

island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, was conquered; the treasure-ships of the Spaniards were captured on their passage to Europe; and some naval victories were obtained.

21. In his civil and domestic administration, which was conducted with ability, but without any regular plan, Cromwell displayed a general regard for justice and clemency; and irregularities were never sanctioned, unless the necessity of thus sustaining his usurped authority seemed to require it. Such indeed were the order and tranquillity which he preserved—such his skilful management of persons and parties, and such, moreover, the change in the feelings of many of the Independents themselves, since the death of the late monarch, that in the parliament of 1656 a motion was made, and carried by a considerable majority, for investing the Protector with the dignity of king. Although exceedingly desirous to accept the proffered honor, he saw that the army, composed mostly of stern and inflexible republicans, could never be reconciled to a measure that implied an open contradiction of all their past professions, and an abandonment of their principles; and he was at last obliged to refuse that crown which had been solemnly proffered to him by the representatives of the nation.

22. After this event, the domestic affairs of the country kept Cromwell in perpetual uneasiness. The royalists renewed their conspiracies against him; and a majority in parliament now opposed all his favorite measures; a mutiny of the army was apprehended; and even the daughters of the Protector became estranged from him. Overwhelmed with difficulties, possessing the confidence of no party, having lost all composure of mind, and in constant dread of assassination, his health gradually declined, and he expired on the 13th of September, 1658, the anniversary of his great victories, and a day which he had always considered the most fortunate for him.

23. On the death of Cromwell, his eldest son, Richard, succeeded him in the protectorate, in accordance, as was supposed, with the dying wish of his father, and with the approbation of the council. But Richard, being of a quiet, unambitious temper, and alarmed at the dangers by which he was surrounded, soon signed his own abdication, and retired to private life. A state of anarchy followed, and contending factions, in the army and the parliament, for a time filled the country with bloody dissensions, when General Monk, who commanded the army in Scotland, marched into England and declared in favor of the restoration of

XIII. RESTORATION OF MONARCHY.

royalty. This declaration, freeing the nation from the state of suspense in which it had long been held, was received with almost universal joy: the House of Lords hastened to reinstate itself in its ancient authority; and on the 18th of May, 1660, Charles the Second, son of the late king, was proclaimed sovereign of England, by the united acclamations of the army, the people, and the two houses of parliament.

24. The accession of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors was at first hailed as the harbinger of real liberty, and the promise of a firm and tranquil government, although no terms were required of him for the security of the people against his abuse of their confidence. As he possessed a handsome person, and was open and affable in his manners, and engaging in conversation, the first impressions produced by him were favorable; but he was soon found to be excessively indolent, profligate, and worthless, and to entertain notions as arbitrary as those which had distinguished the reign of his father. The parliament, called in 1661, composed mostly of men who had fought for royalty and the church, gave back to the crown its ancient prerogatives, of which the Long Parliament had despoiled it—endeavored to enforce the doctrine of passive obedience, by compelling all officers of trust to swear that they held resistance to the king's authority to be in all cases unlawful,—and passed an act of religious uniformity, by which two thousand Presbyterian ministers were deprived of their livings, and the gaols filled with a crowd of dissenters. Episcopacy was established by law; and the church, grateful for the protection which she received from the government, made the doctrine of non-resistance her favorite theme, which she taught without any qualification, and followed out to all its extreme consequences.

25. While these changes were in progress, the manners and morals of the nation were sinking into an excess of profligacy, encouraged by the dissolute conduct of the king in private life. Under the austere rule of the puritans, vice and immorality were sternly repressed; but when the check was withdrawn, they broke forth with ungovernable violence. The cavaliers, as the partisans of the late king were called, in general affected a profligacy of manners, as their distinction from the fanatical and canting party, as they denominated the puritans; the prevailing immorality pervaded all ranks and professions; the philosophy and poetry of the times pandered to the general licentiousness; and the public revenues were wasted on the

vilest associates of the king's debauchery. The court of Charles was a school of vice, in which the restraints of decency were laughed to scorn; and at no other period of English history were the immoralities of licentiousness practiced with more ostentation, or with less disgrace.

26. While Charles was losing the favor of all parties and classes by his neglect of public business, and his wasteful profligacy, the general discontent was heightened by his marriage with Catherine, a Portuguese princess, and by the sale of Dunkirk¹ to France; but still greater clamors arose, when, in 1664, the king provoked a war with Holland, by sending out a squadron which seized the Dutch settlements on the coast of Africa, and the Cape Verde Islands. The House of Commons readily voted supplies to carry on the war with vigor; but such was the extravagance, dishonesty, and incapacity of those to whom Charles had intrusted its management, that, after a few indecisive naval battles, it was found necessary to abandon all thoughts of offensive war; and even then the sailors mutinied in the ports from actual hunger, and a Dutch fleet, sailing up the Thames, burned the ships at Chatham,² on the very day when the king was feasting with the ladies of his seraglio. The capital was threatened with the miseries of a blockade, and for the first time the roar of foreign guns was heard by the citizens of London.

