Reg. Chasseurs, 1 Bat. 800          32d do. do do 800  <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>         1,600</p> <p>Troops marched to the          eastern frontiers of Portu-          gal.          86th, 1 Battalion . 700          26th, 2 do . 1,000  <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>         1,700</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried forward 14,300</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward 14,300</p> <p><i>Foreign Infantry.</i>          Legion de Neiole . 800          3 Battalions of Swiss 2,400  <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>         3,200</p> <p>In some part of Portugal,          unknown to the deserters.          47th Reg. 4 Battalions . 3,000  <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>         Total, 20,500</p> <p>3d Reg. Spanish Infantry, 1 do. Ca-          valry,—disarmed at Lisbon, and in          prison on board the Russian ships.          150 Russians are landed from each          ship, and doing duty in Lisbon. Very          little French artillery in Portugal.          General Junot, <i>strengthening</i> the          citadel of Lisbon.—(A true copy.)          (Signed) G. W. TUCKER, Lt.-Col.</p>
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No. XXXI.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.*

[Secret.]

SIR,

Downing-street, 21st July, 1808.

In the event of your deeming it may be advantageous that the troops now proceeding from England should be disembarked at any point on the coast of Portugal, north of the Tagus, I am to suggest to you the propriety of your requesting Sir C. Cotton to station one of his cruizers to the northward of the Berlings, with such information as you may deem material to communicate to the senior officer in command of the troops; and I shall intimate to the officers in charge of the troops proceeding from hence, that they should be prepared at that point to receive an intimation from you of the actual state of things in the Tagus. I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

*Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.*

No. XXXII.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.*

SIR,

Downing-street, 15th July, 1808.

I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to entrust the command of his troops, serving on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, to Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, with Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, second in command.

The Lieutenant-General has been furnished with copies of your instructions up to the present date, inclusive. These instructions you will be pleased to carry into execution, with every expedition that circumstances will permit, without awaiting the arrival of the Lieutenant-General. And should you be previously joined by a senior officer, you will, in that case, communicate to him your orders; and afford him every assistance in carrying them into execution. I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

*To Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. &c. &c. &c.*



No. XXXIII.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard.*

[Secret.]

SIR,

*Downing-Street, 21st July, 1808.*

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to select you to serve under Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple as second in command of his forces to be employed in Portugal and Spain, I am to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you do forthwith embark in one of his Majesty's ships \* prepared for your reception at Portsmouth, and proceed off the Tagus.

I enclose for your information and guidance, copies of the instructions which have been given to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, the execution of which is to devolve upon the senior officer for the time being of the troops assembled off the coast of Portugal.

As it is not probable that Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple can arrive for some time from Gibraltar to take upon himself the command of the troops in person, you will use your endeavours to carry his Majesty's commands without loss of time into effect.

You will observe that the operations of the army are intended to be directed in the first instance to the reduction of the Tagus; and secondly, to the security of Cadiz, and the destruction of the enemy's force in Andalusia. These important objects being accomplished, it is his Majesty's pleasure that the officer in command of his troops do act according to circumstances, as the good of his Majesty's service and the advancement of the common cause may appear to him to require, till such time as he receives further instructions from Him for the direction of his conduct; which instructions shall be transmitted without loss of time, so soon as his Majesty's government, from the movements of the French armies, are prepared to decide in what manner the services of the British troops can be best directed for the annoyance of the enemy.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

*To Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, &c. &c. &c.*

No. XXXIV.—*Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B.*

SIR,

*Downing-Street, 21st July, 1808.*

So soon as the troops under your orders are victualled, and in a fit state to proceed to sea, it is his Majesty's pleasure that they proceed without delay off the Tagus.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, who is now off that port, if not in possession of it, has been directed to transfer to any senior officer who may arrive, the instructions which he has received, in the execution of which it is his Majesty's command that such senior officer should proceed, as far as circumstances will permit, without loss of time.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard is ordered to embark forthwith for the same destination; upon joining him you will place yourself under his orders, in the absence of Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, whom his Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate to the chief command of his troops serving in Portugal and Spain.

\* The Audacious.

I write this to you in case Sir Harry Burrard should not arrive in time to proceed by the *Andacious*.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

To Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

No. XXXV.—*Suspension d'Armes arrêtée entre Monsieur le Chevalier Arthur Wellesley, Lieutenant-General, et Chevalier de l'Ordre du Bain, d'une part, et Monsieur le General de Division Kellermann, Grand Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Fer, Grand Croix de l'Ordre du Lion de Bavière, de l'autre part; tous deux chargés de pouvoirs des Generaux respectifs des Armées Françaises et Anglaises.*

*Au Quartier General de l'Armée Anglaise, le 22d Août, 1808.*

Art. I. Il y aura à date de ce jour une suspension d'armes entre les armées de sa majesté Britannique, et de sa majesté impériale et royale Napoleon I. à l'effet de traiter d'une convention pour l'évacuation du Portugal par l'armée Française.

