

that in the capital itself there remained, after their departure, a garrison made up of skeletons only, and the depots of regiments.

The French army was every where received, during its progress through Spain, with the utmost cordiality ; it was supported at the expense of the government, and it reached Salamanca, where the General expected to winter, before the middle of November. But the last division had not come in when a courier arrived at head-quarters, bringing the most urgent and imperative directions that no halt should be made between the Bidassoa and Lisbon. Junot had accordingly no alternative submitted to him. Without having had time to make the slightest preparation for such a march, he set forward in the dead of winter, to pursue a route along which no depots of provisions or stores of any kind were established ; where it was at least doubtful whether he would not meet with a formidable opposition from a peasantry brave to a proverb, and proverbially jealous of the appearance of foreigners among them ; and where, at all events, he was quite sure of having the serious obstacles to overcome, which a mountainous district, intersected in every direction by rapid rivers and mountain streams, would not fail to throw in his way. The apprehension, however, that an English army might arrive at Lisbon before him, was quite sufficient to make all these difficulties appear light.

He pushed on, and with the leading brigade of his army, reached Alcantara on the 15th.

In this place he found General Caraffa with his corps of Spaniards; but there was a woful scarcity of means by which to recruit the vigour of his own battalions, worn out by long marches through a difficult country, and in tremendous weather. It was with the utmost difficulty that the French soldiers could be supplied, each with rations for two days. Still the Emperor's orders must be obeyed; and on the 19th, after having circulated proclamations in which the Portuguese were assured of protection from insult in the event of their remaining quiet, and threatened with the most terrible punishment if they should in any way impede the progress of troops which came only to deliver them from the yoke of England, the allied armies were once more put in motion.

It is not necessary to follow the movements of Junot's corps very minutely. It is sufficient to observe that, though the peasantry in general either rested peaceably in their cottages, or at the most fled to the mountains and left their homes desolate, the route of the invaders might be traced, by gardens devastated, houses ruined, and whole villages burned to the ground. Notwithstanding this was the case, and though not a gun was fired from the day when the head of the first French column passed the frontier, till the arrival of its

rear-guard in Lisbon, the march was far from being a tour of pleasure to those who performed it. The season chanced to be particularly stormy and inclement. The rain fell in torrents, cutting up the indistinct paths which traversed the mountains, and swelling into formidable rivers, streams which might usually be crossed without apprehension, either by man or beast. The reader is doubtless aware that the road, if such it deserves to be termed, which leads from Alcantara to Lisbon, by way of Castello Branco and Abrantes, passes over the summits of a ridge of rocks, and through a country as desert and unfruitful as any which the European traveller is in the habit of visiting. It was by this track that Junot thought fit to proceed; and the fatigue and privations which his troops were in consequence condemned to endure, are represented to have been more terrible than generally fall to the lot of a retreating army. As a matter of course, neither wintry torrents nor permanent rivers were, in that wild district, supplied with bridges; the soldiers were consequently obliged to cross as they best could, whenever such obstacles came in their way; and such was the rapidity of the streams in many places, that whole companies of men, and whole troops of horses, were swept away and destroyed. A march through defiles like these could not long be conducted with order or regularity. The artillery was soon

left behind ; of the cavalry, only the best mounted were enabled to keep up ; and even the infantry lost its ranks, and straggled, for many miles, over the face of the country. Long before the towers of Abrantes rose upon their view, the French columns may be said to have dissolved themselves ; for there were not above five thousand men who followed the General that were in any condition, either from bodily strength or local situation, to oppose an enemy.

But though fully aware of this, and of the risk which he ran by disregarding it, Junot felt that other and still stronger reasons forbade his pausing, even though a pause of a few days might bring back to their standards the thousands whom weariness and famine had left by the wayside. At Abrantes, intelligence reached him of the line of conduct which the Portuguese government was preparing to pursue ; and it was with him an object of the first importance to reach the capital, if possible, in time to interpose for its prevention.