27. In the summer of 1665, while the ignominious war with Holland was raging, the plague visited England, but was confined principally to London, where its frightful ravages surpassed in horror anything that had ever been known in the island. But few recovered from the disease, and death followed within two or three days, and sometimes within a few hours, from the first symptoms. During one week in September more than ten thousand died; and the whole number of victims was more than a hundred thousand. In the following year a fire, such as had not been known in Europe since the

1. *Dunkirk*, the most northern seaport of France, is situated on the straits of Dover, in the former province of French Flanders, opposite, and forty-seven miles east from, the English town of Dover. Dunkirk is said to have been founded by Baldwin, count of Flanders, in 960; in 1388 it was burned by the English; and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it alternately belonged to them and to the Spaniards and French. Charles II sold it to Louis XIV. for two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Louis, aware of its importance, fortified it at great expense, but was compelled, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, to consent to the demolition of its fortifications, and even to the shutting up of its port. (*Map No. XIII.*)

2. *Chatham* is a celebrated naval and military depot, on the river Medway, twenty-eight miles south-east from London. It was anciently called Cetcham, or the village of cottages. Many Roman remains have been found in its vicinity. It is this town which gives the title of Earl to the Pitt family. (*Map No. XVI.*)

conflagration of Rome under Nero, laid in ruins two-thirds of the metropolis,—consuming more than thirteen thousand dwellings, and leaving destitute two hundred thousand people.

28. After the war with Holland had continued two years, Charles was forced, by the voice of parliament and the bad success of his arms, to conclude the treaty of Breda,¹ (July 1667,) by which the Dutch possessions of New Netherlands,² in America, were confirmed to England, while the latter surrendered to France Acadia and Nova Scotia.³ In 1672, however, Charles was induced by the French monarch, Louis XIV., to join him in another war against the Dutch. The combined armies of the two kingdoms soon reduced the republic to the brink of destruction; but the prince of Orange,⁴ being promoted to the chief command of the Dutch forces, soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen: the dykes were opened, laying the whole country, except the cities, under water; and the invaders were forced to save themselves from destruction by a precipitate retreat. At length, in 1674, Charles was compelled, by the discontents of his people and parliament, who were opposed to the war, to conclude a separate treaty of peace with Holland. France continued the war, but Holland was now aided by Spain and Sweden, while in 1676 the marriage of the prince of Orange with the Lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, the brother of Charles, induced England to espouse the cause of the republic, and led to the treaty of Nimeguen⁵

1. *Breda* is a strongly-fortified town of Holland—province of North Brabant, on the river Merk, thirty miles north-east from Antwerp. Breda is a well-built town, entirely surrounded by a marsh that may be laid under water. It was taken from the Spaniards by prince Maurice in 1590, by means of a stratagem suggested by the master of a boat who sometimes supplied the garrison with fuel. With singular address he contrived to introduce into the town, under a cargo of turf, seventy chosen soldiers, who, having attacked the garrison in the night, opened the gates to their comrades. It was retaken by the Spaniards under the marquis Spinola in 1625, but was finally ceded to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. (*Map No. XV.*)

2. *New Netherlands*, the present New York, had been conquered by the English in 1664, while England and Holland were at peace; and the treaty of Breda confirmed England in the possession of the country.

3. The French possessions in America, embracing New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the adjacent islands, were at first called *Acadia*. A fleet sent out by Cromwell in 1654 soon reduced Acadia, but it was restored by the treaty of Breda in 1667.

4. The family of *Orange* derive their title from the little principality of Orange, twelve miles in length and nine in breadth, of which the city of Orange, a town of south-eastern France, was the capital. Orange, known to the Romans by the name of *Arausio*, is situated on the small river Meyne, five miles east of the Rhone, and twelve miles north of Avignon. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century Orange had its own princes. In 1531 it passed, by marriage, to the count of Nassau. It continued in this family till the death, in 1702, of William Henry of Nassau-Orange (William III. of England), when the succession became the subject of a long contest; and it was not till the peace of Utrecht in 1715 that this little territory was finally ceded to France. (*Map No. XIII.*)

5. *Nimeguen*, or *Nymegen*, is a town of Holland, province of Guelderland on the south side

in 1678, by which the Dutch provinces obtained honorable and advantageous terms.

29. Although Charles professed adherence to the principles of the Reformation, yet his great and secret designs were the establishment of papacy, and arbitrary power, in England. To enable him to accomplish these objects, he actually received, from the king of France, a secret pension of two hundred thousand pounds per annum, for which he stipulated, in return, to employ the whole strength of England, by land and sea, in support of the claims of Louis to the vast monarchy of Spain. But the popularity with which Charles had commenced his reign had long been expended; there was a prevailing discontent among the people,—an anxiety for public liberty, which was thought to be endangered,—and a general hatred of the Roman Catholic Religion, which was increased by the circumstance that the king's brother, and heir presumptive, was known to be a bigoted Roman Catholic. Parliament became intractable, and successfully opposed many of the favorite measures of the king; and at length in 1678 a pretended Popish Plot for the massacre of the Protestants threw the whole nation into a blaze. One Titus Oates, an infamous impostor, was the discoverer of this pretended plot; and in the midst of the ferment which it occasioned, many innocent Catholics lost their lives. At a later period, however, a regular project for raising the nation in arms against the government was detected; and the leaders, among whom were Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, being unjustly accused of participation in the *Rye House* plot for the assassination of the king, were beheaded, in defiance of law and justice. (1683.) From this time until his death Charles ruled with almost absolute power, without the aid of a parliament. He died suddenly in 1685. His brother, the duke of York, immediately succeeded to the throne, with the title of James II.

