

Janeiro,¹ the capital of the Portuguese colony of Brazil.² Napoleon had already announced,^a in one of his imperial edicts, that "the House of Braganza had ceased to reign," and had sent an army under Junot to occupy Portugal. On the 27th of November, the Portuguese fleet, bearing the prince regent, the queen, and court, sailed for Brazil; and on the 30th the French took possession of Lisbon.

27. The designs of Napoleon for the dethronement of the Peninsular monarchs had been approved by Alexander in the conferences of Tilsit; and when Napoleon returned to Paris he set on foot a series of intrigues at Madrid, which soon gave him an opportunity of interfering in the domestic affairs of the Spanish nation, his recent ally. Charles IV. of Spain, a weak monarch, was the dupe of his faithless wife, and of his unprincipled minister Godoy. The latter,

secured in the French interest by the pretended gift of a principality formed out of dismembered Portugal, allowed the French troops under Murat to enter Spain; and by fraud and false pretences the frontier fortresses were soon in the hands of the invaders. Too late Godoy found himself the dupe of his own treachery. Charles, intimidated by the difficulties of his situation, resigned^b the crown to his son Ferdinand, but, by French intrigues, was soon after induced to disavow his abdication, while at the same time Ferdinand was led to expect a recognition of his royal title from the emperor Napoleon. The deluded prince and his father were both enticed to Bayonne, where they met Napoleon, who soon compelled both to abdicate, and gave the crown to his brother Joseph, who had been summoned from the kingdom of Naples to become king of Spain. The Neapolitan kingdom was bestowed upon Murat as a reward for his military services.

28. Although many of the Spanish nobility tamely acquiesced in this foreign usurpation of the sovereignty of the kingdom, yet the great bulk of the nation rose in arms: Ferdinand, although a prisoner in France, was proclaimed king: a national junta, or council, was

1. *Rio Janeiro*, the capital of Brazil, is the most important commercial city and seaport of South America. Population about two hundred thousand, of whom about half are whites, and the rest mostly negro slaves.

2. Prior to 1808 *Brazil* was merely a Portuguese colony, but on the arrival of the prince regent and his court, accompanied by a large body of emigrants, January 25th, 1808, it was raised to a kingdom. In 1822 Brazil was declared a kingdom independent of the crown of Portugal. The empire of Brazil, second only in extent to the giant empires of China and Russia, embraces nearly the half of the South American continent; but its population—whites, negroes, and Indians—is less than six millions, of whom only about one million are whites.

a. Nov. 13th, 1807.

b. March 20th, 1808.

chosen to direct the affairs of the government; and the English at once sent large supplies of arms and ammunition to their new allies, while Napoleon was preparing an overwhelming force to sustain his usurpation. A new direction was thus given to affairs, and for a time the European war centered in the Spanish Peninsula.

29. In the first contests with the invaders the Spaniards were generally successful. A French squadron in the Bay of Cadiz, prevented from escaping by the presence of an English fleet, was forced to surrender: a Marshal Monecy, at the head of eight thousand men, was repulsed in an attack^b on the city of Valencia: Saragossa, defended by the heroic Palafox, sustained a siege of sixty-three days;^c and, although reduced to a heap of ruins, drove the French troops from its walls: Cor'dova was indeed taken^d and plundered by the French marshal Dupont, yet that officer himself was soon after compelled to surrender at Baylen,¹ with eight thousand men, to the patriot general Castanos. This latter event occurred on the 20th of July, the very day on which Joseph Bonaparte made his triumphal entry into Madrid. But the new king himself was soon obliged to flee, and the French forces were driven beyond the Ebro.²

30. In the meantime the spirit of resistance had extended to Portugal: a junta had been established at Oporto³ to conduct the government: British troops were sent to aid the insurgents, and on the 21st of August Marshal Junot was defeated at Vimiera,⁴ by Sir Arthur Wellesley. This battle was followed by the convention of Cintra,⁵ which led to the evacuation of Portugal by the French forces.

31. Great was the mortification of Napoleon at this inauspicious beginning of the Peninsular war, and he deemed it necessary to take

1. *Baylen* is a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, twenty-two miles north from the city of Jaen. It commands the road leading from Castile into Andalusia. (Map No. XIII.)

2. The *Ebro* (anciently *Iberus*) flows through the north-eastern part of Spain, and is the only great river of the peninsula that falls into the Mediterranean. Before the second Punic war it formed the boundary between the Roman and Carthaginian territories, and in the time of Charlemagne, between the Moorish and Christian dominions. (Map No. XIII.)

3. *Oporto*, an important commercial city and seaport of Portugal, is on the north bank of the Douro, two miles from its mouth, and one hundred and seventy-four miles north-east from Lisbon. (Map No. XIII.)

4. *Vimiera* is a small town of the Portuguese province of Estremadura, about thirty miles north-west from Lisbon. (Map No. XIII.)