The treaty of Fontainebleau had not been kept so secret, but that the English government obtained information of its object ; and that information it lost no time in communicating to the cabinet of Lisbon. England had given her assent to the proposition made by the Regent of Portugal, of shutting the ports of his kingdom against her mer-

chants; she was aware that her ancient ally, in so doing, acted only by compulsion; and she therefore connived at the transaction. But it was impossible for her to forgive the next step which his timid policy induced him to take; and when he proceeded, in obedience to the mandate of France, to arrest all British subjects, and confiscate all British property, Lord Strangford, the ambassador, could do no otherwise than retire on board of one of the ships of the squadron, which, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, lay at that time at anchor in the Tagus. As soon, however, as the details of the secret treachery reached them, both the Ambassador and the Admiral requested and obtained an audience of the Prince Regent. In this they laid before him the particulars of the accounts which they had received; and in the most forcible terms urged him to adopt some means for the preservation of his own person, and the safety of the royal family. The great question, however, was, of what nature these means were to be. He had hesitated too long to permit any idea of open resistance being entertained; besides, neither the army, nor the fortresses, nor the general state of the nation, was such as to inspire any hope of resisting successfully. It was then that the British functionaries pressed upon him the wisdom of removing with his court and family to the Brazils, and fixing there the seat of his government, till

the troubles of the present times should pass away. This was a terrible alternative; nor can it surprise any one, that the Regent of Portugal should have wavered long, and frequently changed his determinations, before he could muster sufficient courage to adopt it. But, at last, the famous article in the *Moniteur* was shown to him, in which it was openly announced that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign. All ground of hesitation was now removed. The British subjects who had been arrested were set at liberty; the British property which had been seized was restored to its rightful owners; and the royal family of Portugal made every preparation for quitting the ancient seat of its sovereignty under the protection of the British flag. These resolutions had been formed, and these preparations were in a state of forwardness, when Junot reached Abrantes; and it was the notice which he received of the intended emigration, which induced him, without pausing to refresh his followers, or collect those who lagged behind, to press on towards the capital.

The consternation and anxiety which were evinced by the inhabitants of Lisbon, as soon as a rumour of the intended departure of the Prince got abroad, beggar all attempt at description. Devotedly attached both by nature and habit to the persons of their sovereigns, the lower orders beheld, in the proposed emigration, a certain pre-

lude to national ruin and individual misery; whilst the higher classes, such at least as reasoned at all, came to the conclusion that, as surely as the royal family should abandon the palace of their ancestors, so surely would the prophetic declaration in the *Moniteur* receive its accomplishment. Nor was this the only circumstance which tended to excite general alarm, independently of the impending approach of the French troops. As if he had come thither by appointment, Junot's army had hardly crossed the frontier, when the Russian admiral Siniavin entered the Tagus, with nine ships of the line and two frigates. Such a coincidence could not fail deeply to affect men already agitated by a thousand fears and doubts; for though his arrival was purely accidental, it appeared to the ill-fated Portuguese that a plan of co-operation between the French General and the Russian Admiral had been laid; and that the latter had come, at this critical juncture, to render assistance to the former in the subjugation of the kingdom.

In the mean while, great preparations were making by the court for its intended emigration. The royal treasury was emptied; much of the plate, both of the Prince and of the courtiers who designed to follow him, was packed up and made ready for removal on board of ship; and finally, a proclamation appeared, assigning as the motive for

a step so decisive, the conviction which rested upon the mind of the Regent, that his person, and not the oppression of the Portuguese people, was the design of the present invasion. A regency was likewise nominated, to consist of four individuals; namely, the Marquess de Abrantes; Lieutenant-general Francisco da Cunha de Menezes, regidor das justiças, principal castro of the royal council; Don Pedro de Millo Breyner, likewise of the council; and Don Francisco de Noronha, lieutenant-general, and president of the board of conscience. In case any of these should refuse to act, the Conde Monteiro Mor was nominated to take his place; and the same nobleman was appointed president of the Senado da Camara, having the Conde Sampaio, or Don Miguel Periera Forjaz, and Joam Anthonio Salter de Mendonça, as his secretaries. These functionaries were instructed to use every exertion for the preservation of the general peace of the kingdom; they were to administer the laws in every respect as if the Regent himself were present; and above all, they were themselves to receive, and to instruct all good Portuguese to receive, the French troops as friends. Upon this point the proclamation was the more explicit, inasmuch as both the English Admiral, and the inhabitants of Lisbon, had manifested a strong desire to defend the city to the last; and as the Regent was satisfied that all resistance

must be fruitless, he positively forbade any to be offered.

