

force was left triumphant in the place of the constitution and the laws. A new constitution was soon formed, by which the executive power was intrusted to three consuls, of whom Napoleon was the chief. The "First consul," as Napoleon was styled, was in everything but in name a monarch. Not only in Paris, but throughout all France, the feeling was in favor of the new government; for the people, weary of anarchy, rejoiced at the prospect of repose under the strong arm of power, and were as unanimous to terminate the Revolution as, in 1789, they had been to commence it. The Revolution had passed through all its changes:—monarchical, republican, and democratic; it closed with the military character; while the liberty which it strove to establish was immolated by one of its own favorite heroes. on the altar of personal ambition

XLV. NAPO-
LEON FIRST
CONSUL.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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1. As soon as Napoleon was seated on the consular throne of France he addressed to the British government an able communication, making general proposals of peace. To this a firm and dignified reply was given, ascribing the evils which afflicted Europe to French aggression and French ambition, and declining to enter into a general pacification until France should present, in her internal condition and foreign policy, firmer pledges than she had yet given, of stability in her own government, and security to others. The answer of the British government forms the beginning of the second period of the war—that in which it was waged with Napoleon himself, the skilful director of all the energies of the French nation.

2. War being resolved on, the most active measures were taken

on both sides to prosecute it with vigor. The land forces, equipped militia, and seamen of Great Britain, amounted to three hundred and seventy thousand men, and Austria furnished two hundred thousand. France seemed poorly prepared to meet the coming storm. Her armies had just been defeated in Germany and Italy; her treasury was empty, and her government had lost all credit; the affiliated Swiss and Dutch republics were discontented; and the French people were dissatisfied and disunited. But the establishment of a firm and powerful government soon arrested these disorders; the finances were established on a solid basis; the Vendean war was amicably terminated; Russia was detached from the British alliance; many of the banished nobility were recalled; confidence, energy, and hope, revived; and the prospects of France rapidly brightened under the auspices of Napoleon.

3. At the opening of the campaign the French forces were disposed in the following manner. The army of Germany, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand strong, under the command of Moreau, was posted on the northern confines of Switzerland and north along the west bank of the Rhine: the army of Italy, thirty-six thousand strong, under the command of Massena, occupied the crest of the Alps in the neighborhood of Genoa; while an army of reserve, of fifty thousand men, of whom twenty thousand were veteran troops, awaited the orders of the first consul, ready to fly to the aid of either Moreau or Massena.

4. Moreau, victorious at Engen and Moeskirch,¹ drove the Austrians back from the Rhine, and, penetrating to Munich, laid Bavaria under contribution. Massena, after the most vigorous efforts against a greatly superior force, was shut up in Genoa with a part of his army, and finally compelled to capitulate. Napoleon, on hearing the reverses of Massena, resolved to cross the Swiss Alps and fall upon Piedmont. Taking the route by the Great St. Bernard,² on the 17th

1. Engen and Moeskirch are in the south-eastern part of Baden, near the northern boundary of Switzerland. (Map No. XVII.)

2. Great St. Bernard is the name given to a famous pass of the Alps, leading over the mountains from the Swiss town of Martigny to the Italian town of Aosta. In its highest part it rises to an elevation of more than eight thousand feet, being almost impassable in winter and very dangerous in spring, from the avalanches. Near the summit of the pass is the famous hospital founded in 962 by Bernard de Menthon, and occupied by brethren of the order of St. Augustine, whose especial duty it is to assist and relieve travellers crossing the mountains. In the midst of the tempests and snow storms, the monks, accompanied by dogs of extraordinary size and sagacity, set out for the purpose of tracking those who have lost their way. If they find the body of a traveller who has perished, they carry it into the vault of the dead, where it remains lying on a table until another victim is brought to occupy the place. It is

of May his army began the ascent of the mountain. The artillery wagons were taken to pieces, and put on the backs of mules, while a hundred large pines, each hollowed out to receive a piece of artillery, were drawn up the mountain by the soldiers. To encourage the men, the music of each regiment played at its head; and where the ascent was most difficult the charge was sounded.