5. *Cintra* is a small town of Portugal, twelve miles north-west from Lisbon. By the convention signed here Aug. 23d, 1808, the French forces were to be conveyed to France with their arms, artillery, and property. This convention was exceedingly unpopular in England. (Map No. XIII.)

a. June 14th.

b. June 28th.

c. June 14th, to Aug. 17th.

d. June 8th.

the field in person. Collecting his troops with the greatest rapidity, in the early part of November he was in the north of Spain at the head of one hundred and eighty thousand men. He at once communicated his own energy to the operations of the army: the Spaniards were severely defeated at Reynosa,^a Burgos,^b and Tudela;^c and on the 4th of December, Napoleon forced an entrance into the capital. The British troops, who were marching to the assistance of the Spaniards, were driven back upon Corunna,^d and being there attacked

x. 1809. while making preparations to embark, they compelled the enemy to retire, but their brave commander, Sir John Moore, was mortally wounded. On the following day the British abandoned the shores of Spain, and the possession of the country seemed assured to the French emperor.

32. A short time before the battle of Corunna Napoleon received despatches^e which induced him to return immediately to Paris. The Austrian emperor, humbled, but not subdued, and stimulated by the warlike spirit of his subjects, once more resolved to try the hazards of war, while the best troops of Napoleon were occupied in the Spanish Peninsula. On the 8th of April large bodies of Austrian troops crossed the frontiers of Bohemia, of the Tyrol, and of Italy, and soon involved in great danger the dispersed divisions of Napoleon's army. On the 17th of the same month Napoleon arrived and took the command in person. Baffling the Austrian generals by the rapidity of his movements, he speedily concentrated his divisions, and in four days of combats and manœuvres, from the 19th to the

1. *Reynosa, Burgos, and Tudela.* (See *Map No. XIII.*) Reynosa is forty-seven miles north-west from Burgos. Tudela is on the Ebro, one hundred and ten miles east from Burgos. Burgos is one hundred and thirty-four miles north of Madrid. At Reynosa Blake was defeated by the French under Marshal Victor: at Burgos the Spanish count de Belvidere was overthrown by Marshal Soult: and at Tudela Palafox and Castaños were beaten by Marshal Lannes.

2. *Corunna* is a city and seaport of Spain, at the north-western extremity of the kingdom. Sir John Moore was struck down by a cannon ball as he was animating a regiment to the charge. "Wrapped by his attendants in his military cloak, he was laid in a grave hastily formed on the ramparts of Corunna, where a monument was soon after constructed over his uncoffined remains by the generosity of the French marshal Ney. Not a word was spoken at the melancholy interment by torch light took place: silently they laid him in his grave, while the distant cannon of the battle fired the funeral honors to his memory."—*Atison.*

This touching scene has been vividly described in one of the most beautiful pieces of poetry in the English language, beginning—

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corpse to the ramparts we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried"

a. Nov. 10th and 11th.
d. Jan. 16th, 1809

b. Nov. 10th.
e. Jan. 1st, 1809.

c. Nov. 21st.

22d inclusive, he completed the ruin of the Austrian army. On the last of these days he defeated the Archduke Charles at Eckmühl,¹ and compelled him to recross the Danube. Rapidly following up his victories, he entered Vienna on the 13th of May, and although worsted in the battle of Aspern² on the 21st and 22d, on the 5th of July he gained a triumph at Wagram,³ and soon after dictated a peace^a by which Austria was compelled to surrender territory containing three and a half millions of inhabitants.

33. During the war with Austria, the brave Tyrolese had seized the opportunity to raise the standard of revolt; and it was not until two powerful French armies had been sent into their country that they were subdued. The British government also sent a fleet, and an army of forty thousand men, to make a diversion against Napoleon on the coast of Holland; but the expedition^b proved a failure. The war still continued in the Spanish Peninsula, and Sir Arthur Wellesley was sent out by the British government with a large force to cooperate with the Spaniards. In the meantime difficulties had arisen between the French emperor and the Pope Pius VII.: French troops entered Rome; and by a decree^b of Napoleon the Papal States^c were annexed to the French empire. This was followed by a bull of excommunication^d against Napoleon, whereupon the pope was seized and conveyed a prisoner into France, where he was detained until the spring of 1814.

34. Near the close of 1809 the announcement was made that Napoleon was about to obtain a divorce from the Empress Josephine,

1. *Eckmühl* is a small village of Bavaria, thirteen miles south of Ratisbon, and fifty-two miles north-east from Munich. Marshal Davoust, having particularly distinguished himself in the battle of the 22d, was raised by Napoleon to the dignity of prince of Eckmühl. (*Map No. XVII.*)

2. *Aspern* is a small Austrian village on the eastern bank of the Danube, opposite the island of Loban, about two miles below Vienna. (*Map No. XVII.*) After two days' continuous fighting, with vast loss on both sides, Napoleon was obliged to withdraw his troops from the field, and take refuge in the island of Loban. Marshal Lannes, one of Napoleon's ablest generals, was mortally wounded on the field of Aspern, having both his legs carried away by a cannon ball. Napoleon was deeply affected on beholding the dying Marshal brought off the field on a litter, and extended in the agonies of death. Kneeling beside the rude couch, he wept freely.

