

Lord Burgherth was then called and examined by Sir A. Wellesley.

Q. Was your Lordship present when I recommended to Sir Harry Burrard, on the field of battle, on the 21st of August, to continue in the pursuit of the advantages gained by our army over the enemy? A. I was.

Q. Were you present during the conversation I had with Sir Harry Burrard on the same subject, on the 20th? A. I was.

Q. Do you recollect my having on that occasion recommended to Sir Harry Burrard the adoption of a plan for this purpose, which it had been my intention to put in practice the next morning; and that I pointed out to him the inconveniences and disadvantages of bringing Sir John Moore from Mondego to join the army? A. I recollect your recommending to him to allow the army to move forward on the morning of the 21st. As a reason for that, you mentioned that the armies were so near, as to make it no longer doubtful that one of the two must attack; that by advancing, the British army would have to act on the offensive, and in Sir A. Wellesley's opinion, would reach Maira before having recourse to a general engagement; that by reaching that position, they would be brought more immediately in front of Lisbon, with which ground Sir A. Wellesley was so well acquainted as to make him anxious to meet the enemy on it. As an objection against waiting for Sir J. Moore's corps, Sir A. Wellesley said, that there must be an interval of at least ten days before it could be serviceable.

Q. Do you recollect that I urged Sir H. Burrard on the field, on the 21st of August, to continue the pursuit of the advantages which our army had gained over the enemy, referring to the conversation of the preceding evening on the same subject? A. I do not perfectly recollect the manner in which you expressed your desire to Sir H. Burrard on this subject, but I recollect perfectly your pressing him to allow the pursuit to be continued. That you stated that the right wing of our army was several miles nearer to Torres Vedras than the enemy was; that we had four brigades which had not been engaged; and that Torres Vedras was the path by which the enemy had retired.

Q. Do you recollect that I pressed him to allow the right wing of our army to drive the left of the enemy back on Torres Vedras?—I do, saying at the same time, that in your opinion, by that movement, no part of the French army would reach Lisbon.

Sir A. Wellesley expressed his intention of calling several other witnesses. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Latest European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 18.

The treaty of Peace recently concluded between Great-Britain and the Ottoman Porte is very properly regarded in this country with sincere satisfaction, for two reasons;—First, because it has afforded us an occasion for the first time these several years, of triumphing over the French in the intrigues of diplomacy; a species of contest in which it is even more difficult to defeat them than in the field of battle. Secondly, because the news of Peace, even from any quarter, has become so rare a species of intelligence, as it regards this country, that we naturally receive it with the kindness of an old, but almost forgotten acquaintance, and are apt to consider it as the prelude to some more extensive and important plan of pacification. Accordingly a rumour has prevailed for several days, that our friendly relations with Russia as well as Austria, and perhaps Denmark, are in a train of being renewed, but we are sorry to find that this report rests on no solid foundation.

This Treaty with Turkey has produced some consequences which tend to throw considerable light on the future politics of Europe.—A sort of commentary on the negotiations which led to the signature of the Peace, has been published in the *Moniteur*, in which the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople is described as the principal agent in defeating the designs of France, and forwarding the views of England. His conduct on this occasion is spoken of in the severest terms of reprehension, and with strong expressions of resentment. The publication of this paper in the *Moniteur*, at the present crisis, is justly considered as a more certain indication of the designs of France on Austria than all the marching and counter marching of armies, and all the other preparation of attack and defence. This publication of hostile feeling towards any particular state, has generally been the prelude to a direct and determined attack, which this species of manifesto is intended at once to announce and to justify.

Dutch papers have lately been received, which give confirmation of the surrender of Saragossa. A minute detail of the siege furnishes the contents of the 33d Bulletin, one of the most important, and certainly the most interesting of all those which have yet been transmitted from Spain.—This city, the ruins of which will exhibit a lasting monument of savage perseverance and patriotick heroism, has at length fallen, after a struggle perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world. The greater part of it had been previously destroyed by bombs, cannon, mines, and counter-mines, in which the most dreadful carnage has been suffered on both sides, and a contest displayed of languinary and obdurate valour, which cannot be read without the greatest horror and disgust at the tyranny which has lighted up so bloody and desperate a warfare. The consequence of this achievement is said to be, that the French armies are rapidly pushing forward to occupy the remaining unconquered parts of Spain and Portugal.