5. Great was the surprise of the Austrians at beholding this large army descending into the Italian plains. Before the end of the month Napoleon was at Turin, and on the 2d of June, after little opposition, he made his triumphant entry into Milan. On the 14th he was attacked by the Austrian general Melas, at the head of greatly superior forces, on the plains of Marengo.¹ Here, after twelve hours of incessant fighting, victory was decided in favor of the French by the stubborn resistance of Desaix, and the happy charge of the gallant Kellerman. General Desaix, who had just arrived from Egypt, fell on the field of battle. The result of the victory gave Napoleon the entire command of Italy, and induced the Austrians to propose a suspension of arms, which, in anticipation of a treaty, was agreed to.

6. The efforts at negotiation were unsuccessful, as no satisfactory arrangements could be made between England and France, and in the latter part of November the armistice was terminated, and hostilities recommenced. In the meantime Malta, which, during more than two years, had been closely blockaded by the British forces, was compelled to surrender, and was permanently annexed to the British dominions.

7. On the renewal of the war, the Austrian army, eighty thousand strong, under the Archduke John, and the French army, somewhat less in number, under Moreau, were facing each other on the eastern confines of Bavaria. The Austrians advanced, and on the 3d of De-

then set up against the wall, among the other dead bodies, which, on account of the cold, decay so slowly that they are often recognized by their friends after the lapse of years. It is impossible to bury the dead, as there is nothing about the hospital but naked rocks. Not a tree of bush is to be seen, but everlasting winter reigns in this dreary abode, the highest inhabited place in Europe.

When the army of Napoleon crossed the St. Bernard, every soldier received from the monks a large ration of bread and cheese, and a draught of wine at the gate of the hospital: a seasonable supply which exhausted the stores of the establishment, but was fully repaid by the First Consul before the close of the campaign.

The *Little St. Bernard*, over which Hannibal crossed, is farther west, separating Piedmont from Savoy. The undertaking of the Carthaginian was far more difficult than that of Napoleon. (Map No. XIV.)

1. *Marengo* is a small village of Northern Italy, in an extensive plain forty-three miles south-west from Milan. (Map No. XII.)

cember brought on the famous battle of Hohehlinden,¹ in which they were completely overthrown, and driven back with great slaughter. Moreau rapidly pursued the retreating enemy, and penetrated within sixty miles of Vienna, when, at the solicitation of the Austrian general, an armistice was agreed to on the 25th. In the meantime, in the very heart of winter, the French general Macdonald, at the head of fifteen thousand men, had crossed from Switzerland into the Italian Tyrol, by the famous pass of the Splügen,² more difficult than that of St. Bernard. The French forces in Italy now numbered more than a hundred thousand men, and the speedy expulsion of the Austrians was anticipated, when an armistice, soon followed by the peace of Luneville,³ put an end to the contest with Austria.^a

8. In the meantime Napoleon, with consummate policy, was successfully planning a union of the Northern powers against England, and on the 16th of December, 1800, a maritime confederacy was signed by Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and soon after by Prussia, as an acceding party. This league, aimed principally against England, was designed to protect the commerce of the Northern powers, on principles similar to the armed neutrality of 1780; but its effect would have been, if fully carried out, to deprive England, in great part, of her naval superiority. The Danish government had previously ordered her armed vessels to resist the search of British cruisers; and the Russian emperor had issued an embargo on all the British ships in his harbors.

9. England, determined to anticipate her enemies, despatched, as soon as possible, a powerful fleet to the Baltic, under the command of Nelson and Sir Hyde Parker. Passing through the Sound under the fire of the Danish batteries, on the 30th of March the fleet came

1. *Hohehlinden* is a village of Bavaria, nineteen miles east from Munich. (Map No. XVII.) Campbell's noble ode, beginning,

"On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,"

has rendered the name, at least, of this battle, familiar to almost every school-boy.