Whilst matters were in this train on the banks of the Tagus, Junot was moving, as rapidly as the state of the weather and the disordered condition of his troops would allow, upon the capital. He had assembled together as many soldiers of every corps and division as appeared capable of bearing the fatigue of a renewed march, and he caused large vessels to be constructed for the conveyance, down the stream, of those multitudes whom disease or weariness rendered incapable of proceeding further. General Caraffa, with a portion of the Spanish corps, was detached to Thomar for the purpose of collecting provisions, and keeping that part of the country in awe. The reserve of artillery and the heavy baggage, which had been left behind, received instructions to follow by the road which passes Alcantara and Badajoz; whilst the guns attached to the divisions in advance, were most of them conveyed by water carriage. Having completed these arrangements, he found that it was possible for him to move forward at the head of six or eight thousand men; and he lost no time in putting them in motion.

On the 26th of November, the advanced guard, consisting of four chosen battalions and a regiment of Spanish hussars, reached Punhete. On the following morning it passed the Zezere in boats;

and Junot, who accompanied it, was met on the opposite bank by Jose Oliveira de Barreto, commandant of Aranjo. This officer was desirous that the march of the French troops should be suspended; and that some confidential person should be sent forward, for the purpose of arranging all the details of occupation with the proper authorities. But as he accompanied his request with an enunciation of the proposed departure of the royal family, Junot would on no account accede to it. The troops continued their march.

The rains had fallen so heavily, that the whole plain of Golega was inundated, and the advanced guard which traversed it found the water cover their knees; the rest of the troops, by turning off in the direction of Torres Novas and Pernes, escaped that inconvenience. But no obstacles impeded them. They reached Santarem in due time, and found it in a state of great order and prosperity. None of the inhabitants had abandoned their homes, and all received the invaders with kindness; they were repaid for this conduct by the sack and ruin of the town.

At last Sacavem, a village situated about two leagues from Lisbon, was gained; the head of the column reaching it at an early hour on the 29th. Here the French general was met by deputations from the supreme council, from the city, and from the merchants of Lisbon, who came to congratulate

him on his arrival, in the names of these bodies; and here he was informed of the embarkation and actual departure of the royal family. At the same time the representatives of the regency, Lieutenant-general Martinho de Souza e Albuquerque, and Brigadier-general Francisco de Borga Garçon Stockler, warned him of the state of violent excitation into which the inhabitants of the capital were thrown. They assured him that an English fleet was at the mouth of the river, evidently waiting for a fair wind to carry it up; and that, unless the greatest precautions were used, it would be a hard matter to preserve that amity between the French and the Portuguese, which not prudence only, but the express orders of the Prince Regent, required them to preserve. Junot heard them to an end, and then dismissed them with a declaration, that he would hold the regency responsible for the peace of the city. To the other deputations, again, he recommended diligence and zeal in calming the spirits of their fellow-citizens; and he sent forward numerous copies of a proclamation, to be posted in the most conspicuous parts of Lisbon, declaratory of the good-will of the Emperor towards the Portuguese nation. This done, he made ready to pursue his journey.

But though he thus affected to hold the perils of his situation in contempt, it was not possible for Junot to feel himself really at his ease. Of the

twenty-eight thousand men whom he had led across the Pyrenees, scarcely six thousand were at this moment in a condition to act. The rest were scattered over the line of march in one long column, divided here and there by impassable torrents, or no less impassable inundations. The division nearest to his advanced guard was that of General Delaborde, which had as yet penetrated no further than to Santarem. Of the cavalry and artillery which had fallen into the rear soon after the army began to move from Alcantara, no intelligence had reached him; and he was quite ignorant whether or not the Spanish corps, which had been directed to move by Alentejo and Entre-Douro-e-Minho, had yet begun their march. Thus situated, and with a large and populous city before him, in which at least ten thousand regular troops were in garrison, Junot could not but look forward to the event with serious apprehension. But he was aware that any appearance of doubt or misgiving would now prove fatal to him. He accordingly got together as many men as could be collected, and on the following day entered Lisbon.