3. *Wagram* is a small Austrian village eleven miles north-east of Vienna. (*Map No. XVII.*) In the battle of Wagram each party lost about twenty-five thousand men: few prisoners were taken on either side, and the Austrians retired from the field in good order. The French bulletin, copied by Sir Walter Scott, says the French took twenty thousand prisoners,—now admitted to be a grossly erroneous statement. The retreat of the Austrians, however, gave to Napoleon all the moral advantages of a victory.

a. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14th.
b. See Note, p.

b. May 17th, 1809.
c. June 11th

for the purpose of allying himself with one of the royal families of Europe. To Josephine Napoleon was warmly attached; but reasons of state policy were, in his breast, superior to the dearest affections

His first marriage having been annulled^a by the French senate, early in 1810 he received the hand of Maria Louisa of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis. This marriage, which seemed permanently to establish Napoleon's power, by uniting the lustre of descent with the grandeur of his throne, was one of the principal causes of his final ruin, as it was justly feared by the other European powers that, secured by the Austrian alliance, he would strive to make himself master of Europe. His conduct towards Holland justified this suspicion. Dissatisfied with his brother's government of that country, he, soon after, by an imperial decree,^b incorporated Holland with the French empire. In the same year Bernadotte, one of his generals, was advanced to the throne of Sweden. Napoleon continued his career of aggrandizement in the central parts of Europe, and extended the French limits almost to the frontiers of Russia, thereby exciting the strongest jealousy of the Russian emperor, who renewed his intercourse with the court of London, and began to prepare for that tremendous conflict with France which he saw approaching.

35. The war still continued in the Spanish peninsula. Sir Arthur Wellesley, who had recently been created Lord Wellington, had the chief command of the English, Spanish, and Portuguese forces. On the 10th of July the Spanish fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo¹ surrendered to Marshal Massena, but on the 27th of September Massena was defeated in an attack upon Wellington on the heights of Busaco.² Wellington, still pursuing his plan of defensive operations, then retired to the strongly-fortified lines of Torres Vedras,³ which defend-

1. *Ciudad Rodrigo* (in Spanish the oo-dad' rod-ree-go, meaning, "the city Rodrigo,") is a strong y-fortified city of Spain, fifty-five miles south-west from Salamanca. In 1812 this city was retaken by Wellington, an achievement which acquired for him the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo from the Spanish government. (Map No. XIII.)

2. *Busaco* is a mountain ridge starting from the northern bank of the river Mondego a few miles north east of Coimbra, and extending north-west about eight miles. On the summit of the northern portion of this range, around the convent of Busaco, seventeen miles north-east of Coimbra, Wellington collected his whole army of fifty thousand men on the evening of September 26th, while Massena, with seventy-two thousand, lay at its foot, determined to force the passage, which he attempted early on the following morning, but without success. (Map No. XIII.)

3. *Torres Vedras* is a small village on the road from Lisbon to Coimbra, twenty-four miles north-west of the former. The "Lines of Torres Vedras," constructed by Wellington in 1810, consisted of three distinct ranges of defence, extending from the river Tagus to the Atlantic

a. Dec. 15th 1809

b. July 9th, 1810.

ed the approaches to Lisbon. Massena followed, but in vain endeavored to find a weak spot where he could attack with any prospect of success, and after continuing before the lines more than a month, he broke up his position on the 14th of November, and, for the first time since the accession of Napoleon, the French eagles commenced a final retreat.

36. The early part of 1811 witnessed the siege of Badajoz¹ by Marshal Soult, and its surrender to the French on the 10th of March; but this was soon followed by the battle of Albuera,² in which the united British and Spanish forces gained an important victory. Many battles were fought during the remainder of the year, but they were attended with no important results on either side.

37. The year 1812 opened with the surrender of the important city of Valencia to Marshal Suchet on the 9th of January—the last of the long series of French triumphs in the peninsula. On the same day Wellington, in another quarter, laid siege to Ciudad Rodrigo; and the capture^a of this place by the British arms was soon followed^b by that of Badajoz. Wellington, following up his successes, next defeated Marmont^c in the battle of Salamanca:³ the intrusive king Joseph fled from Madrid, and on the next day the capital of Spain was in the possession of the British army. The concentration of the French forces again compelled the cautious Wellington to retreat to Portugal; but early in the following year, 1813, he resumed the offensive,—gained

Ocean,—the most advanced, embracing Torres Vedras, being twenty-nine miles in length,—the second, about eight miles in the rear of the first, being twenty-four miles, and the third, or "lines of embarkation," in the vicinity of Lisbon, designed to cover the embarkation of the troops if that extremity should become necessary. More than fifty miles of fortifications, bristling with six hundred pieces of artillery, and one hundred and fifty forts, flanked with abatis and breastworks, and presenting, in some places, high hills artificially scarped, in others deep and narrow passes carefully choked, and artificial pools and marshes made by damming up the streams, were defended by seventy thousand disposable men. The French force under Massena amounted to about the same number. (Map No. XIII.)