2. The *Pass of the Splügen* leads over the Alps from the Grisons to the Italian Tyrol, into the valley of the Lake of Como. It was only after the most incredible efforts that Macdonald succeeded in passing his army over the mountain; and more than a hundred soldiers, and as many horses and mules, were swallowed up in its abysses, and never more heard of. Since 1823 there has been a road over the Splügen passable for wheel carriages. It was built by Austria, at great expense. (Map No. XIV.)

3. *Luneville*, in the former province of Lorraine, is on the road from Paris to Strasbourg sixteen miles south-east from Nancy. By the treaty concluded here in 1801, and which Francis was obliged to give his assent to, "not only as emperor of Austria, but in the name of the German empire," Belgium and all the left bank of the Rhine were again formally ceded to France, and Lombardy was erected into an independent State. (Maps No. XIII. and XVII.)

a. Feb. 9th, 1801.

to anchor opposite the harbor of Copenhagen, which was protected by an imposing array of forts, men-of-war, fire-ships, and floating batteries. On the 2d of April Nelson brought his ships into the harbor, where, in a space not exceeding a mile and a half in extent, they were received by a tremendous fire from more than two thousand cannon. The English replied with equal spirit, and after four hours of incessant cannonade the whole front line of Danish vessels and floating batteries was silenced, with a loss to the Danes, of more than six thousand men. The English loss was twelve hundred. Of this battle, Nelson said, "I have been in one hundred and five engagements, but that of Copenhagen was the most terrible of them all."

10. While Nelson was preparing to follow up his success by attacking the Russian fleet in the Baltic, news reached him of an event at St. Petersburg which changed the whole current of Northern policy. A conspiracy of Russian noblemen was formed against the Emperor Paul, who was strangled in his chamber on the night of the 24th of March. His son and successor Alexander at once resolved to abandon the confederacy, and to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain. Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia followed his example; and thus was dissolved, in less than six months after it had been formed, the League of the North,—the most formidable confederacy ever arrayed against the maritime power of England.

11. While these events were transpiring in Europe, the army which Napoleon had left in Egypt, under the command of Kleber, after losing its leader by the hands of an obscure assassin, was doomed to yield to an English force sent out under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who fell at the head of his victorious columns on the plain of Alexandria.^a By the terms of capitulation, the French troops, to the number of twenty-four thousand, were conveyed to France with their arms, baggage, and artillery. As Malta had previously surrendered to the British, there was now little left to contend for between France and England. To the great joy of both nations preliminaries of peace were signed at London on the 1st of October, and on the 27th of March, 1802, tranquillity was restored throughout Europe by the definitive treaty of Amiens.¹

12. Napoleon now directed all his energies to the reconstruction

1. *Amiens*. (See p. 279.) The definitive treaty of Amiens was concluded March 27th, 1802 between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic, (Republic of Holland.)

a. March 21st, 1801.

of society in France, the general improvement of the country, and the consolidation of the power he had acquired. By a general amnesty one hundred thousand emigrants were enabled to return: the Roman Catholic religion was restored, to the discontent of the Parisians, but to the great joy of the rural population: a system of public instruction was established under the auspices of the government: to bring back that gradation of ranks in society that the Revolution had overthrown, the Legion of Honor was instituted, an order of nobility founded on personal merit: great public works were set on foot throughout France: the collection of the heterogeneous laws of the Monarchy and the Republic into one consistent whole, under the title of the Code Napoleon, was commenced; an undertaking which has deservedly covered the name of Napoleon with glory, and survived all the other achievements of his genius; and finally, the French nation, as a permanent pledge of their confidence, by an almost unanimous vote, conferred upon their favorite and idol the title and authority of consul for life.