Art. II. Les généraux en chef des deux d'armées, et monsieur le commandant en chef de flotte Britannique, à l'entrée du Tage, prendront jour pour se réunir dans tel point de la cote qu'ils jugeront convenable pour traiter et conclure la dite convention.

Art. III. La rivière de Sizandre formera la ligne de démarcation établie entre les deux armées; Torres Vedras ne sera occupé ni par l'une ni par l'autre.

Art. IV. Monsieur le general en chef de l'armée Anglaise s'obligera à comprendre les Portugais armés dans cette suspension d'armes, et pour eux la ligne de démarcation sera établie de Leira à Thomar.

Art. V. Il est convenu provisoirement que l'armée Française ne pourra dans aucun cas être considérée comme prisonniers de guerre, que tous les individus qui la composent seront transportés en France avec armes et bagages, leurs propriétés particulières quelconques, dont il ne pourra leur être rien distrait.

Art. VI. Tout particulier, soit Portugais, soit d'une nation alliée à la France, soit Français, ne pourra être recherché pour sa conduite politique; il sera protégé, ses propriétés respectées, et il aura la liberté de se retirer du Portugal dans un terme fixé avec ce qu'il lui appartient.

Art. VII. La neutralité du port de Lisbonne sera reconnue pour la flotte Russe, c'est à dire, que lorsque l'armée ou la flotte Anglaise seront en possession de la ville et du port; la dite flotte Russe, ne pourra être ni inquiétée pendant son séjour, ni arrêtée quand elle voudra sortir, ni poursuivie lorsqu'elle sera sortie, qu'après les délais fixés par les lois maritimes.

Art. VIII. Tout l'artillerie du calibre Français, ainsi que les chevaux de la cavalerie, seront transportés en France.

Art. IX. Cette suspension d'armes ne pourra être rompue qu'on ne se soit prévenu quarante-huit heures d'avance.

Fait et arrêté les généraux désignés c'y dessus, au jour et au c'y dessus.

(Signée) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

KELLERMANN, Le general de division.

Article additionnel.—Les garnisons des places occupées par l'armée Française seront comprises dans la présente convention, si elles n'ont point capitulé avant le 25 du courant.

(Signée) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

KELLERMANN, Le general de division.

(A true copy.)

A. J. DALRYMPLE, Capt. Military Sec.

No. XXXVI.—*Definitive Convention for the Evacuation of Portugal by the French army.*

The generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal having determined to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d instant, for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the under-mentioned officers to negotiate the same in their names, viz.—on the part of the general in chief of the British army, Lieut.-colonel Murray, quarter-master-general; and on the part of the general in chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellermann, general of division, to whom they have given authority to negotiate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

These two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:—

Art. I. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army, in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

Art. II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

Art. III. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and l'Orient inclusively.

Art. IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils, supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

Art. V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariat and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same, on its account, as the commander in chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner, all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property, of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

Art. VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood that the means of conveyance for horses, at the disposal of the British commanders, are very limited: some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon. The number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.

Art. VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army.—The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

Art. VIII. The garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmella, will be embarked at Lisbon; that of Almeida at Oporto, or the nearest har-

hour. They will be accompanied on their march by British commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

Art. IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country, at the expence of the British government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty, or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

Art. X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

Art. XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be placed so as to leave about one league between the two armies.

Art. XII. The forts of St. Julien, the Bugio, and Cascaes, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with its forts and batteries, as far as the Lazaretto or Trifurio on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour, and armed vessels in it, of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almeida, Peniche, and Palmella, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time, the general in chief of the British army will give notice of the present convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.

Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed on.

Art. XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.

Art. XV. From the date of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French government, against the subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December, 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled; and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

Art. XVI. All subjects of France, or of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected; their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected; and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case, their property is to be guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.—It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the

stipulations above-mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

Art. XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders: they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient or not, to the French government: they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.

Art. XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon shall be given up to the commander in chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 20th of May last, and the days immediately following.

Art. XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal since the commencement of the present hostilities.

Art. XX. Hostages, of the rank of field-officers, shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army, and the officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

Art. XXI. It shall be allowed to the general in chief of the French army to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.

Art. XXII. The British admiral will be invited to accommodate his excellency the commander in chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board of ships of war.—Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY,  
Quarter-Master-General.  
KELLERMAN,  
Le General de Division.