1. *Badajoz* is a city in the west of Spain, on the eastern bank of the Guadiana, about two hundred miles south-west of Madrid, and one hundred and thirty-five miles east of Lisbon (Map No. XIII.)

2. *Albuera* is a small town fourteen miles south-east of Badajoz. In the battle of Albuera, fought May 16th, 1811, the allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese troops, were commanded by Marshal Beresford, and the French by Marshal Soult. (Map No. XIII.)

3. *Salamanca* is a city of Leon in Spain, one hundred and nineteen miles north-west from Madrid. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Salamantica*. During a long period it was celebrated as being the seat of a University, which, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was attended by from ten thousand to fifteen thousand students. (Map No. XIII.)

a. Jan. 12th.

b. April 6th.

c. July 22d.

d. Aug. 11th.

the decisive battle^a of Vittoria,¹ and before the close of the campaign drove the French across the Pyrenees into their own territories.

38. During these reverses to the French arms, events of greater magnitude than those of the peninsular war were occupying the personal attention of Napoleon. The jealousy of Russia at his repeated encroachments in Central and Northern Europe has already been mentioned: moreover, the commercial interests of Russia, in common with those of the other Northern powers, had been greatly injured by the measures of Napoleon for destroying the trade of England; but the French emperor refused to abandon his favorite policy, and the angry discussions between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Versailles led to the assembling of vast armies on both sides, and the commencement of hostilities in the early part of the summer of 1812. Napoleon had driven Sweden to enter into an alliance with Russia and England; but he arrayed around his standard the immense forces of France, Italy, Germany, the Confederation of the Rhine, Poland, and the two monarchies Prussia and Austria.

39. The "Grand Army" assembled in Poland for the Russian war amounted to the immense aggregate of more than five hundred thousand men, of whom eighty thousand were cavalry—the whole supported by thirteen hundred pieces of cannon. Nearly twenty thousand chariots or carts, of all descriptions, followed the army, while the whole number of horses amounted to one hundred and eighty-seven thousand. To oppose this vast army the Russians had collected, at the beginning of the contest, nearly three hundred thousand men; but as the war was carried into the interior their forces increased in numbers until the armies on both sides were nearly equal.

40. On the 24th of June, 1812, Napoleon crossed the Niemen at the head of the "Grand Army," and entered upon his ever memorable Russian campaign. As the enormous superiority of his forces rendered it hopeless for the Russians to attempt any immediate resistance, they gradually fell back before the invaders, wasting the country as they retreated. The wisdom of this course soon became apparent. A terrible tempest soon set in, and the horses in the French army perished by thousands from the combined effects of in-

¹ *Vittoria* is a town in the Spanish province of Alava, on the road between Burgos and Bayonne, sixty miles north-east from the former. The battle of Vittoria almost annihilated the French power in Spain. (Map No. XIII.)

^a June 21st, 1813.

cessant rain and scanty forage: the soldiers sickened in great numbers; and before a single shot had been fired twenty-five thousand sick and dying men filled the hospitals; ten thousand dead horses strewed the road to Wilna,¹ and one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon were abandoned for want of the means of transport.

41. Still Napoleon pressed onward in several divisions, frequently skirmishing with the enemy, and driving them before him, until he arrived under the fortified walls of Smolensko, where thirty thousand Russians made a stand to oppose him. A hundred and fifty cannon were brought up to batter the walls, but without effect, for the thickness of the ramparts defied the efforts of the artillery.^a But the French howitzers set fire to some houses near the ramparts; the flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and during the night which followed the battle a lurid light from the burning city was cast over the French bivouacs, grouped in dense masses for several miles in circumference. At three in the morning a solitary French soldier scaled the walls, and penetrated into the interior; but he found neither inhabitants nor opponents. The work of destruction had been completed by the voluntary sacrifice of the inhabitants, who had withdrawn with the army, leaving a ruined city, naked walls, and the cannon which mounted them, as the only trophy to the conqueror.

42. The division of the army led by Napoleon followed the Russians on the road to Moscow, engaging in frequent but indecisive encounters with the rear guard. When the retreating forces had reached the small village of Borodino,² their commander, General Kutusoff, resolved to risk a battle, in the hope of saving Moscow. On the evening of the 6th of September the two vast armies took their positions facing each other,—each numbering more than a hundred and thirty thousand men—the Russians having six hundred and forty pieces of cannon, and the French five hundred and ninety. Napoleon sought to stimulate the enthusiasm of his soldiers by recounting to them the glories of Marengo, of Jena, and of Austerlitz; while a procession of dignified clergy passed through the Russian ranks, bestowing their blessings upon the kneeling soldiers, and invoking the aid of the God of battles to drive the invader from the land.