It is hardly necessary to remind the reader, that whilst the French Marshal was thus performing his painful journey, the royal family of Portugal were hurrying their arrangements for the abandonment of their country. The morning of the 27th had been fixed upon for their embar-

kation; and on that day, amidst the tears and regrets of many thousand spectators, they ascended the vessels appointed to convey them. But the wind proved not only adverse but boisterous: it blew a perfect hurricane, and the fleet was unable to move. At last, however, a favourable breeze sprang up, and at daybreak on the 29th the anchors were lifted. It was well that the storm ceased when it did; for the ships were scarcely across the bar when the French entered the city.

For some little time after the arrival of Junot, all things went on, or appeared to go on, in the Portuguese capital, as they had been accustomed to do. The French soldiers coming in by small detachments, were conducted by the native magistracy, and by the native troops, to their quarters; and both they and their officers possessed sufficient prudence to conduct themselves with decency and decorum. But the stragglers were scarcely collected, and the strength of the weary restored, when French domination began to show itself in its true colours; and a blow was struck at the national pride of the Portuguese, such as they found it difficult even at the moment to bear.

As soon as he found himself sufficiently strong to act with a high hand, Junot gave orders that Lisbon and all the ports in the Tagus should

be evacuated by the Portuguese troops; whose places were to be supplied by French divisions. Delaborde was nominated governor of the capital; and his soldiers were quartered, not in barracks or public-houses, but in the convents. General Loison with his division occupied Cintra, Mafra, and the sea-coast as far as the mouth of the Mondego; one brigade, under General Thomieres, being quartered in the castle and peninsula of Penniche. To the third division, at the head of which was General Travot, was intrusted the defence of the entrance of the Tagus. Its headquarters were at Ocyras, and it had garrisons in the forts St. Julien and Cascaes on the right bank; whilst on the left, two battalions were encamped upon the heights of Mafarem. The cavalry and artillery were kept entire in Lisbon; there were detachments of infantry in Santarem and Abrantes; and a Swiss battalion had the garrison of Almeida. Such was the disposition of the French troops: the Spaniards were arranged as follows:—

The division of General Caraffa having recalled its detachment from Thomar, took up its quarters in Lisbon, and was intermixed with the French corps; Solano, again, who had presented himself before Elvas on the 2nd of December, and to whom that important place opened its gates, having disposed three battalions in the fort, es-

established his own head-quarters at Setubal. From that point he sent out parties, which occupied the castles and towers of the Alentejo and Algarve, and completed the subjugation of the new principality ; whilst Taranco was in like manner spreading his force over the northern provinces. The last officer having secured Valença, a place of considerable importance as commanding the passages of Minho and the Lima, threw a garrison into the chateaux of Sant Iago ; and on the 13th took possession of Oporto, where he fixed his head-quarters.

Having ascertained that, of the arrangements just described, some were already complete, and the rest hurrying to their completion, Junot proceeded to impress upon the minds of the Portuguese by decided proofs that they were a conquered people. On the 13th of December, a grand review of all the troops in the capital was announced. The soldiers assembled in the principal streets and squares, the infantry in battalions, the cavalry in squadrons, and the artillery limbered up and in order for service ; and the whole population of the place flocked from their houses in order to witness the spectacle. They were gazing with deep interest at the scene before them, when a salute of artillery from the walls of the Moorish fort attracted their attention. All eyes were instantly turned thither, and they beheld the

ancient flag of Portugal torn from the staff, upon which the tri-coloured standard of France was mounted. It was a sight which seemed to affect them with emotions too deep for utterance. At first a solemn silence prevailed, broken only by the rattle of the soldiers' arms, or the voices of their commanders ; but by and by a murmur arose, resembling rather the roar of the ocean upon its bed of sand, than any other sound in nature. The people were grievously agitated. Cries of "Portugal for ever ! Death to the French !" were heard on every side ; and it appeared that some mighty popular convulsion was inevitable. But Junot had taken care to secure the persons of the regency, and of the principal men of the city, whose heads might pay the forfeit of any act of insurrection ; and the mob, without leaders and without arms, gradually melted away. The rest of that day, and the whole of the night, were spent in a state of feverish agitation, which, without leading to any immediate results, gave sure indication of a spirit of discontent abroad ; and which, sooner or later, must bring about some dangerous convulsion.