*Additional Article to the Convention of the 30th August, 1808.*

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army, made prisoners, either by the British troops or by the Portuguese, in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.—II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the evacuation of the fortresses. The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the above mentioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation to be made by both parties of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on board the ships of war in possession of the French army will be taken in account by the

APPENDIX.

British government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.—  
III. The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.—Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY,  
Quarter-Master-General.  
KELLERMANN,  
Le General de Division.

Nous Duc d'Abrantes, general en chef de l'armée Française, avons ratifié et ratifions, les articles additionels à la convention et contre, pour autre executés suivant leur forme et teneur.

LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

(A true copy.)

A. J. DALRYMPLE,  
Captain, Military Secretary.

FINIS.

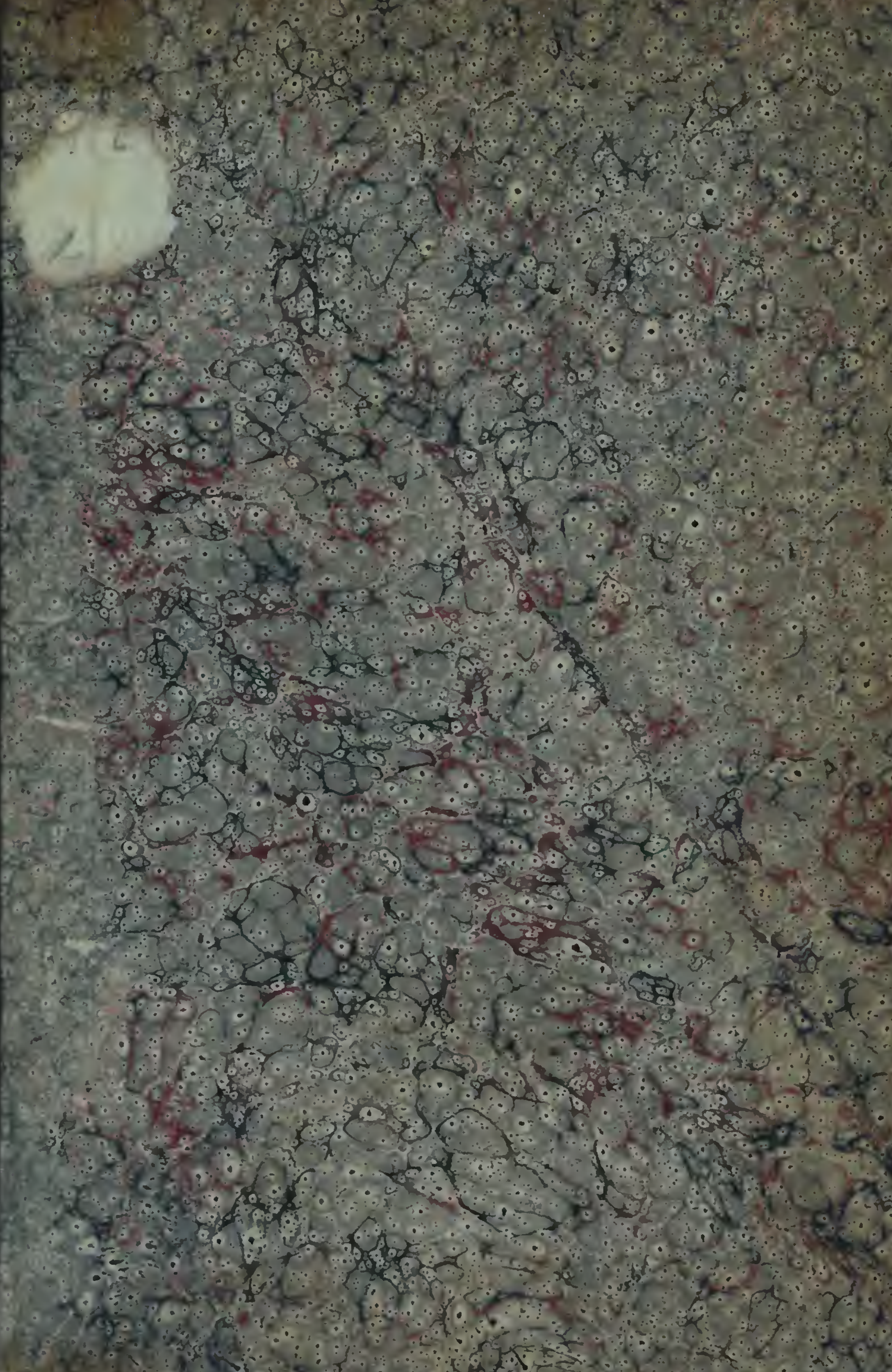












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