

	Page		Page
They invest the city	409	The Braganzans intimidated by the	
They form a bridge over the Ebro	410	news from Porto	445
Distress of the inhabitants	411	Second insurrection at Porto	<i>ib.</i>
Foundling Hospital burnt	<i>ib.</i>	Formation of a Junta in that city	447
Convent of St. Engracia	412	Measures of the Junta	449
The Hospital set on fire	416	Arrest of Cardoso	<i>ib.</i>
War in the streets	417	Disturbed state of the people	452
Santiago Sass	418	The Junta conclude an alliance with	
Number of the dead	419	the Junta of Galicia	453
Retreat of the enemy	420	Its authority acknowledged through-	
		out the north of Portugal	454
		The insurrection extends toward	
		Coimbra	455
		Scheme for surprising the enemy in	
		Coimbra	456
		The French in that city are made	
		prisoners	457
		The Juiz do Povo takes the command	<i>ib.</i>
		Order restored there	458
		Preparations for defence	459
		Successful expedition against Figueira	460
		Loison ordered to march from Al-	
		meida to Porto	461
		He turns back from Mezam Frio	462
		The peasantry harass his retreat	463
		He goes to Viseu	464
		Alarm at Coimbra in consequence of	
		his movements	<i>ib.</i>
		He returns to Almeida	465
		Insurrection at Olham in Algarve	466
		Success of the insurgents	467
		The Chamber of Faro issue an edict	
		against them	468
		Insurrection at Faro	<i>ib.</i>
		The French excluded from that city	469
		A Junta formed at Faro	470
		The insurrection spreads through Al-	
		garve	471
		The French retreat to Mertola	<i>ib.</i>
		The people of Algarve form a treaty	
		with Seville	472
		Insurrection at Villa Viçosa	<i>ib.</i>
		The French enter the town	473

CHAPTER X.

Moretti sent from Badajoz to the	
Spaniards at Lisbon	425
Difficulties of Junot's situation	<i>ib.</i>
Kellermann takes the command in	
Alem-Tejo	426
He attempts to conciliate the Spaniards	
at Badajoz	427
Distribution of the French troops in	
Portugal	429
The Spaniards at Porto declare against	
the Intruder, and march into Spain	430
The lawful government restored at	
Porto	431
The Governor adheres to the French,	
and suppresses the insurrection	<i>ib.</i>
Junot disarms and seizes the Spaniards	
at Lisbon	433
Junot's proclamation to the Portu-	
gueze	434
Festival of the Corpo de Deos at Lis-	
bon	436
The procession interrupted by a panic	
fear	438
Junot fortifies the Castle	439
Edict for disarming the people	440
Movements at Braga	441
Insurrection at Melgaço	442
The Prince Regent proclaimed at	
Braganza	443

CONTENTS.

xv

	Page		Page
Lobo gets possession of Jurumenha	474	He enters Portalegre	514
A French detachment sent from Mer- tola to Beja	475	He is recalled towards Lisbon	<i>ib.</i>
The people rise against them	476	Insubordination of the people at Porto	515
Beja sacked by the French, and set on fire	477	Design of a military usurpation in that city	516
Kellermann's proclamation to the people of Alem-Tejo	479	The conspirators are seized	517
Junot's proclamation to the Portu- gueze	<i>ib.</i>	Disturbances at Braganza	518
National feeling of the Portugueze	481	The New Christians plundered at Villa Nova da Foz Coa	520
The Juiz de Fora at Marvam	483	Troubles at Viseu	<i>ib.</i>
His flight	484	Riotous proceedings at Arcos de Val de Vez	521
He returns, and seizes the town	485	The rabble enact laws	523
Insurrection at Campo-Mayor and throughout the north of the pro- vince	486	Communication between Alem-Tejo and the northern provinces	524
Measures of the French	<i>ib.</i>		
They endeavour to avail themselves of the Clergy's influence	488	CHAPTER XI.	
Insurrection at Thomar	490	State of public feeling in England	526
Insurrection at Leiria	<i>ib.</i>	An expedition ordered to the court of Portugal	527
Success of the insurgents at Nazareth	491	Former services of Sir Arthur Wel- lesley	528
Margaron approaches Leiria	492	Sir Arthur lands at Coruña	530
Preparations for defence	493	He proceeds to Porto	<i>ib.</i>
The French enter the city	494	He goes to the Tagus to confer with Sir C. Cotton	531
Massacre of the prisoners	495	Troops landed in the Mondego	532
Loison's march from Almeida to Abrantes	496	They advance to Leiria	533
Language of the French Bulletins	497	Joy of the Portugueze in Lisbon	535
Loison ordered towards Coimbra	500	Measures of the French	<i>ib.</i>
Nazareth sacked and burnt by the French	501	Movements of Laborde and Loison	537
A Junta established at Beja	502	General Freire separates from the English	538
Junta of Estremoz	503	Motives for this separation	539
A supreme Junta formed at Evora	504	Skirmish near Caldas	540
Loison sent into Alem-Tejo	505	Laborde takes a position at Roliça	541
He advances against Evora	506	Battle of Roliça	543
Action before that city	508	Abrantes occupied by the Portugueze	544
The city taken	510	Movements in Alem-Tejo and Algarve	547
Inhumanity of the conquerors	<i>ib.</i>	Alcacere and Setubal abandoned by the French	548
Alarm at Estremoz	512		
Loison proceeds to Elvas	513		