In spite, however, of this flagrant attack upon their dignity as an independent nation, the Portuguese continued for some time to bear their fate, if not in absolute quiet, at all events without giving vent to their feelings in a way calculated to excite

the serious alarm of their conqueror. Private quarrels, ending even in bloodshed, between individuals of the garrison and the inhabitants, were by no means unfrequent; but in public, that is to say, on a great scale, events appeared to flow on in their usual channel. Junot made no other change in the form of the government, than by adding to the list of regency one or two creatures of his own; and the laws continued to be administered in the name of the legitimate sovereign as heretofore. Above all things, Junot was extremely cautious in concealing, as far as he could, the terms of the treaty of Fontainebleau. So far from divulging these, he took care on all occasions to make it known that the Emperor was particularly desirous of preserving the integrity of the kingdom of Portugal; till at last the idea began to be entertained, that at the worst the Portuguese might apprehend only a change of dynasty.

The same line of conduct which he pursued himself, the generals in command of the Spanish corps had been pointedly requested to adopt; but to the wishes of their chief they paid, in this respect, very little attention. Taranco, indeed, went no further than to insinuate to the authorities of Oporto, that they ought from thenceforth to regard their city as attached to the monarchy of Spain; but Solano, the personal friend of Godoy, went much further. He appointed a grand judge,

and a superintendent of finances, in the name of Emmanuel, prince of the Algarves; and he caused certain pieces of money to be coined, bearing upon them the arms of that minion, with a suitable inscription. Except in these particulars, however, Solano did nothing very offensive to the prejudices of the Portuguese, by whom, on the contrary, he seems to have been highly, and not undeservedly, esteemed.

Matters continued in this state, Junot directing the principal share of his attention to the sea-side, and making every exertion to oppose any attempts which might be made by the English against him, up to the 1st of February, 1808. On that day, however, he published a decree, which had issued from his master whilst at Milan, and bore date the 23rd of the preceding December. It dissolved for ever the council of regency appointed by the Prince of the Brazils, and directed Marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, to govern Portugal alone, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon. It required that a chosen body of Portuguese troops should be sent, with as little delay as possible, into France. It changed the appellation of the corps now stationed about Lisbon, from that of the army of observation of the Gironde, to that of the army of Portugal; and it condemned the Portuguese nation to pay, as the price of the protection of their private property, a fine of one hundred millions of francs.

Such were the orders of Napoleon ; and these the Duke of Abrantes proceeded, without the slightest compunction, to enforce.

The effect produced by the promulgation of this decree, and by the changes in every department of the state which arose out of it, was such as it were no easy matter to pourtray. It was felt, not in the capital only, but through every part of the most remote provinces. The army, already in a state of disorganisation, disbanded itself, and those who had carried arms as soldiers, continued to bear them as robbers and plunderers. The peasantry, heart-broken and desperate, refused to sow their fields with corn. The higher classes, whose usual place of residence was Lisbon, fled in dismay from their homes, till the city presented the appearance of a place lately visited by the plague. True, indeed, there were traitors to their country, who continued to surround the throne of the intruder, and to flatter his vanity, or that of his master, by addresses the most fulsome and degrading ; but the mass of the nation felt keenly the insults and wrongs to which they were subjected, and seemed to wait only for the proper moment to take revenge.

It was not long before the offended pride of the Portuguese began to vent itself in acts of violence, for which the growing insolence of the French furnished ample grounds, but which were invariably

followed by punishments the most terrible and the most arbitrary. At Mafra, because the populace had uttered cries indicative of the state of their feelings, one citizen was condemned to death by sentence of a military commission, and publicly executed. A few days afterwards, a quarrel arose at the village of Caldas de Ranha, between certain of the French troops quartered there, and some soldiers of the 2nd regiment of Oporto. The affair was represented to Junot as a seditious commotion; upon which not only was the regiment broke under circumstances to it the most ignominious, but six peaceable inhabitants of the place, who had taken no part in the disturbance, were shot. Similar scenes occurred in almost every city, town, village, and hamlet in Portugal, till the minds of the people were wrought up to dare as well as to endure every thing.

As soon as Junot perceived the state of feeling to which the Portuguese in general were brought, he lost no time in fulfilling another of Napoleon's directions, by disbanding the whole of the army, except those regiments only which he had appointed to proceed into France. Previous to the present invasion, the standing army of Portugal amounted to thirty-seven regiments of horse and foot. Junot permitted no more than six regiments of infantry and three of cavalry to remain with their colours. The rest were dismissed to their

homes; and even this paltry force received positive orders to march, under the guidance of the Marquis de Alorna, towards Bayonne. The militia had long ago been relieved from the fatigues of military service; and now to complete his measures, an edict was given out, requiring every Portuguese to surrender up to certain constituted authorities his fire-arms; and prohibiting even swords from being worn in the streets or public ways.