13. In his relations with foreign States the conduct of Napoleon was less honorable. He arbitrarily established a government in Holland, entirely subservient to his will; and he moulded the northern Italian republics at his pleasure: he interfered in the dissensions of the Swiss cantons to establish a government in harmony with the monarchical institutions which he was introducing in Paris; and when the Swiss resisted, he sent Ney at the head of twenty thousand men to enforce obedience. England remonstrated in vain, and the Swiss, in despair, submitted to the yoke imposed upon them. Napoleon was less successful in an attempt to recover the island of St. Domingo,¹ which had revolted from French authority. Forces

1. *St. Domingo*, or Hayti, called by Columbus Hispaniola, (*Little Spain*), is a large island of the West Indies, about fifty miles east of Cuba. It was first colonized by the Spaniards, by whose cruelties the aboriginal inhabitants were soon almost wholly destroyed. Their place was at first supplied by Indians forcibly carried off from the Bahamas, and, at a later period by the importation of vast numbers of negroes from Africa. About the middle of the sixteenth century the French obtained footing on its western coast, and in 1691 Spain ceded to France half the island, and at subsequent periods the possessions of the latter were still farther augmented. From 1776 to 1789 the French colony was at the height of its prosperity, but in 1791 the negroes, excited by news of the opening revolution in France, broke out in insurrection, and in two months upwards of two thousand whites perished, and large districts of fertile plantations were devastated. While the war was raging, commissioners, sent from France, taking part with the negroes against the planters, proclaimed the freedom of all the blacks who should enrol themselves under the republican standard: a measure equivalent to the instant abolition of slavery throughout the island. The English government, apprehensive of danger to its West India possessions from the establishment of so great a revolutionary outcast at

to the number of thirty-five thousand men were sent out to reduce the island, but nearly all perished, victims of fatigue, disease, and the perfidy of their own government.

14. It soon became evident that the peace of Amiens could not be permanent. The encroachments of France upon the feebler European powers, the armed occupation of Holland, the great accumulation of troops on the shores of the British Channel, and the evident designs of Napoleon upon Egypt, excited the jealousy of England, and the latter refused to evacuate Malta, Alexandria, and the Cape of Good Hope, in accordance with the late treaty stipulations, until satisfactory explanations should be given by the French government. Bitter recriminations followed on both sides, and in the month of May, 1803, the cabinet of London issued letters of marque, and an embargo on all French vessels in British ports. Napoleon retaliated by ordering the arrest of all the English then in France between the ages of eighteen and sixty years.

15. The first military operations of the French were rapid and successful. The electorate of Hanover, a dependency of England,

the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and hoping to take advantage of the confusion prevailing in the island, attempted its reduction, but after an enormous loss of men finally evacuated it in 1793. No sooner was the island delivered from external enemies than a frightful civil war ensued between the mulattoes and negroes, but the former were overcome, and in December 1800 Toussaint Louverture, the able leader of the blacks, was sole master of the French part of the island. Napoleon at first confirmed him in his command as general-in-chief, but finding that he aimed at independent authority, in the winter of 1801 he sent out a large force to reduce the island to submission. During a truce Toussaint was surprised and carried to France, where he died in April 1803. Hostilities were renewed: in November, 1803, the French, driven into a corner of the island, capitulated to an English squadron; and in January, 1804, the Haytian chiefs, in the name of the people, renounced all dependence on France. Numerous civil wars and revolutions long continued to distract the island. In 1821 that part of the island originally settled by the Spaniards voluntarily placed itself under the Haytian government, which still maintains its independence.

In 1791 St. Domingo was in a most flourishing condition, but its commerce and industry were seriously interrupted by the bloody wars and revolutions which succeeded. Moreover, it was not to be expected that half-civilized negroes, suddenly loosed from bondage, under a burning sun, and without the wants or desires of Europeans, should exhibit the vigor and industry of the latter. The Haytian government has found it necessary to adopt a "Rural Code," which makes labor compulsory on the poorer classes, who in return share a portion of the produce of the lands of their masters. Nominally free, the blacks remain really enslaved. But the island is beginning to assume a more thriving appearance; the manners and morals of the people, although still bad, are improving; and something has been done for public instruction. What are to be the final results of this experiment of negro emancipation, time only can determine.