¹ *Wilna*, the former capital of Lithuania, is at the confluence of the rivers Wilanka and Wilna, eastern tributaries of the Niemen, about two hundred and fifty miles north-east from Warsaw. Population nearly forty thousand, of whom more than twenty thousand are Jews. Map No. XVII.)

² *Borodino* (bor-o-dee'-no) is a small village about seventy miles south-west from Moscow on the small stream of the Kolotza, a tributary of the Moskwa.

^a Aug. 11th.

43. At six o'clock on the morning of the 7th a gun fired from the French lines announced the commencement of the battle: the roar of more than a thousand cannon shook the earth: vast clouds of smoke, shutting out the light of the sun, arose in awful sublimity over the scene; and two hundred and sixty thousand combatants, led on in the gathering gloom by the light of the cannon and musketry engaged in the work of death. The battle raged with desolating fury until night put an end to its horrors. The slaughter was immense. The loss on both sides was nearly equal, amounting, in the aggregate, to ninety thousand in killed and wounded. The Russian position was eventually carried, but neither side gained a decisive victory.

44. On the day after the battle the Russians retired, in perfect order, on the great road to Moscow. Preparations were immediately made by the inhabitants for abandoning that city, long revered as the cradle of the empire; and when, on the 14th, Napoleon entered it, no deputation of citizens awaited him to deprecate his hostility, but the dwellings of three hundred thousand persons were as silent as the wilderness. It seemed like a city of the dead. Napoleon took up his residence in the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the czars; but the Russian authorities had determined that their beloved city should not afford a shelter to the invaders. At midnight on the night of the 15th a vast light was seen to illuminate the most distant part of the city; fires broke out in all directions; and Moscow soon exhibited a vast ocean of flame agitated by the wind. Nine-tenths of the city were consumed, and Napoleon was driven to seek a temporary refuge for his army in the country; but afterwards returning to the Kremlin, which had escaped the ravages of the fire, he remained there until the 19th of October, when, all his proposals of peace being rejected, he was compelled to order a retreat.

45. The horrors of that retreat, which, during fifty-five days that intervened until the recrossing of the Niemen, was almost one continued battle, exceeded anything before known in the annals of war. The exasperated Russians intercepted the retreating army wherever an opportunity offered; and a cloud of Cossacks, hovering incessantly around the wearied columns, gradually wore away their numbers. But the severities of the Russian winter, which set in on the 6th of November, were far more destructive of life than the sword of the enemy. The weather, before mild, suddenly changed to intense cold: the wind howled frightfully through the forests, or swept over the

plains with resistless fury; and the snow fell in thick and continued showers, soon confounding all objects, and leaving the army to wander without landmarks through an icy desert. Thousands of the soldiers, falling benumbed with cold, and exhausted, perished miserably in sight of their companions; and the route of the rear guard of the army was literally choked up by the icy mounds of the dead. In their nightly bivouacs crowds of starving men prepared, around their scanty fires a miserable meal of rye mixed with snow water and horse flesh; but numbers never awoke from the slumbers that followed; and the sites of the night fires were marked by circles of dead bodies, with their feet still resting on the extinguished piles. Clouds of ravens, issuing from the forests, hovered over the dying remains of the soldiers; while troops of famished dogs, which had followed the army from Moscow, howled in the rear, and often fell upon their victims before life was extinct. The ambition of Napoleon had led the pride and the chivalry of Europe to perish amid the snows of a Russian winter; and he bitterly felt the taunt of the enemy, "Could the French find no graves in their own land?"

46. Napoleon had first thought of remaining in winter quarters at Smolensko; but the exhausted state of his magazines, and the concentrating around him of vast forces of the enemy, which threatened soon to overwhelm him, convinced him that a protracted stay was impossible, and on the 14th of November the retreat was renewed—Napoleon, in the midst of his still faithful guards, leading the advance, and the heroic Ney bringing up the rear. But the enemy harassed them at every step. During the 16th, 17th, and 18th, in the battles of Krasnoi,¹ Napoleon lost ten thousand killed, twenty thousand taken prisoners, and more than a hundred pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy. The terrible passage of the Beresina,² which was purchased by the loss of sixteen thousand prisoners, and twenty-four thousand killed or drowned in the stream, completed the ruin of the Grand Army. All subordination now ceased, and it was with difficulty that Marshal Ney could collect three thousand men on foot to form the rear guard, and protect the helpless multitude from the indefatigable Cossacks; and when at length the few remaining fugitives reached the passage of the Niemen, the rear guard was reduced to thirty men. The veteran marshal, bearing a musket, and still facing the enemy, was the last of the Grand Army

¹ *Krasnoi* is a small town about thirty miles south-west from Smolensko. (Map No. XVII.)
² The *Beresina* is a western tributary of the Dnieper. See Map No. XVII.

who left the Russian territory. Napoleon had already abandoned the remnant of his forces, and, setting out in a sledge for Paris, he arrived there at midnight on the 18th of December, even before the news of his terrible reverses had reached the capital. It has been estimated that, in this famous Russian campaign, one hundred and twenty-five thousand men of the army of Napoleon perished in battle; that one hundred and thirty-two thousand died of fatigue, hunger, and cold; and that nearly two hundred thousand were taken prisoners.