It is now affirmed with some appearance of confidence, that Bonaparte has sent the Royal Family of Spain to South America, and that they are actually on board the squadron which lately escaped from L'Orient. This step would be a master-piece of policy, if they can be prevailed on to act in subservience to the projects of Bonaparte. The presence of their lawful monarch would probably reconcile the different parties which reign in South America, and unite them under one head; but whether Bonaparte could long preserve his influence in a place which his armies can-

not reach, is at least a very doubtful point. By great address and a conciliating spirit Great-Britain might succeed in establishing an ascendancy in that quarter, which might ultimately prove the most valuable of all our foreign connections.

Extract from the 33d Bulletin.

"Daily deputations repair on all sides to the King, at Madrid. Re-organization and public spirit are quickly springing up under the new Administration.

"Saragossa has surrendered; the calamities which have befallen this unhappy town, are a terrifying example to the people.

"It was on the 26th that the operations before Saragossa were seriously begun. The Duke of Montebello arrived there on the 20th in order to assume the command of the siege. As soon as he was assured that the intelligence which was brought into the town had no effect, and that a few Monks governed the minds of the people, he resolved to put an end to these indulgencies; 50,000 peasants were collected on the left bank of the Ebro; at Pardiguera the Duke of Treviso attacked them with three regiments; and, notwithstanding the fine position they possessed, the 64th regiment routed them, and threw them in disorder. The 10th regiment of hussars was on the plain to receive them, and a great number remained on the field of battle.—Nine pieces of cannon, and several standards, were the trophies of this victory.

"At the same time the Duke of Montebello had sent the Adjutant Commandant Guesquet to Zuera, in order to disperse an assemblage of insurgents; this officer attacked 4000 of them with three battalions, overthrew them, and took four pieces of cannon, with their carriages and horses. General Vatier was at the same time sent with 300 infantry and 200 cavalry towards Valencia. He met 5000 insurgents at Alcanitz, compelled them even in the town, to throw down their arms in their flight; he killed 600 men, and seized magazines, provisions and arms; among the last were 100 English muskets. The Adjutant Commandant, Carrion Nizos, conducted himself gloriously at the head of a column of infantry. Colonel Burthe, of the 4th regiment of hussars, and the Chief of Battalion, Camus, of the 28th regiment of Light Infantry, distinguished themselves.—These operations took place between the 20th and 26th of January.

"On the 26th the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked, and at noon on the 27th the breach was practicable in several places; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered some thirty houses. At the same moment the General of Division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore-ground of the enemy's defence. Capt. Guetemar, at the head of the pioneers, and 36 grenadiers of the 44th regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the breach. The Chief of Battalion, Lejune, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, distinguished himself, and received two slight wounds. The Chief of Battalion, Haxo, is also slightly wounded, and likewise distinguished himself.

"On the 30th, the monasteries of the Monique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves.

"The enemy defended every house; three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.

"Thus we proceeded to the Collo (a great street in Saragossa) where we made ourselves masters of the buildings of the Public School and University. The enemy endeavored to oppose miners to miners; but less used in this sort of operations, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging rendered its progress slow, but sure, and less destructive to the army. While three companies of miners and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were so dreadful, the fire on the town was kept up by mortars.—Ten days after the attack had been begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one-third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The Church which contained the image of our Lady of Pillar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

"The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The General of Division Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the morning of the 17th (February). A battery of 50 pieces was played off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a very large monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from 3 to 4 feet thick. General Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town; he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were two Generals, 12 Colonels, 19 Lieut. Colonels, and 230 officers. He took 30 pieces of artillery.—Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important part, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abiantes entered the Collo, through several covered ways, and by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Schaal.

"At length, on the 21st of Feb. the whole town was possessed by our troops: 15,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate of Potilla, 40 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 13,000 were found in the hospitals; 500 died daily.

"The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Saragossa. He only published the following provisions:—

"The garrison shall at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Potilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be per-

mitted by the Minister of War to the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war and sent to France. The worship of God shall be revered. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective Alcades."

AUSTRIA.—The French Army of the Rhine, under the command of the Duke of Auerstadt, (Davoust,) has broken up from its cantonments in the Countries of Gohls, Hannau, &c. and is now on its march to the Danube. The staff of the army was on the 17th ult. removed from Erfurth, for the purpose of being established at Ulm.—The army under General Oudinot, which on the 20th had its head-quarters at Augburgh, at that date comprised nearly 30,000 men.