30. The reign of James was short and inglorious, distinguished by nothing but a series of absurd efforts to render himself independent of parliament, and to establish the Roman Catholic religion in England, although he at first made the strongest professions of a resolution to maintain the established government, both in church and state. It soon became evident that a crisis was approaching, and that the great conflict between the pre-

of the Waal, fifty-three miles south-east from Amsterdam. It is known in history from the treaty concluded there August 10th, 1678, and from its capture by the French on the 8th of Sept. 1794, after a severe action in which the allies were defeated. (*Map No. XV.*)

rogatives of the crown and the privileges of parliament was about to be brought to a final issue.

31. In the first exercise of his authority James showed the insincerity of his professions by levying taxes without the authority of parliament: in violation of the laws, and in contempt of the national feeling, he went openly to mass: he established a court of ecclesiastical commission with unlimited power over the Episcopal church: he suspended the penal laws, by which a conformity had been required to the established church; and although any communication with the pope had been declared treason, he sent an embassy to Rome, and in return received a nuncio from his Holiness, and with much ceremony gave him a public and solemn reception at Windsor.¹ In this open manner the king attacked the principles and prejudices of his Protestant subjects, foolishly confident of his ability to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, although the Roman Catholics in England did not comprise, at this time, the one-hundredth part of the nation.

32. An important event of this reign was the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., who hoped, through the growing discontents of the people at the tyranny of James, to gain possession of the throne; but after some partial successes he was defeated, made prisoner, and beheaded. After the rebellion had been suppressed, many of the unfortunate prisoners were hung by the king's officers, without any form of trial; and when, after some interval, the inhuman Jeffries was sent to preside in the courts before which the prisoners were arraigned, the rigors of law were made to equal, if not to exceed, the ravages of military tyranny. The juries were so awed by the menaces of the judge that they gave their verdict as he dictated, with precipitation: neither age, sex, nor station, was spared; the innocent were often involved with the guilty; and the king himself applauded the conduct of Jeffries, whom he afterwards rewarded for his services with a peerage, and invested with the dignity of chancellor.

1. *Windsor* is a small town on the south side of the Thames, twenty miles south-west from London. It is celebrated for Windsor castle, the principal country seat of the sovereigns of England, and one of the most magnificent royal residences in Europe. The castle, placed on the summit of a lofty eminence rising abruptly from the river, appears to have been founded by William the Conqueror, and it has been enlarged or embellished by most of his successors. On the north and east sides of the castle is the Little Park, a fine expanse of lawn, comprising nearly five hundred acres: on the south side is the Great Park, comprising three thousand eight hundred acres; while near by is Windsor forest, a tract fifty-six miles in circumference, laid out by William the Conqueror for the purpose of hunting (*Map No. XVI.*)

33 As the king evinced, in all his measures, a settled purpose of invading every branch of the constitution, many of the nobility and great men of the kingdom, foreseeing no peaceable redress of their grievances, finally sent an invitation to William, prince of Orange, the stadtholder of the United Dutch Provinces, who had married the king's eldest daughter, and requested him to come over and aid them

by his arms, in the recovery of their laws and liberties. About the middle of November, 1688, William landed in England at the head of an army of fourteen thousand men, and was everywhere received with the highest favor. James was abandoned by the army and the people, and even by his own children; and in a moment of despair he formed the resolution of leaving the kingdom, and soon after found means to escape privately to France. These events are usually denominated "the Revolution of 1688."

34. In a convention-parliament which met soon after the flight of James, it was declared that the king's withdrawal was an abdication of the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant; and after a variety of propositions, a bill was passed, settling the crown on William and Mary, the prince and princess of Orange; the succession to the princess Anne, the next eldest daughter of the late king, and to her posterity after that of the princess of Orange. To this settlement of the crown a declaration of rights was annexed, by which the subjects of controversy that had existed for many years, and particularly during the last four reigns, between the king and the people, were finally determined; and the royal prerogative was more narrowly circumscribed, and more exactly defined, than in any former period of English history.

35. While the accession of William and Mary was peaceably acquiesced in by the English people, some of the Highland clans of Scotland, and the Catholics of Ireland, testified their adherence to the late king by taking up arms in his favor. The former gained the attle of Killiecrankie¹ in the summer of 1689; but the death of their leader, the viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, ended all the hopes of James in Scotland. In the meantime Louis XIV. of France openly espoused the cause of the fallen monarch, and

1. Killiecrankie is a celebrated pass, half a mile in length, through the Grampian hills in Scotland, in the county of Perth, sixty miles northwest from Edinburgh. In the battle of 1689 fought at the northern extremity of this pass, Mackay commanded the revolutionary forces and the famous Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, the troops of James II. (*Mag. No. 371.*)

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furnished him with a fleet, with which, in the spring of 1689, James landed in Ireland, where a bloody war raged until the autumn of 1691, when the whole country was again subjected to the power of England. The course taken by the French monarch led to a declaration of war against France in May 1689. The war thus commenced involved, in its progress, most of the continental powers, nearly all of which were united in a confederacy with William for the purpose of putting a stop to the encroachments of Louis. An account of this war will be more properly given in connection with the history of France, which country, under the influence of the genius and ambition of Louis XIV., acquires, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a commanding importance in the history of Europe. King William died in the spring of 1702, having retained, until his death, the chief direction of the affairs of Holland, under the title of stadtholder; thus presenting the singular spectacle of a monarchy and a republic at the same time governed by the same individual.