1. *Hanover* is a large kingdom of north-western Germany, bounded north by the German Ocean and the Elbe, east by Prussia and Brunswick, south by Hesse Cassel and the Prussian department of the Lower Rhine, and west by Holland. A portion of western Hanover is almost divided from the rest by the grand-duchy of Oldenburg. (See *Map* No. XVII.) This kingdom is formed out of the duchies formerly possessed by several families of the junior branch of the house of Brunswick. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, married Sophia, a

was quickly conquered, and in utter disregard of neutral rights the whole of the North of Germany was at once occupied by French troops, while, simultaneously, an army was sent into southern Italy, to take possession of the Neapolitan territories. But these movements were insignificant when compared with Napoleon's gigantic preparations ostensibly for the invasion of England. Forts and batteries were constructed on every headland and accessible point of the Channel: the number of vessels and small craft assembled along the coast was immense; and the fleets of France, Holland, and Spain, were to aid in the enterprise. England made the most vigorous preparations for repelling the anticipated invasion, which, however, was not attempted, and perhaps never seriously intended.

16. The year of the renewal of the war was farther distinguished by an unhappy attempt at rebellion in Ireland, in which the leaders, Russell and Emmett, were seized, brought to trial, and executed. Early in the following year, 1804, a conspiracy against the power of Napoleon was detected, in which the generals Moreau and Pichegru, and the royalist leader Georges, were implicated. Moreau was allowed to leave the country, Pichegru was found strangled in prison, and Georges was executed. Napoleon, either believing, or affecting to believe, that the young Duke D'Enghien, a Bourbon prince then living in the neutral territory of Baden, was concerned in this plot, caused him to be seized and hurried to Vincennes, where, after a mock trial, he was shot by the sentence of a court martial:—an act which has fixed an indelible stain on the memory of Napoleon, as not the slightest evidence of criminality was brought against the unhappy prince.

17. Owing to the intimate connection that had been formed between the courts of Paris and Madrid, England sent out a fleet in the autumn of 1804, before any declaration of war had been made, to interrupt the homeward bound treasure frigates of Spain; and these were captured, with valuable treasure amounting to more than two

grand-daughter of James I. of England; and George Louis, the issue of this marriage, became King of England, with the title of George I., in 1714; from which time till 1837, at the death of William IV., both England and Hanover had the same sovereign. On the accession of a female to the throne of Great Britain, the Salic law conferred the crown of Hanover on another branch of the Hanoverian family. During the supremacy of Napoleon, Hanover constituted a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, but was restored to its lawful sovereign in 1813. (*Map* No. XVII.)

1. The grand-duchy of *Baden* occupies the south-western angle of Germany, having Switzerland on the south, and France and Rhenish Bavaria (the Palatinate) on the west. (*Map* No. XVII.)

a. Oct. 4th, 1804.

million pounds sterling. The British government was severely censured for this hasty act. Spain now openly joined France, and declared war against England.^a

18. On the 18th of May of this year Napoleon was created, by decree of the senate, "Emperor of the French;" and on the 2d of December, 1804, was solemnly crowned by the pope, who had been induced to come to Paris for that purpose. The principal powers of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, recognized the new sovereign. On the 26th of May of the following year he was formally anointed sovereign of Northern Italy. The iron crown of Charlemagne, which had quietly reposed a thousand years, was brought forward to give interest to the ceremony, and Napoleon placed it on his own head, at the same time pronouncing the words, "God has given it me: beware of touching it."

19. The continued usurpations charged upon Napoleon at length induced the Northern Powers to listen to the solicitations of England; and in the summer of 1805 a new coalition, embracing Russia, Austria, and Sweden, was formed against France. Prussia, tempted by the glittering prize of Hanover, which Napoleon held out to her, persisted in her neutrality, with an evident leaning towards the French interest. The Austrian emperor precipitately commenced the war by invading^b the neutral territory of Bavaria; an act as unjustifiable as any of which he accused Napoleon. The latter seized the opportunity of branding his enemies as aggressors in the contest, and declared himself the protector of the liberties of Europe.

20. In the latter part of September, 1805, the French forces, in eight divisions, and numbering one hundred and eighty thousand men, were on the banks of the Rhine, preparing to carry the war into Austria. The advance of Napoleon was rapid, and everywhere the enemy were driven before him. On the 20th of October, Napoleon having surrounded the Austrian general Mack at Ulm,¹ compelled him to surrender his whole force of twenty thousand men. On the very next day, however, the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Nelson, gained a great naval victory off Cape Trafalgar,² over the

1 *Ulm* is an eastern frontier town of Württemberg, on the western bank of the Danube, seventy-six miles north-west from Munich. Formerly a free city, it was attached to Bavaria in 1803, and in 1810 to Württemberg. (Map No. XVII.)