47. While these great events were transpiring on the continent of Europe, difficulties arose between the United States of America and Great Britain, which led to the opening of war between those two powers in the summer of 1812. Mexico was at this time passing through the struggles of her first Revolution; and a feeble war was still maintained between the French and British possessions in the Indian seas; but these events were of little interest in comparison with that mighty drama which was enacting around the centre of Napoleon's power, and which was converting nearly all Europe into a field of blood.

48. Notwithstanding his terrible reverses in the Russian campaign, Napoleon found that he still possessed the confidence of the French nation: he at once obtained from the senate a new levy of three hundred and fifty thousand men—took the most vigorous measures to repair his losses, and, having arranged his difficulties with the pope, on the 15th of April he left Paris for the theatre of war. In the meantime Prussia and Sweden had joined the alliance against him; a general insurrection spread over the German States; Austria wavered; and already the confederates had advanced as far as the Elbe. On the 2d of May Napoleon gained the battle of Lutzen, and a fortnight later that of Bautzen;¹ but as these were not decisive, on the 4th of July an armistice was agreed to, and a congress met at Prague to consider terms of peace.

49. As Napoleon would listen to nothing calculated to limit his power, on the expiration of the armistice, on the 10th of August, war was renewed, when the Austrian emperor, abandoning the cause of his son-in-law, joined the allies. Napoleon at once commenced a series of vigorous operations against his several foes, and with vari-

1. *Bautzen* (bawt-sen) is a town of Saxony on the eastern bank of the river Spree, thirty-two miles north-west from Dresden. (Map No. XVII.)

ous success fought the battles of Culm,¹ Gross-Beren,² the Katsbach,³ and Dennewitz,⁴ in which the allies, although not decidedly victorious, were constantly gaining strength. In the first battle of Leipsic, fought on the 16th of October, the result was indecisive, but in the battle of the 18th the French were signally defeated, and on the following morning began a retrograde movement towards the Rhine. Pressed on all sides by the allies, great numbers were made prisoners during the retreat; about eighty thousand, left to garrison the Prussian fortresses, surrendered; the Saxons, Hanoverians, and Hollanders, threw off the French yoke; and it was at this time that Wellington was completing the expulsion of the French from Spain.

50. The year 1814 opened with the invasion of France, on the eastern frontiers, by the Prussian, Russian, and Austrian xv 1814. armies; while Wellington, having crossed the Pyrenees, laid siege to Bayonne: Bernadotte, the old comrade of Napoleon, but now king of Sweden, was marching against France at the head of a hundred thousand men; and Murat, king of Naples, brother-in-law of the French emperor, eager to secure his crown, entered into a secret treaty with Austria for the expulsion of the French from Italy. Never did the military talents of Napoleon shine with greater lustre than at this crisis. During two months, with a greatly inferior force, he repelled the attacks of his enemies, gained many brilliant victories, and electrified all Europe by the rapidity and skill of his movements. But the odds were too great against him; the enemy had crossed the Rhine, and while, by a bold movement, Napoleon threw himself into the rear of the allies, hoping to intimidate them into a retreat, they marched upon Paris, which was compelled to capitulate before he could come to its relief. Two days later the emperor was formally deposed by the senate, and, on the 6th of April, with a trembling hand, he signed an unconditional abdication of the thrones of France and Italy. By a treaty concluded between him and the allies on the 11th, Napoleon was promised the sovereignty of the

1. *Culm* is a small town in the north of Bohemia, at the foot of the Erze-Gebirg mountains, about fifty miles north-west from Prague. On the 30th of August, 1813, the French under Vandamme were utterly overwhelmed by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, commanded by Barclay de Tolly. (Map No. XVII.)

2. *Gross-Beren* (groce-bären) is a small village a short distance south of Berlin, and east of Potsdam. (Map No. XVII.)

3. The *Katsbach* (kats-back) is a western tributary of the Oder, in Silicia. The battle, or several battles of that name, were fought near the eastern bank of that stream, west of Liegnitz, and fifty-five miles north-west from Breslau. (Map No. XVII.)

4. *Dennewitz* is a small village of Prussian Saxony, seven miles north-east from Wittemberg. (Map No. XVII.)

island of Elba,¹ and a pension of one hundred thousand pounds per annum. On the 3d of May, Louis XVIII., returning from his long exile, reëntered Paris: to conciliate the French people he gave them a constitutional charter, and soon after concluded a formal treaty with the allies, by which the continental dominions of France were restricted to what they had been in 1792.