III. FRENCH HISTORY:—WARS OF LOUIS XIV.—1. During the administration of Cardinal Richelieu, (1624 - 42,) the able minister of the feeble Louis XIII., France was ruled with a rod of iron. "He made," says Montesquieu, "his sovereign play the second part in the monarchy, and the first in Europe; he degraded the king, but he rendered the reign illustrious." He humbled the nobility, the Huguenots, and the house of Austria; but he also encouraged literature and the arts, and promoted commerce, which had been ruined by two centuries of domestic war. He freed France from a state of anarchy, but he established in its place a pure despotism. No minister was ever more successful in carrying out his plans than Richelieu; but his successes were bought at the expense of every virtue; and as a man he merits execration. He died in December 1642, and Louis survived him but a few months, leaving, as his successor, his son Louis, then a child of only six years of age.

2. During the minority of Louis XIV., Cardinal Mazarin, an Italian, ruled the kingdom as prime minister, under the regency of the queen mother, Anne of Austria. Under Mazarin was concluded the treaty of Westphalia, which terminated the thirty years' war; and during the early part of his administration occurred the civil war of the *Fronde*,¹ in which the

1 "War of the Fronde"—so called because the first outbreak in Paris was commenced by

L. ADMINISTRATION OF CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

II. MAZARIN'S ADMINISTRATION

magistracy of Paris, supported by the citizens, rose against the arbitrary powers of the government, and promulgated a plan for the reformation of abuses; but when the young nobility affected to abet and adopt its principles, they perverted the cause of freedom to their own selfish interests; and the vain struggle for constitutional liberty degenerated into the most ridiculous of rebellions.

3. Though the treaty of Westphalia (1648) had terminated the 'Thirty years' war' among the parties originally engaged in it,^a yet France and Spain still continued the contest in which they had at first only a secondary share. The civil disturbances of the *Fronde* occurring at this time, greatly favored the Spaniards, who recovered, principally on the borders of the Low Countries, many places which they had previously lost to the French; and by means of the great military talents of Condé, a French general who had been exiled during the late troubles, and who now fought on the side of the Spaniards, the latter hoped to bring the war to a triumphant issue. The French, however, found in marshal Turenne a general who was more than a rival for Condé: he defeated the latter in the siege of Arras,¹ and compelled the Spaniards to retreat, but was himself compelled to abandon Valenciennes.² At this time Mazarin, by flattering the passions of Cromwell, induced England to take part in the contest: six thousand English joined the French army in Flanders;³ and Dunkirk, taken from the Spaniards, was given to England, according to treaty, as a reward for her assistance.

4. But France, though victorious, was anxious for peace, as the finances of the kingdom were in disorder, and the death of Cromwell had rendered the alliance with England of little benefit; while

troops of urchins with their slings—*fronde* being the French word for "a sling." In derision the insurgents were first called *frondeurs*, or "slingers,"—an insinuation that their force was trifling, and their aim merely mischief.

1. *Arras* is a city of northern France, in the former province of Artois, thirty-three miles south-east from Agincourt. Robespierre, of infamous memory, and Damiens, the assassin of Louis XV., were natives of Arras.

2. *Valenciennes* is a town of north-eastern France, on the Scheldt, (skelt), near the Belgian frontier. (*Map No. XV.*)

3. In 863 Charles the Bold established the county of *Flanders*, which extended from the straits of Dover nearly to the mouths of the Scheldt. At different times Flanders fell under the dominion of Bur'gundy, Spain, &c. Towards the beginning of the eighteenth century it was divided into French, Austrian, and Dutch Flanders. French Flanders comprised the French province of that name. (See *Map No. XIII.*) Adjoining this territory, on the east, was Austrian Flanders; and adjoining the latter, on the east, was Dutch Flanders. Dutch and Austrian Flanders are now comprised in East and West Flanders, the two north-western provinces of Belgium (see *Map No. XV.*) although the Dutch portion embraced only a small part of East Flanders.

a. See p. 314.

Spain, engaged in war with the Netherlands and Portugal, gladly acceded to the offers of reconciliation with her most powerful enemy. On the banks of the Bidassoa¹ the treaty, usually known as the treaty of the Pyrenees, was concluded, (Nov. 1659,) and the infanta Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Philip of Spain, was given in marriage to the French monarch; although, to prevent the possible union of two such powerful kingdoms, Louis was compelled to renounce all claim to the Spanish crown, either for himself or his successors. By the treaty of the Pyrenees, Condé was pardoned and again received into favor; the limits of France were extended on the English Channel to Gravelines;² while on the south-west the Pyrenees became its boundary, by the acquisition of Roussillon.³ Thus France assumed almost its present form; its subsequent acquisitions being Franche-Comté⁴ and French Flanders.