Things continued in this state from the month of February till summer had considerably advanced. In every part of the country, such pictures, carved devices, or emblems of any sort, as had a tendency to keep alive a recollection of past national independence, were removed or defaced. The royal arms were pulled down from over the gateways of the palaces; the *Quinas*, or old Portuguese standard, was universally displaced, to make way for the imperial eagle; and even justice was now administered according to the French code, and in the name of the French Emperor. Yet were there occurring from time to time events which might have served to satisfy any reasonable person that matters had been pushed too far. Not to dwell at length upon the tumults and massacres which here and there took place, it soon became evident that the Spanish troops who had accompanied the French, were

allies only in name. The chiefs, disgusted and dissatisfied with so flagrant a violation of the treaty of Fontainebleau as the recent acts of Junot presented, hardly affected to conceal their chagrin; whilst pieces of information began gradually to circulate among the common soldiers, which stirred up in them a disposition the reverse of friendly towards their nominal comrades. At last, an order arrived from Madrid, accompanied by an humble request on the part of Godoy, addressed personally to Marshal Junot, for the return of the several corps into their own country. Acquiescence with it was of course refused, wherever Junot possessed the power of refusal; and the divisions of Caraffa and Taranco remained at their stations. But Solano's corps actually took its departure, with the exception of four battalions, which continued to garrison Setubal. Junot was alarmed by this movement, and despatched Kellerman with his brigade to Elvas, for the purpose of watching its results. In the same disposition, he ordered General Quesnel, a French officer, to proceed to Oporto, and take the command of the Spanish troops there, whom the death of Taranco had deprived of a leader; and he particularly directed him to overawe the Portuguese by the presence of the Spaniards, and to keep the Spaniards to their duty by exciting in them a dread of the Portuguese. Nor was he remiss in the

adoption of other expedients for the preservation of public peace. Whilst his emissaries were busily employed in all quarters collecting a tribute oppressive beyond endurance, he gave every encouragement to those worthless Portuguese, who judged it a prudent measure to approach the imperial throne with their petitions, and to draw up the forms of a new constitution, to be administered by some prince of the Emperor's choice. To the state of the marine, likewise, he paid considerable attention. Through the exertions of M. Majendie, a captain in the French navy, he fitted out and armed two ships of the line, of 74 guns each, three frigates, and seven smaller vessels; besides several hulks, in which it had been customary to confine prisoners. It is true that none of these were rendered effective; but they at all events served the purposes of floating batteries; and they promised to prove of considerable utility in case an English squadron should endeavour to force the passage of the bar. All Junot's dispositions, however, were of no avail. A cloud had already collected in another part of the horizon, which there was no reason to expect would dissolve without a storm; and the storm no sooner began to rage, than it extended its influence to every part of his insecure vice-royalty.

## CHAPTER III.

Entrance of fresh armies into Spain—Seizure of the frontier fortresses, and advance of Murat upon Madrid—Consternation of Charles and Godoy—Preparations for escape to South America defeated by the mob—Godoy dragged to prison—Charles abdicates, and Ferdinand is proclaimed king—Murat arrives in the capital—Departure of the royal family for Bayonne—Tumult of the 2nd of May—Resignation of the rights of the house of Bourbon—Secret instructions of Ferdinand to the regency—Measures adopted by Murat to preserve public tranquillity.

THE sixth article of the treaty of Fontainbleau had stipulated, “that a corps of forty thousand French troops should assemble at Bayonne, on or about the 20th of November, for the purpose of supporting the force previously sent into Portugal, in case the English should oppose its progress, or menace it with an attack ;” but it was expressly specified that the latter corps should make no movement in advance until the two high contracting parties had come to a perfect understanding on the subject.