51. The final settlement of European affairs had been left to a general congress of the ministers of the allied powers, which assembled at Vienna on the 25th of September; but while the conferences were still pending, the congress was thrown into consternation by the announcement that Napoleon had left Elba. An extensive conspira-

cy had been formed throughout France for restoring the fallen emperor, and on the 1st of March, 1815, he landed at Frejus, accompanied by only eleven hundred men:—everywhere the soldiery received him with enthusiasm: Ney, who had sworn fidelity to the new government, went over to him at the head of a force sent to arrest his progress; and on the evening of the 20th of March he reëntered the French capital, which Louis XVIII. had left early in the morning. With the exception of Angereau, Marmont, Macdonald, and a few others, all the officers, civil and military, embraced his cause;—at the end of a month his authority was reëstablished throughout all France; and he again found himself at the summit of power, by one of the most remarkable transitions recorded in history.

52. In vain Napoleon now attempted to open negotiations with the allied powers, and professed an ardent desire for peace; the allies denounced him as the common enemy of Europe, and refused to recognize his authority as emperor of the French people. All Europe was now in arms against the usurper, and it was estimated that, by the middle of summer, six hundred thousand effective men could be assembled against him on the French frontiers. But nothing which genius and activity could accomplish was wanting on the part of Napoleon to meet the coming storm;—and in a country that seemed drained of men and money, he was able, by the 1st of June, to put

1. *Elba*, (the *Cetholia* of the Greeks, and the *Ilea* or *Iva* of the Romans,) is a mountainous island of the Mediterranean, between the Italian coast and Corsica, six or seven miles from the nearest point of the former, and having an area of about one hundred and fifty square miles. It derives its chief historical interest from its having been the residence and empire of Napoleon from the 3d of May 1814, to the 26th of February 1815. During this short period a road was opened between the two principal towns, trade revived, and a new era seemed to have dawned upon the island. (Map No. VIII.)

on foot an army of two hundred and twenty thousand veterans, who had served in his former wars.

53. His policy was to attack the allies in detail, before their forces could be concentrated, and with this view he hastened across the Belgian frontier on the 15th of June, with a force numbering, at that point, one hundred and twenty thousand men. On the 16th he defeated the Prussians, under Blucher, at Ligny,¹ but at the same time Ney was defeated by Wellington at Quatre Bras.² The defeat of the Prussians induced Wellington to fall back upon Waterloo,³ where, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 18th, he was attacked by Napoleon in person, while, at the same time, large bodies of French and Prussians were engaged at Wavre.⁴ On the field of Waterloo the combat raged during the day with terrific fury—Napoleon in vain hurling column after column upon the British lines, which withstood his assaults like a wall of adamant; and when, at length, at seven in the evening, he brought up the Imperial Guard for a final effort, it was driven back in disorder. At the same time Blucher, coming up with the Prussians, completed the rout of the French army. The broken host fled in all directions, and Napoleon himself, hastening to Paris, was the herald of his own defeat. Once more the capital capitulated, and was occupied by foreign troops: Napoleon a second time abdicated the throne, and, after vainly attempting to escape to America, surrendered himself to a British man-of-war. He was banished by the allies to the island of St. Helena,⁵ where he died on the 5th of May,

1. *Ligny* is a small village on the small stream of the same name, two or three miles north-east of Fleurus, and about eighteen miles east of south from Waterloo. (Maps Nos. XII. and XV.)

2. *Quatre Bras* (kah-tr-brah "four arms,") is at the meeting of four roads about seventeen miles south from Brussels, and nearly ten miles south from Waterloo. (Maps Nos. XII. and XV.)

3. *Waterloo* is a small village or hamlet of Belgium, nine miles south of Brussels, and on the south-western border of the forest of Soignies. The great road from Brussels leading south to Charleroi passes through Waterloo, about three-quarters of a mile south of which was the centre of the position of the allies, who occupied the crest of a range of gentle eminences, extending about two miles in length, and crossing the high road at right angles. The French army occupied a corresponding line of ridges nearly parallel, on the opposite side of the valley and about three-quarters of a mile distant. In the valley between these ridges the "Battle of Waterloo" was fought. (Maps Nos. XII. and XV.)

4. *Wavre* is a small village on the western bank of a small stream called the Dyle, nine miles a little south of east from Waterloo, and fifteen miles south-east from Brussels. The river Dyle is not deep, but at the period of the battle it was swollen by the recent heavy rain, and the roads were in a miry state. (Maps Nos. XII. and XV.)

5. *St. Helena* is an island of the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, in fifteen deg. fifteen min. south lat., and twelve hundred miles west from the coast of Benguela in South Africa. Length ten and a-half miles, breadth six and a-half miles. It is a rocky island, the interior of which is a plateau about fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The highest

1821, during one of the most violent tempests that had ever raged on the island—fitting time for the soul of Napoleon to take its departure. In his last moments his thoughts wandered to the scenes of his military glory, and his last words were those of command, as he fancied himself at the head of his armies.