5. About a year after the conclusion of the treaty of the Pyrenees, Mazarin died, (March 1661,) and Louis, summoning his council, and expressing his determination to take the government wholly into his own hands, strictly commanded the chancellor,^{III.} LOUIS XIV. and secretaries of state, to sign no paper but at his express bidding. To the stern, economical, and orderly Colbert, he intrusted the management of the treasury; and in a brief period the purchase of Dunkirk from England, the establishment of numerous manufactures, the building of the Louvre,⁵ the Invalides,⁶ and the

1. The *Bidassoa*, which rises in the Spanish territory, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, forms, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between France and Spain. A short distance from its mouth it forms the small Isle of the Pheasants, where the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659. The Bidassoa was the scene of important operations in the peninsular war of 1813.

2. *Gravelines* is a small town twelve miles east from Calais. (*Map No. XIII.*)

3. *Roussillon*, a province of France before the French Revolution, was bounded on the south and east by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. The counts of Roussillon governed this district for a long period. The last count bequeathed it to Alphonso of Aragon in 1173. In 1462 it was ceded to Louis XI. of France, but in 1493 it was restored to the king of Aragon, and in 1659 was finally surrendered to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. (*Map No. XIII.*)

4. *Franche-Comté*, called also *Upper Bur'gundy*, had *Bur'gundy Proper*, or *Lower Bur'gundy*, on the south and west. Besancon was its capital. In the division of the States of the emperor Maximilian, Franche-Comté fell to Spain; but Louis XIV. conquered it in 1674, and it was ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. (*Map No. XIII.*)

5. The palace of the *Louvre*, one of the finest regal structures in Europe, has not been the residence of a French monarch since the minority of Louis XV., and is now converted into a national museum and picture gallery. The pictures are deposited on the first floor of a splendid range of rooms above a quarter of a mile in length, and facing the river.

6. The *Hotel des Invalides* (in'-va-leeed) is a hospital intended for the support of disabled officers and soldiers who have been in active service upwards of thirty years. It covers a space of nearly seven acres, and is one of the grandest national institutions of Europe.

palace of Versailles,¹ and the commencement of the canal of Languedoc,² attested the miracles that mere economy can work in finance.

6. Arousing himself from the thralldom of love intrigues, Louis now began to awake to projects of ambition. The splendor of his court dazzled the nobility: his personal qualities won him the affection of his people: he breathed a new spirit into the administration; and foreign potentates, like the proud nobles of his court, seemed to quail before his power. He repudiated the stipulations of the treaty of the Pyrenees, on the ground that the dowry which he was to receive with his wife had not been paid; and on the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. of Spain, by which event the crown devolved upon a sickly infant, by a second marriage, he laid immediate claim to the Spanish Netherlands in right of his wife,—alleging, in support of the claim, an ancient custom of the province of Brabant,³ by which females of a first marriage were to inherit in preference to sons of a second. The French monarch, after securing the neutrality of Austria, poured his legions over the Belgian frontier, and with great rapidity reduced most of the fortresses as far as the Scheldt. The captured towns were immediately fortified by the celebrated engineer Vauban, and garrisoned by the best troops of France. (1667-8.)

7. These successes encouraged Louis to turn his arms towards another quarter; and Franche-Comté, a part of the old Bur'gundy, but still retained by the Spaniards, was conquered before Spain was aware of the danger. (Feb. 1668.) The Hollanders, alarmed at the approach of the French, became reconciled to Spain, and a Triple Alliance was formed between Holland, Sweden, and England, three Protestant powers, for the purpose of defending Catholic

1. *Versailles* is nine miles south-west from Paris. The palace of Versailles, of prodigious size and magnificence, has not been occupied by the court since 1789. It was much out of repair, when Louis Philippe transformed it into what may be called a national museum, intended to illustrate the history of France, and to exhibit the progress of the country in arts, arms, and civilization. (Map No. XIII.)

2. The canal of *Languedoc*, commencing at Cette, fourteen miles south-west of Montpellier, and extending to Toulouse on the Garonne, a distance of one hundred and forty-eight miles, thus connects the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. (Map No. XIII.)

3. *Brabant*, first erected into a duchy in the seventh century, included the Dutch province of North Brabant, and the Belgic provinces of South Brabant and Antwerp. Having passed, by marriage, into the possession of the house of Bur'gundy, it afterwards descended to Charles V. In the seventeenth century the republic of Holland took possession of the northern part, (now North Brabant,) which was thence called *Dutch Brabant*, while the remainder was known as *Austrian Brabant*. Both repeatedly fell into the hands of the French, but in 1815 were included in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Since the revolution of 1830 North Brabant has been included in Holland, and the other provinces, of Austrian Brabant, in Belgium. (Map No. XV.)

Spain against Catholic France. Louis receded before this menacing league, and by restoring Franche-Comté, which he knew could at any time easily be regained, while he retained most of his Flemish conquests, concluded the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,¹ (1668,) which merely suspended the war until the French king was better prepared to carry it on with success.

8. The great object of Louis was now revenge against Holland, the originator of the triple alliance. Knowing the profligate habits of Charles II., he purchased with ready money the alliance of England; he also bought the neutrality of Sweden, and the neighboring princes of Germany, while in the meantime he created a navy of a hundred vessels, built five naval arsenals, and increased his army to a hundred thousand men.