CONTENTS.

xvii

	Page		Page
Cuesta's vindication of his conduct	630	The entrance of the British squadron	
The Council of Castille interfere . . .	631	is resisted	661
Cuesta is summoned before the Junta	632	Arrival of some of the regiments	
Declaration of the New Government	633	from Jutland	662
Jovellanos proposes a Regency, and		They leave the Isle of Funen . . .	<i>ib.</i>
that a Cortes be summoned	638	Fate of the horses	663
Expectations from a Cortes	639	The Spaniards are landed in the Isle	
State of the war in Catalonia	641	of Langeland	664
Duhesme resolves to besiege Gerona	<i>ib.</i>	They sail for Gottenburg, and there	
Difficulties on the march	642	embark for Spain	665
Troops from Minorca land at Tarra-		Romana lands in England	666
gona	<i>ib.</i>	Error of the Spaniards in not appoint-	
Barcelona blockaded	643	ing a commander-in-chief	667
The Junta of Catalonia remove to		Difficulty of feeding their armies . .	<i>ib.</i>
the head-quarters	644	Bilbao taken by the French, and re-	
Caldagues sent to interrupt the siege		taken	668
of Gerona	645	Position of the armies in October . .	669
He attacks the enemy's batteries with		Commissioners sent to the Spanish	
success	<i>ib.</i>	armies	<i>ib.</i>
Duhesme raises the siege	646		
Unpopularity of the Commander in			
Catalonia	647		
Difficulties of the service	648		
The Marques approaches Barcelona	649		
British troops ordered from Sicily to			
Catalonia, but detained by the			
Commander	650		
Bilbao occupied by the French	651		
Difficulties in bringing the Spanish			
armies into the field	652		
The Marques de la Romana	654		
Distribution of his troops in the Bal-			
tic	655		
Their conduct when the oath of al-			
legiance to Joseph was proposed	656		
An agent sent to communicate with			
him	657		
He asks for a force to cover his re-			
treat	658		
Sir Richard Keats goes upon this			
service	<i>ib.</i>		
Plan for collecting the Spanish troops	659		
Romana takes possession of Nyborg	660		

CHAPTER XIII.

Buonaparte deeply affected by the re-			
verses in Spain			671
He conceals them from the French			
people			672
Statement of the French Government			673
Report of M. Champagny			675
Second Report			677
Report of the War-minister			678
Suspicion of the views of Austria . .			680
Message from Buonaparte to the Se-			
nate			681
The Senate approves his measures			682
March of the troops toward Spain			683
Speech of Buonaparte to the troops			685
Conferences at Erfurth			<i>ib.</i>
Overtures of peace			686
Reply of the British Government . . .			687
Reply of the Russian and French			
Ministers			689
Final answer of the British Govern-			
ment			690