54. After the capitulation of Paris, the tranquilization of France, and the future peace and safety of Europe, received the first attention of the allies. Louis XVIII. following in the rear of their armies, entered the capital on the 8th of July; but the French people felt too deeply the humiliation of defeat to express any joy at his restoration. The mournful tragedy which followed, in the execution of Marshal Ney and Labedoyère for high treason in favoring Napoleon's return from Elba, after the undoubted protection which had been guaranteed them by the capitulation of Paris, was a stain upon the character of the allies; and although Ney's treason was beyond that of any other man, to the end of the world his guilt will be forgotten in the broken faith of his enemies, and the tragic interest and noble heroism of his death. The fate of Murat, king of Naples, was equally mournful, but less unjust. On Napoleon's landing at Frejus he had made a diversion in his favor by breaking his alliance with Austria, and commencing the war; but the cowardly Neapolitans were easily overthrown, and Murat was obliged to seek refuge in France. At the head of a few followers he afterwards made a descent upon the coast of Naples, in the hope of regaining his power; but being seized, he was tried by a military commission, condemned, and executed.

55. On the 20th of November, 1815, the second treaty of Paris was concluded between France and the allied powers, by which the French frontier was narrowed to nearly the state in which it stood in 1790: twenty-eight million pounds sterling were to be paid by France for the expenses of the war, and a larger sum still for the

capitain summit is two thousand seven hundred and three feet in height. Jamestown, the port, and residence of the authorities, is the only town. Longwood, the residence of Napoleon, stands on the plateau, in the middle of an extensive park. After Napoleon's death the house was for some time uninhabited, but was finally converted into a kind of farming establishment; and recently, the room in which the conqueror of Austerlitz breathed his last was occupied as a cart-house and stable!

Napoleon arrived at St. Helena on the 13th of October, 1815, and there he expired on the 5th of May, 1821. His remains, after having been deposited for nineteen years in a humble grave near the house, were, in 1840, conveyed with great pomp and ceremony to France, where, agreeably to the wish expressed in his last will, they now repose, in the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris.

spoliations which she had inflicted on other powers during her Revolution, and for five years her frontier fortresses were to be placed in the hands of her recent enemies; while the vast treasures of art which adorned the museums of the Louvre—the trophies of a hundred victories—were to be restored to the States from which they had been pillaged by the orders of Napoleon. Mournfully the Parisians parted with these memorials of the glories of the consulate and the empire. The tide of conquest had now set against France herself—her pride was broken—her humiliation complete—and the iron entered into the soul of the nation.

SECTION II.

FROM THE FALL OF NAPOLEON TO THE PRESENT TIME

I. THE PERIOD OF PEACE: 1815—1820.

ANALYSIS. [TREATIES OF 1815.] 1. Treaty between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England. The "Holy Alliance." General accession to it.—2. Its authorship, objects, and effects.—3. Condition of Europe. Continued popular excitement, but change in its objects.

4. The social contest in ENGLAND. Prosperity of England during the war.—5. Disappointed expectations. Causes of a general revulsion. Scarcity, in 1816.—6. Other contributing causes—diminished supply of the precious metals, &c. Demands of the Radicals.—7. Policy of the English government. Reforms granted. Reported conspiracy.—8. Stringent measures of government. The meeting at Manchester. [Manchester.] Continued complaints. Government carries all its important measures.—9. The piratical States of Northern Africa. [Barbary.] The United States of America and Algiers.—10. Chastisement of Algiers by an English squadron, in 1816.—11. Importance of these events. Decline of the Ottoman empire.

12. Situation of FRANCE at the time of the second restoration. Change in public feeling against the Bonapartists and Republicans. Punishment of the Revolutionists demanded.—13. Religious and political feuds. Atrocities.—14. Demands, and acts, of the Chamber of Deputies of 1815. Singular position of parties.—15. Policy of the king and ministry, and *coup d'etat* (*Koo-dá-tah*) of Sept. 1816.—16. Effects of the new measures.

II. REVOLUTIONS IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, NAPLES, PIEDMONT, GREECE, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND POLAND: 1820—1831.

I. SPAIN. 1. Spain from 1815 to 1820. Grant of a constitution in 1820. The party opposed to it. Action taken by the European powers.—2. Interference of the French in 1823. Remainder of the reign of Ferdinand. The course of England and the United States of America.

II. PORTUGAL. 1. Situation of Portugal. Revolution of 1820. Opposition to, and suppression of, the new constitution. Anarchy.—2. Don Pedro. Don Miguel's usurpation. Civil war. Foreign interference, and restoration of tranquillity.

III. NAPLES. 1. History of the kingdom of Naples previous to 1815.—2. The subsequent rule of Ferdinand. Popular insurrection in July, 1820. Grant of a constitution. Revolution of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to put down the constitution. [Troppau].—3. Conduct of Ferdinand. [Laybach.] An Austrian army suppresses the Revolution.

IV. PIEDMONT. 1. Account of the Sardinian monarchy. [Sardinia. Tessino] Feelings and