9. For the first time the bayonet, so terrible a weapon in French hands, was affixed to the end of the musket; and the hundred thousand soldiers who composed the French army, armed as the French were, might well strike terror into the rulers of Holland, who could raise, at most, an army of only thirty thousand men.

10. In the spring of 1672 the French armies, avoiding the Spanish Netherlands, passed through the country betwixt the Meuse and the Rhine,² crossed the latter river in June, and rapidly advanced to within a few leagues of Amsterdam,³ when the Dutch, by opening the dykes, let in the sea and saved the metropolis. But even Amsterdam meditated submission; one project of the inhabitants being to embark, like the Athenians, on board their fleet, sail for their East India settlements, and abandon their country to the modern Xerxes who had come to destroy their liberties. While Amsterdam was secure for the present behind its rampart of waters, and the French armies were wintering triumphantly in the conquered provinces, the envoys of the Dutch roused Europe against the ambition of Louis

1. *Aix-la-Chapelle* (a-lah-shahpel') is an old and well-built city of the Prussian States, near the eastern confines of Belgium, eighty miles east of Brussels. It was the favorite residence of Charlemagne, and for some time the capital of his empire. Two celebrated treaties have been concluded in this city; the first, May 24, 1668, between France and Spain; and the second, Oct. 18th, 1748, between the different powers engaged in the wars of the Austrian succession. Here also was held the celebrated congress of the allied powers in 1818. (Map No. XVII.)

2. The *Meuse* and the *Rhine*:—see Map No. XV.

3. *Amsterdam*, a famous maritime and commercial city of Holland, is on the south bank of the *Y.*, an inlet or arm of the *Zuyder Zee*. Being situated in a marsh, its buildings are all founded on piles, driven from forty to fifty feet in a soil consisting of alluvial deposits, peat, clay, and sand. The State-House, a magnificent building of freestone, is erected on a foundation of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-nine piles. Numerous canals divide the city into about a hundred islands. (Map No. XV.)

Prince William of Orange, a general of only twenty-two years of age, being placed at the head of the Republic, soon succeeded in detaching England from the unnatural alliance which she had formed with her ancient enemy: Spain and Austria, awaking to their interests, prepared to send troops to aid the Dutch; and by 1674 nearly all Europe was leagued against the French monarch.

11. Louis was now obliged to abandon Holland; but, in the Spanish Netherlands, his great generals, Condé and Turenne, turning upon the allied armies, for a while kept all Europe at bay. In the following year, (1675,) Turenne was killed by a cannon ball as he was about to enter Germany; and although Louis created six new marshals, the whole were not equal to the one he had lost. Soon after, Condé retired, disabled by age and infirmity; and with the loss of her great generals the valor of France, on the land, for a while slumbered. But at this time there appeared a seaman of talent and heroism, named Duquesne, who, being sent to succor Messina, which had revolted against Spain, defeated the fleet of De Ruyter in a terrible naval battle within sight of Mount Ætna. The Dutch admiral himself was among the slain. In the second battle, in 1677, Duquesne almost annihilated the Dutch fleet. Under a grateful monarch this man might have become high admiral of France; but Louis was growing bigoted with his years, and his faithful servant was reproached for being a Protestant. "When I fought for your majesty," replied the blunt sailor, "I never thought of what might be your religion." His son, driven into exile for adhering to the reformed faith, carried away with him the bones of his father, determined not to leave them in an ungrateful country.

12. In the meantime conferences took place at Nimeguen: the allies wished peace; and France and Holland, the original parties in the war, were equally exhausted. At length, in August 1678, the treaty was signed, Louis retaining most of his conquests in the Spanish Netherlands,—all French Flanders in fact, as well as Franche-Comté, from whom these possessions were obtained, assented to the treaty; for the imbecile monarch of that country knew not what towns belonged to him, nor where was the frontier line of what he still retained of the Spanish Netherlands. "Here may be seen," says Voltaire, "how little do events correspond to projects. Holland, against which the war had been undertaken, and which had nearly perished, lost nothing, nay, even gained a barrier; while the

other powers, that had armed to defend and guarantee her independence, all lost something."

13. The years which followed the peace of Nimeguen were the most prosperous for France; and formed the zenith of the reign of Louis XIV. All Europe had been armed against him, and success had more or less crowned all his enterprises. He assumed to himself the title of *Great*; and one of his dukes even kept a burning lamp before the statue of the monarch, as before an altar; the least insult offered by foreign courts to his representatives, or neglect of etiquette, was sure to bring down signal vengeance. In the years 1682 and 1683 Algiers was bombarded, then a new mode of warfare: in 1684 Genoa experienced the same fate because it refused to allow the French monarch to establish a depot within its territory. Even the pope was humbled before the "Grand Monarch;" some of the German princes were expelled from their territories; and in time of peace French maurauding parties devastated the Spanish provinces. Louis increased his navy to two hundred and thirty vessels; and toward the end of his reign his armies amounted to four hundred and fifty thousand men. But the greatest glories of the reign of Louis were those connected with literature and the arts. Men of letters now, for the first time, began to exert a great influence on the mind of the French nation; and the familiar names of Molière, Racine, Boileau, La Fontaine, Bossuet, Massillon, and Fénelon, adorned the age of Louis, and shed on the land the brightness of their fame. In the next century the writings of these men, and of their successors, determined the fate of the great monarchy which Louis had built up.