	Page		Page
British Declaration	691	Passage of the Tagus	728
Buonaparte departs for Spain	693	Some of the troops mutiny	729
CHAPTER XIV.			
Movements against Blake's army	696	Infantado chosen Commander	730
Blake falls back to Espinosa	697	They retire to Cuenca	<i>ib.</i>
Battle of Espinosa	698	Arrival of the Conde de Alache's corps	731
Dispersion of Blake's army at Reynosa	700	Retreat of the Central Junta from	
Buonaparte arrives in Spain	701	Aranjuez	735
Defeat of the Extremaduran army at		Their address to the people of Madrid	736
Burgos	702	The French enter Toledo	737
Proclamation excluding certain Spaniards	703	Defence of Villacañas	739
Movements against Castaños	704	Preparations for defending the Sierra	
Battle of Tudela	<i>ib.</i>	Morena	741
Retreat of the defeated army	706	Murder of S. Juan at Talavera	743
Their deplorable condition at Calatayud	<i>ib.</i>	Edict against deserters	744
They are ordered to approach Madrid	707	English stragglers butchered by the	
Measures of the Central Junta	708	French cavalry	<i>ib.</i>
Pass of the Somosierra forced	711	The French take possession of the	
The Junta retire from Aranjuez	<i>ib.</i>	Escorial	746
State of Madrid	713	Excesses of the French	747
Marques de Perales murdered by the		Galluzo collects the fugitives in Ex-	
populace	714	tremadura	748
Duque del Infantado sent to the central		He prepares for the defence of the	
army	715	Tagus	749
Madrid summoned	<i>ib.</i>	The French cross the river	751
Morla treats for a capitulation	716	Galluzo retreats to Jaraicejo	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of Buonaparte to the Deputies	717	Dispersion of his army	752
Surrender of Madrid	718	Galluzo is superseded by Cuesta	754
Decrees issued by Buonaparte	720	CHAPTER XV.	
Proclamation to the Spaniards	721	Buonaparte reproaches and insults	
Change in Buonaparte's views concerning		the English	756
Spain	722	The British army from Portugal enters	
Retreat of the central army	723	Spain	757
Lapeña succeeds to the command	724	Former services of Sir John Moore	758
They reach Guadalaxara	<i>ib.</i>	His care to maintain discipline	<i>ib.</i>
The Duque del Infantado joins them	726	Ill prospect of affairs when he arrives	
Condition of the troops	<i>ib.</i>	at Salamanca	759
They retire toward the Tagus	727	Sir David Baird arrives at Astorga	760
		Sir John Moore resolves to retreat	
		upon Portugal, and embark from	
		Lisbon	761

CONTENTS.

xix

	Page		Page
He asks the opinion of the British Ambassador	762	Ill conduct of the troops	779
Mr. Frere's reply	763	Passage of the Ezla	780
He wishes the army to advance for the defence of Madrid	764	General orders issued at Benevente	<i>ib.</i>
Two Spanish Generals sent to confer with Sir John Moore	765	Affair of cavalry on the Ezla	782
Morla and the military Junta urge him to advance	<i>ib.</i>	Sir John Moore reaches Astorga	783
Colonel Charmilly sent to Sir John Moore by the Duque del Infantado and Mr. Frere	767	Honourable conduct of Romana and his army	784
Sir John Moore resolves to advance	768	Sir John Moore pursues his retreat	785
News of the surrender of Madrid	770	The Bierzo	786
Correspondence with Romana	771	Disorders committed by the troops	787
First skirmish at Rueda	772	Buonaparte stops at Astorga	788
The command of the Spanish armies offered to Sir John Moore, and refused	773	Skirmish at Carcabalos	790
Junction formed with Sir David Baird	775	Retreat continued from Villa Franca	<i>ib.</i>
They advance against Marshal Soult	776	Treasure abandoned	792
The French endeavour to surround the British army	777	The army collects at Lugo	793
Sir John Moore begins his retreat	<i>ib.</i>	Sir John offers battle	794
		Retreat to Coruña	795
		Sir John is advised to propose terms	797
		Preparations for battle	798
		The artillery embarked	<i>ib.</i>
		Battle of Coruña	799
		Repulse of the French	803
		Death of Sir John Moore	804
		Embarkation of the army	805



ERRATA.

Page 519, for *Loion* read *Loison*.

662, ... *eighty* ... *ffity*.

664, ... *Alsfeld* ... *Ahlefeldt*.

HISTORY

OF THE

PENINSULAR WAR.