In accordance with the tenor of this arrangement, Junot's corps had hardly commenced its march, when the army destined to support it began to be formed. Early in November there were twenty-four thousand infantry, between three and four thousand cavalry, and thirty-eight pieces of artillery, in the camp; and by the 22nd of the same month, the whole, under the orders of General Dupont, crossed the Pyrenees. For this movement the assent of the Spanish court was neither obtained nor requested. Buonaparte felt himself already too strong to stand in need of it; and the corps pressed forward without opposition of any sort to Valladolid. Here the head-quarters were established; the troops being cantoned in the villages along the course of the Douro, whilst detachments were pushed on as far as Salamanca, in order that a persuasion might be generally created that its ultimate destination was Lisbon.

Not satisfied with having thus introduced two armies into the heart of nations professedly in a state of profound peace with his government, Napoleon caused a third to form itself where the two former had been stationed, and a fourth to be organised at Perpignan, in the very opposite extremity of the Pyrenees. No great while elapsed before both the one and the other penetrated into Spain. The former, under Marshal Moncey, consisting of twenty-five thousand infantry, three

thousand cavalry, and forty pieces of cannon, passed the Bidassoa on the 9th of January, occupying the three provinces of Biscay, and extending as far as Castile; the latter, which amounted in all to about fifteen thousand men, and was headed by Duhesme, made its movement about a month later. The progress of both was marked by deeds of treachery, of which a few words will suffice to recall the particulars to the recollection of the reader.

As soon as Napoleon had fully determined upon the proceedings which he afterwards adopted with respect to Spain, it became to him a matter of the first importance to be put in possession of the different fortresses and strong-holds which covered its northern frontier, and protected it against French invasion. These, it is probably needless to add, are St. Sebastian, in Biscay; Pampeluna, in Navarre; and San Fernando de Figueres, and Barcelona, in Catalonia. Whoever may happen to command these four cities, may be said to command the four great passes of the Pyrenees; and to obtain the command of them at any cost and by any means, was the last and most urgent order given by their chief to the French generals.

The methods which these severally adopted to carry their master's projects into effect, are too well known to require a very minute repetition. San Fernando, feebly garrisoned, and more feebly governed, opened its gates to the brigade of General

Nicolas, as soon as that officer demanded permission to lodge his soldiers in the citadel for the night; and the troops which thus obtained an entrance, rewarded the hospitality of their allies, by turning them out of the place, and keeping possession of it themselves. At Barcelona, a little more of cunning was requisite by the general-in-chief Duhesme. Having obtained quarters for his men in the town, he fell upon the following stratagem, for the purpose of introducing them into the two castles,—the Citadel, and Fort Mon Jouich,—which, at opposite extremities, hold the city in subjection. On the 16th of February, the troops were ordered to assemble on the glacis of the citadel, under the pretext of being reviewed previous to their departure. Lecchi, an Italian officer, commanded on that occasion; and the soldiers who acted their part in the business so cleverly, were all Italians. Whilst the Spanish garrison—the guard upon duty at the gate not excepted—were intently occupied in watching the progress of the inspection, two companies upon the right of the line suddenly fell to the rear, and throwing off their knapsacks, ran with great speed towards the drawbridge. This they covered, before there was time given to raise it; and General Lecchi following with the whole of his staff, and exclaiming that he only came to pay a visit to the Governor, two battalions were enabled to make

good their entrance, whilst the Spaniards were yet wondering at the cause of the sudden tumult. As soon as his object had been so far effected, Duhesme proceeded to attempt the reduction of Fort Mon Jouich by a process somewhat different. He boldly demanded, in the name of Napoleon, that it should be surrendered to him, threatening, in case of refusal, an instant declaration of war; and the Governor was too timid, or too faithless, to resist such an appeal.

The most important, however, of all the frontier towns is Pampeluna; and the task of obtaining possession of it devolved upon General Darmagnac. Pampeluna, like the other places already occupied, lies wholly at the mercy of its citadel; and though Darmagnac's troops were very readily admitted into the town, the Governor, an old and faithful Spaniard, took every precaution to hinder them from making a lodgment in the castle. With this view he would admit no greater number than sixty or seventy French soldiers within the walls at a time, who came only to receive their daily rations; and behind whom, as soon as they had entered, the draw-bridge was carefully drawn up. It required some management to deceive an officer possessed of so great a degree of caution; but Darmagnac's mind was fruitful in resources, and he contrived at last to outwit his wary antagonist.

The French General had taken up his abode in