14. The queen of France being dead, towards the year 1685 Louis secretly married Madame Scarron, the widow of the celebrated comic writer, on whom he conferred the title of Madame De Maintenon. This woman, who had been educated a Calvinist, and had abjured her religion, would have made all Protestants do the same; and it was chiefly through her influence, and that of the royal confessor La Chaise, that the king, naturally bigoted, became a bitter persecutor of his Protestant subjects. In 1685 he revoked the edict of Nantes, which had given tolerance to all religions, forbade all exercise of the Protestant worship, and banished from the kingdom, within fifteen days, all Protestant ecclesiastics who would not recant. Afterwards he closed the ports against the fugitives, sent to the galleys those who attempted to escape, and confiscated their property

France lost by these cruel measures two hundred thousand—some say five hundred thousand—of her best subjects; and the bigotry of Louis gave a greater blow to the industry and wealth of his kingdom than the unlimited expenses of his pride and ambition.

15. The cruelties of Louis to the Protestants roused the hearts of the Germans, Dutch, and English, against him, and accelerated a general war. In 1686 a league was formed at Augsburg by all the German princes to restrain the encroachments of Louis: Holland joined it,—Spain also, excited by jealousy of a domineering neighbor; Sweden, Denmark, and Savoy, were afterwards gained; and the revolution of 1688, by which William of Holland ascended the throne of England, placed the latter country at the head of the confederacy. But Louis was not daunted by the power of the league: anticipating his enemies, he was first in the field, sending an army against Germany in 1688, which ravaged the Palatinate¹ with fire and sword. He also sent an army into Flanders, one into Italy, and a third to check the Spaniards in Catalonia; while at the same time he sent a fleet and an army to Ireland, to aid James II. in recovering the throne of England.

16. After the first campaign, in which Louis profited little, he gave the command of his armies to new generals of approved talent, and instantly the fortune of the war changed. In 1690 Savoy was overrun by the French marshal Catinat, and Flanders by marshal Luxembourg: the combined squadrons of England and Holland were defeated by the French admiral Tourville, off Beachy Head;² and a descent was made on the coast of England. In 1692 the fortress of Namur³ was taken by the French, in spite of all the efforts of William and the allies to relieve it; but during the progress of the siege the French were defeated in a terrible naval battle off Cape La Hogue;⁴ a battle that decided the fate of the Stuarts, and marks the era of England's dominion over the seas.

1. The *Palatinate*, by which is generally understood the *Lower Palatinate*, or Palatinate of the Rhine, was a country of Germany, on both sides of the Rhine, embracing about sixteen hundred square miles, and now divided among Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt Nassau, &c. That part of it west of the Rhine, and belonging to Bavaria, is still called "The Palatinate." The Upper Palatinate, embracing a somewhat larger territory, was in Bavaria, and bordered on Bohemia. Amberg was its capital. (*Map* No. XVII.)

2. *Beachy Head* is a bold promontory on the southern coast of England, eighteen miles south-west from Hastings. (*Map* No. XVI.)

3. *Namur* is a strongly-fortified town of Belgium, at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse, thirty-five miles south-east from Brussels. (*Map* No. XV.)

4. *Cape La Hogue* is a prominent headland of France, on the English Channel, sixteen miles north-west of Cherbourg. (*Map* No. XIII.)

17. The campaign of 1693 was fortunate for the French, who gained the bloody battle of Nerwinden¹ over king William—defeated the duke of Savoy in a general action at Marseilles—made progress against the Spaniards in Catalonia—and gained some advantages at sea. But after this year Louis no longer visited his armies in person; and succeeding campaigns became less fruitful of important and decisive results. France had been exhausted by the enormous exertions of her monarch, and all parties were anxious to terminate a war in which much blood had been shed, much treasure expended, and no permanent acquisitions made. Conferences for peace commenced in 1696; and in the beginning of 1697 the plenipotentiaries of the several powers assembled at Ryswick,² a small town in Holland. In the treaty, which was signed in September, England gained only the recognition of the monarch of her choice; while the French king's renunciation of the Spanish succession, which had been one important object of the war, was not even mentioned. Although in the treaty Louis appeared to make concessions, yet he kept the new frontier that he had chosen in Flanders, whilst the possession of Strasburg³ extended the French limits to the Rhine. Louis had baffled the most powerful European league; and although the commerce of the kingdom was destroyed, and the country exhausted of men and money, while a dreadful famine was ravaging what war had spared, yet at the close of the seventeenth century France still preserved, over surrounding nations, the ascendancy that Richelieu had planned, and that Louis XIV. had proudly won.

IV. COTEMPORARY HISTORY.—1. Besides France, England, Germany, and the countries connected with them in wars and alliances, the strictly *universal* history of this period embraces a range more extended than that of any previous century. On the continent the histories of the leading powers become more and more intermingled

1. *Nerwinden* is a small village of Belgium, about thirty-three miles south-east from Brussels.

2. *Ryswick* is a small town in the west of Holland, two miles south-east from Hague, and thirty-five south-west from Amsterdam. The peace of Ryswick terminated what is known in American history as "King William's War,"—a war between the French and the English American colonies, attended with numerous inroads of the Indians, who were in alliance with the French. (*Map* No. XV.)