The French have already established an Army of between 40 and 50,000 men in Italy, within a few miles of the Austrian frontiers.

Count Mier arrived at Vienna on the 12th February, with dispatches from Count Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris communicating it is stated, the final decision of Bonaparte on the subject of his differences with the Emperor Francis.—Messengers were immediately dispatched to Petersburg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, as also to the several Austrian Governments, and orders were given for the necessary arrangements, preparatory to placing the Militia on permanent duty.

The Cabinet of Vienna, with a view to the further augmentation of their army, has ordered the 1st and 2d battalions of reserve, to be gradually incorporated with the regiments of the line, and has directed that third battalions of reserve be immediately formed.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Squadron seen by the *Surveillante* in her passage home from Brazil, is believed to be the Squadron from L'Orient.—It consists of seven sail—but only four of them we believe are of the line. Its destination is said to be the West-Indies; rumour however has given it another direction, and supposes it to be bound to South America, with the Royal Family of Spain, in order to accomplish the views which Bonaparte has on that part of the Spanish territories.—Want of room prevents us discussing the question at any length. But if King Charles has been sent, his influence is not likely to prevail against that of King Ferdinand who has been recognized by so many of the provinces, which besides will see in Charles nothing more than the wretched tool of Bonaparte. If Bonaparte has sent King Ferdinand, a very different effect will be produced from that which he contemplates. Ferdinand would hardly remain under the bondage of France when he had an opportunity of shaking it off. Immediately upon his arrival in South America he would endeavour to consolidate his influence and power over that part of his territories, and soon would he who had been conveyed to the New World in a French Squadron, return in a British one to inspire his subjects in the Old World, with additional energy and fortitude to resist the enemy.

Whatever be the destination of the L'Orient Squadron, we trust it will never reach it.—Our Falmouth Letter, announcing the arrival of the *Surveillante* on Saturday, adds that on the 3d in lat. 26. 30. long 12. 10. W. the last four sail of the line and three frigates (supposed to be the Squadron from L'Orient), lying too to leeward and in the act of burning a brig; but several large ships, apparently of the line, appearing to windward, they crowded all sail they could, and stood to the Westward.—Two of the chasing Squadron were considerably a head of the others and gained upon the four sail of the line very fast.—The pursuing Squadron is supposed to be Sir John Duckworth's.—We hope therefore, to have soon the happiness of announcing a Naval Victory, the glory and benefit of which will be enhanced if King Ferdinand should indeed be on board the French Squadron.

The following has been received this morning in a letter from Plymouth:

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 10.—By the *Nelson* transport arrived at this port from Gijon, several private letters have been received from Spain. One of them, dated head-quarters, La Carolina, 12th February, says, General Urbina has been appointed by the supreme Junta to the command of the army of the centre, vice the Duke del Infantado, who has been acquired to present himself before the Supreme Junta of Seville. His army, which a month ago consisted of 22,000 effective men, has, by obliquity and incapacity, been reduced to 8,400, by desertion only; and it is imagined, that was he continued at the head of a division only, he would be the cause of his country's ruin.

The French had fallen back on Toledo and Madrid, and it was obviously their intention to enter Estremadura, with an army of 25,000.

General Cuesta's head-quarters are established at Truxillo, and his advanced guard occupies the bridge of Almaraz; his force consists of 14,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry.

The head-quarters of the French is at Orapela; their advanced posts are in possession of Atropispa.

The division of English and Portuguese occupy the Alcantara, with a force of 14,000 men.

A part of the French army which had been employed against Sir J. Moore and the Marquis Romana had directed its march towards Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the 28th of Jan. the French entered Betanzos, commanded by Soult, whose army does not exceed 30,000 men. The Marquis Romana was in Portugal.

General Urbina had established a Military Commission. Thirteen men had been shot; desertion had ceased, and the bell discipline reigns in the army. This officer is said to possess great talents, and the confidence of the army; and, if supported by the Junta, may yet save his country.

Besides the 40th, three other English regiments have entered Seville: this veteran force is expected, with the newly raised but well disposed army of La Carolina, which consists of 21,000 infantry and 1700 cavalry, with a view to influence this fresh levy by their example in preparatory discipline, as also to inspire them with confidence in the day of battle.—This junction cannot fail being attended with im-