THE late war in the Peninsula will be memorable above all of modern times. It stands alone for the perfidiousness with which the French commenced it, and the atrocious system upon which they carried it on. The circumstances of the resistance are not less extraordinary than those of the aggression, whether we consider the total disorganization to which the kingdom of Spain was reduced; the inveterate abuses which had been entailed upon it by the imbecility, misrule, and dotage, of its old despotism; the inexperience, the weakness, and the errors, of the successive governments which grew out of the necessities of the times; or the unexampled patriotism and endurance of the people, which bore them through these complicated disadvantages. There are few portions of history from which lessons of such political importance are to be deduced; none which can more powerfully and permanently excite the sympathy of mankind, because of the mighty interests at stake. For this was no common war, of which a breach of treaty, an extension of frontier, a distant colony, or a disputed succession, serves as the cause or pretext: it was as direct a contest between the principles of good and evil as the elder Persians, or the

Manicheans, imagined in their fables: it was for the life or death of national independence, national spirit, and of all those holy feelings which are comprehended in the love of our native land. Nor was it for the Peninsula alone that the war was waged: it was for England and for Europe; for literature and for liberty; for domestic morals and domestic happiness; for the vital welfare of the human race. Therefore I have thought that I could not better fulfil my duties to mankind, and especially to my own country, nor more fitly employ the leisure wherewith God has blessed me, nor endeavour in any worthier manner to transmit my name to future ages, than by composing, with all diligence, the faithful history of this momentous struggle. To this resolution I have been incited, as an Englishman, by the noble part which England has borne in these events; and as an individual, by the previous course of my studies, which, during the greater part of my life, have been so directed, that the annals and the literature of Spain and Portugal have become to me almost as familiar as our own. It is not strange, then, that having thus, as it were, intellectually naturalized myself in those countries, I should have watched them with the liveliest interest through their dreadful trial: and being thus prepared for the task, having some local knowledge of the scene of action, rich in accumulated materials, and possessing access to the best and highest sources of information, I undertake it cheerfully; fully assured that the principles herein to be inculcated and exemplified are established upon the best and surest foundation, and that nations can be secure and happy only in proportion as they adhere to them.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY VIEW OF THE STATE OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE history of Spain and Portugal, from the foundation of their respective monarchies to the middle of the sixteenth century, when both countries attained their highest point of greatness, is eminently heroic, for the persevering spirit with which they warred against the Moors, never ceasing and scarcely breathing from the contest till they had finally exterminated them; and for the splendour, the extent, and the importance, of their foreign conquests. Both kingdoms had risen by the same virtues; the same vices brought on the decline of both; and the history of their decline is not less instructive than that of their rise. Their external relations have been widely different; but notwithstanding this difference, and notwithstanding a national enmity, kept alive rather by old remembrances and mutual pride than by the frequency of their wars with each other, the Spaniards and Portuguese have continued to be morally and intellectually one people. They spring from the same stock; the same intermixture of races has taken place among them; and their national character has been formed by similar circumstances of climate, language, manners, and institutions.

The old governments are called free, like all those which the Teutonic tribes established; but this freedom was little better than a scheme of graduated tyranny, and the laws upon which it was founded were only so many privileges which the

CHAP.
I.*Gradual degradation of Spain and Portugal.*

CHAP. I. conquerors reserved or arrogated to themselves. When the commixture of languages and nations was complete, and commerce had raised up a class of men who had no existence under the feudal system, a struggle for political liberty ensued throughout all the European kingdoms. It was soon terminated in Spain: a good cause was ruined by the rashness and misconduct of its adherents; and the scale, after it had been borne down by the sword of the sovereign, never recovered its equilibrium: for the Romish church leagued itself with the monarchical authority, against whose abuse it had formerly been the only bulwark; but changing its policy now according to the times, it consecrated the despotism whereby it was upheld in its own usurpations. The effects of this double tyranny were not immediately perceived; but in its inevitable consequences it corrupted and degraded every thing to which it could extend, . . . laws, morals, industry, literature, science, arts, and arms.

*Tyranny of
the church.*

In other countries where absolute monarchy has been established, and the Romish superstition has triumphed, both have been in some degree modified by the remains of old institutions, the vicinity of free states, and the influence of literature and manners. But in Spain and Portugal almost all traces of the ancient constitution had been effaced; and as there existed nothing to qualify the spirit of popery, a memorable example was given of its unmitigated effects. The experiment of intolerance was tried with as little compunction as in Japan, and upon a larger scale. Like the Japanese government, the Inquisition went through with what it began; and though it could not in like manner secure its victory, by closing the ports and barring the passes of the Peninsula, it cut off, as much as possible, all intellectual communication with the rest of the world.