3. *Strasburg* is an ancient fortified city on the west bank of the Rhine, in the former province of Alsace. It is principally noted for its cathedral, said to have been originally founded by Clovis, in 504. The modern building, however, was begun in 1015, but not finished till the fifteenth century. Its spire reaches to the extraordinary height of four hundred and sixty-six feet—about seven feet higher than St. Peter's in Rome, and about five feet higher than the great pyramid of Cheops. (*Maps* Nos. XIII. and XVII.)

the Northern States are seen growing in importance, and beginning to take part in European politics; while, abroad, colonies are planted that are soon to assume the rank of independent and powerful nations

2 It was not until after the Reformation that the three Scandinavian States, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, came into contact with the Southern nations of Christendom, nor until the commencement of the "Thirty Years' War," in the early part of the seventeenth century, that they took any active part in the concerns of their southern neighbors, when, under the conduct of the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden and her allies warred so manfully in the cause of religious freedom. Under Gustavus, the glory and power of Sweden attained their greatest height; and although the successes of the Swedish arms continued under Christina, Charles X., and Charles XI., Swedish history offers little further that is interesting to the general student until the accession of Charles XII. in 1697, the extraordinary events of whose career belong to the next century.

3. The history of Poland, during most of the seventeenth century, is of less interest to the general reader than that of Sweden, being filled with accounts of unimportant domestic contentions among the nobility, and of foreign wars with Sweden, Russia, and Turkey, while the mass of the people, in the lowest state of degradation, were slaves, in the fullest extent of the term, and not supposed to have any legal existence. The greatest of the monarchs of Poland was John Sobieski, elected to the throne in 1674, the fame of whose victories over the Turks threw a transient splendor on the waning destinies of his ill-fated country. His first great achievement was the victory of Kotzim,¹ gained, with a comparative y small force, over an army of eighty thousand Mussulmen, strongly intrenched on the banks of the Dniester, leaving forty thousand of the enemy dead in the precincts of the camp. (Nov. 1673.) All Europe was electrified with this extraordinary triumph, the greatest that had been won for three centuries over the infidels.

4. Other victories of the Polish hero, scarcely less important, are recorded in the annals of Poland; but what has immortalized the name of John Sobieski is the deliverance of Vienna² in 1683. A

1. *Kotzim* is now an important fortress of south-western Russia, situated on the right bank of the Dniester, in the province of Bessarabia. The Turks strongly fortified it in 1718, but it was successively taken by the Russians in 1730, 1769, and 1788. (*Map* No. XVII.)

2. *Vienna*, the capital of the Austrian empire, is on the southern bank of the Danube, three hundred and thirty miles south-east from Berlin and eight hundred miles north-west from

revolt of the Hungarians from the dominion of Austria, and an alliance formed between them and the Turks, had brought an army of nearly three hundred thousand men against the Austrian capital, which was defended by its citizens, and a garrison of little more than eleven thousand men. After an active siege of more than two months, Vienna was reduced to the last extremity. In the meantime the Austrian emperor, who had left his capital to make what defence it could against the immense hosts of Turks that poured down upon it, had solicited the aid of the Polish king; and Sobieski was not long in making his appearance at the head of a small, but resolute army of eighteen thousand veterans. The combined Polish and Austrian forces, when all assembled, amounted to only seventy thousand men, whom the Turks outnumbered more than three to one; but Sobieski, whose name alone was a terror to the infidels, was at once the Agamemnon and Achilles of the Christian host.

5. Sunday the 12th of September, 1683, was the important day that was to decide whether the Turkish crescent or the cross, was to wave on the turrets of Vienna. At five o'clock in the afternoon Sobieski had drawn up his forces in the plain fronting the Mussulmen camp, and ordering the advance, he exclaimed aloud, "Not to us, O Lord, but to thee be the glory." Whole bands of Tartar troops broke and fled when they heard the name of the Polish hero repeated from one end to the other of the Ottoman lines. At the same moment an eclipse of the moon added to the consternation of the superstitious Moslems, who beheld with dread the crescent waning in the heavens. With a furious charge the Polish infantry seized an eminence that commanded the grand Vizier's position, when Kara Mustapha, taken by surprise at this unexpected attack, fell at once from the heights of confidence to the depths of despair. Charge upon charge was rapidly hurled upon the already wavering Moslems, whose rout soon became general. In vain the vizier tried to rally the broken hosts. "Can you not aid me!" said he to the

Constantinople. Population about three hundred and seventy thousand. In Roman history Vienna is known as *Vindobona*, (see *Map* No. VIII.) and is remarkable as being the place where Marcus Aurelius died. After the time of Charlemagne, margraves or dukes held Vienna till the middle of the thirteenth century, soon after which it came into the possession of the house of Hapsburg. In 1484 it was taken by the Hungarians, whose king, Matthias, made it the seat of his court. Since the time of Maximilian it has been the usual residence of the arch-dukes of Austria, and the emperors of Germany. About two miles from the city is Schönbrunn, the favorite summer residence of the emperor. It was twice occupied by Napoleon: the treaty of Schönbrunn was signed in it in 1806, and here the duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, died in 1832. (*Map* No. XVII.)