2 *Cape Trafalgar* is a promontory of the south-western coast of Spain, twenty-five miles north-west of the fortress of Gibraltar. In the great naval battle of Oct. 21st, 1805, the English, under Nelson, having twenty-seven sail of the line and three frigates, were opposed by the

a. Dec. 12th, 1804.

b. Sept. 9th, 1805.

combined fleets of France and Spain; but it was dearly purchased by the death of the hero. On the 13th of November Napoleon entered Vienna, and on the 2d of December he gained the great battle of Austerlitz,¹ the most glorious of all his victories,^a which resulted in the total overthrow of the combined Russian and Austrian armies, and enabled the victor to dictate peace on his own terms.^b The emperor of Russia, who was not a party to the treaty, withdrew his troops into his own territories: the king of Prussia received Hanover as a reward of his neutrality; and Great Britain alone remained at open war with France.

21. While the English now prosecuted the war with vigor on the ocean, humbled the Mahratta² powers in India, subdued the Dutch colony of the Cape, and took Buenos Ayres³ from the Spaniards, Napoleon rapidly extended his supremacy over the continent of Europe. In February, 1806, he sent an army to take possession of Naples, because the king, instigated by his queen, an Austrian princess, had received an army of Russians and English into his capital. The king of Naples fled to Sicily, and Napoleon conferred the vacant crown upon his brother Joseph. Napoleon next placed his brother Louis on the throne of Holland: he erected various districts in Germany and Italy into dukedoms, which he bestowed on his principal marshals: while fourteen princes in the south and west of Germany were induced to form the Confederation^c of the Rhine and place themselves under the protection of France. By this latter stroke of policy on the part of Napoleon, a population of sixteen millions was cut off from the Germanic dominion of Austria.

22. In the negotiations which Napoleon was at this time carrying on with England, propositions were made for the restoration of Hanover to that power, although it had recently been given to Prussia. It

French and Spanish fleet of thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates. Nelson, who was mortally wounded in the action, lived only to be made aware of the destruction of the enemy's fleet. (Map No. XIII.)

1 *Austerlitz* (ows-ter-litz) is a small town of Moravia, thirteen miles southwest of Brno the capital. (Map No. XVII.)

2 The *Mahrattas* were an extensive Hindoo nation in the western part of southern Hindostan. The various tribes of which the nation consisted were first united into a monarchy about the middle of the seventeenth century.

3 *Buenos Ayres* (in Spanish bwā-noce-i-res) is a large city of South America, capital of the republic of La Plata. In 1810 began the revolutionary movements that ended in the emancipation of Buenos Ayres and the States of La Plata from Spain. The declaration of independence was made on the 9th of July, 1816.

a. Loss of the allies thirty thousand, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Loss of the French twelve thousand.

b. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 27th, 1805.

c. July 12th.

was moreover suspected that Napoleon had offered to win the favor of Russia at the expense of his Prussian ally. These, and other causes, aroused the indignation of the Prussians; and the Prussian monarch openly joined the coalition against Napoleon before his own arrangements were completed, or his allies could yield him any assistance. Both England and Russia had promised him their coöperation.

23. With his usual promptitude Napoleon put his troops in motion, and on the 8th of October reached the advanced Prussian outposts. On the 14th he routed the Prussians with terrible slaughter in the battle of Jena,¹ and on the same day Marshal Davoust gained the battle of Auerstadt,² in which the Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded. On these two fields the loss of the Prussians was nearly twenty thousand in killed and wounded, besides nearly as many prisoners. The total loss of the French was fourteen thousand. In a single day the strength of the Prussian monarchy was prostrated. Napoleon rapidly followed up his victories, and on the 25th his vanguard, under Marshal Davoust, entered Berlin, only a fortnight after the commencement of hostilities.

24. Encouraged by his successes Napoleon issued a series of edicts from Berlin, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, and excluding British manufactures from all the continental ports. He then pursued the Russians into Poland: on the 30th of November his troops entered Warsaw without resistance; but on the 26th of December his advanced forces received a check in the severe battle of Pultusk. On the 8th of February, 1807, a sanguinary battle was fought at Eylau,³ in which each side lost twenty thousand men, and both claimed the victory. In some minor engagements the allies had the advantage, but these were more than counterbalanced by the siége and fall of the important fortress of Dantzic,⁴ which had a garrison of seventeen thousand men, and was defended by nine hundred cannon.

1. *Jena* is a town of central Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the west bank of the river Saale, forty-three miles south-west from Leipsic. The battle was fought between the towns of Jena and Weimar. (Map No. XVII.)

2. *Auerstadt* (ow'-er-stadt) is a small village of Prussian Saxony, six miles west of Naumberg, and about twenty miles north of the battle-ground of Jena. (Map No. XVII.)

3. *Eylau* (i-low) is a village in Prussia proper, or East Prussia, twenty-eight miles south from Königsberg. (Map No. XVII.)

4. *Dantzic* is an important commercial city, seaport, and fortress, of the province of West Prussia, on the western bank of the Vistula, about three miles from its mouth. Dantzic surrendered to the French May 27th 1807. (Map No. XVII.)

25. At length, on the 14th of June, Napoleon fought the great and decisive battle of Friedland,¹ and the broken remains of the Russian army fell back upon the Niemen.² An armistice was now agreed to: on the 25th of June the emperors of France and Russia met for the first time, with great pomp and ceremony, on a raft in the middle of the Niemen, and on the 7th of July signed the treaty of Tilsit.³ All sacrifices were made at the expense of the Prussian monarch, who received back only about one-half of his dominions. The elector of Saxony, the ally of France, was rewarded with that portion of the Prussian territory, which, prior to the first partition in 1772, formed part of the kingdom of Poland: this portion was now erected into the grand-duchy of Warsaw. Out of another portion was formed the kingdom of Westphalia,⁴ which was bestowed upon Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; and Russia agreed to aid the French emperor in his designs against British commerce.

26. Soon after the treaty of Tilsit it became evident to England that Napoleon would leave no means untried to humble that power on the ocean, and it was believed that, with the connivance of Russia, he was making arrangements with Denmark and Portugal for the conversion of their fleets to his purposes. England, menaced with an attack from the combined navies of Europe, but resolving to anticipate the blow, sent a powerful squadron against Denmark, with an imperious demand for the instant surrender of the Danish fleet and naval stores, to be held as pledges until the conclusion of the war. A refusal to comply with this summons was followed by a four days' bombardment of Copenhagen, and the final surrender of the fleet. Denmark, though deprived of her navy, resented the hostility of England by throwing herself, without reserve, into the arms of France. The navy of Portugal was saved from falling into the power of France, by sailing, at the instigation of the British, to Rio

1. *Friedland* (free'd-land) is a town of East Prussia, on the western bank of the river Alle (al'-leh) twenty-eight miles south-east from Königsberg, and eighteen north-east of Eylau. (Map No. XVII.)

2. The river *Niemen* (Polish nyem'-en) rises in the Prussian province of Grodno, and, passing through the north-eastern extremity of Prussia, enters a gulf of the Baltic by two channels twenty-two miles apart, and each about thirty miles below Tilsit. (Map No. XVII.)

3. *Tilsit* is a town of East Prussia, on the southern bank of the Niemen, sixty miles north-east of Königsberg. (Map No. XVII.)

4. *Westphalia* is a name, 1st, originally given, in the Middle Ages, to a large part of Germany; 2d, to a duchy forming a part of the great duchy of Saxony; 3d, to one of the circles of the German empire; 4th, to the kingdom of Westphalia, created by Napoleon; 5th, to the present Prussian province of Westphalia, created in 1815. Most of the present province was embraced in one or more of these divisions. See also Note, p. 360. (Map No. XVII.)