

they took a terrible revenge upon their enemies; and in Tripolitza alone eight thousand Turks were put to death.

5. On the 5th and 6th of September the Greek general Ulysses defeated, near the pass of Thermopylæ, a large Turkish army which had advanced from Macedonia; but on the other hand the peninsula of Cassandra<sup>1</sup> was taken by the Turks, when three thousand Greeks were put to the sword; women and children were carried into slavery, and the flourishing peninsula converted into a desert waste. The Athenian Acropolis was garrisoned by the Turks, and the inhabitants of Athens fled to Salamis for safety; but in general, throughout all southern Greece, the Turks were driven from the country districts, and compelled to shut themselves up in the cities.

6. The year 1822 opened with the assembling of the first Greek congress at Epidaurus,<sup>2</sup> the proclaiming of a provisional constitution on the 13th of January, and the issuing, on the 27th, of a manifesto which announced the union of the Greeks under an independent federative government, under the presidency of Alexander Mavrocordato. But the Greeks, long kept in bondage, and unaccustomed to exercise the rights of freemen, were unable at once to establish a wise and firm government: they often quarreled among themselves; and their captain, or captains, who had exercised an independent authority under the government of the Turks, could seldom be brought to submit to the control of the central government. The few men of intelligence and liberal views among them, and the few foreign officers who entered their service, had a difficult task to perform; and all that enabled them to continue the struggle was the wretchedly undisciplined state of the Turkish armies.

7. The principal military events of 1822 were the destruction of Scio<sup>3</sup> by the Turks, the defeat of the Turks in the Morea, the successes of the Greek fire-ships, and the surrender of Napoli di Romania<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cities*," is supposed to be derived from the circumstance of its having been constructed of the ruins of the three cities Tegæa, Mantinea, and Pallantium. (Map No. 1.)

1. The peninsula of *Cassandra* is the same as the ancient *Pellene*, at the eastern entrance of the Thermaic Gulf, now Gulf of Salonica. (Maps Nos. 1. and X.)

2. *Epidaurus*. See Monembasia.

3. *Scio* (anciently *Chios*) is a celebrated and beautiful island, about thirty-two miles in length, near the Lydian coast of Asia Minor. In antiquity, and in modern times down to the dreadful catastrophe of 1822, the island, although for the most part mountainous and rugged, was cultivated with the greatest care and assiduity. It was called the "paradise of modern Greece." Scio aspired to the honor of being the native country of the first and greatest of poets,—

"The blind old man of Chio's rocky isle."

4. *Napoli di Romania* (the ancient *Nauplia*, the port of Argos) is situated on a point of land at the head of the Argolic Gulf, or Gulf of Nauplia. (Map No. 1.)

to the Greeks. The Greek population of the flourishing and defenceless island of Scio had declined every invitation to engage in the Revolution, until a Greek fleet appeared on the coast in March 1822, when the peasants arose in arms against their Turkish masters, attacked the citadel, and put the Turkish garrison to the sword. To punish the Scioots, on the 11th of April five thousand of the most barbarous of the Turkish Asiatic troops were landed on the island, which was given up to indiscriminate pillage and massacre; and in a few days the paradise of Scio was changed into a scene of desolation. According to the Turkish accounts, twenty thousand individuals were put to the sword, and a still greater number, mostly women and children, sold into slavery. Soon after, one hundred and fifty villages in southern Macedonia experienced the fate of Scio; and the pacha of Salonica<sup>1</sup> boasted that he had destroyed, in one day, fifteen hundred women and children.

8. In the meantime the Turks had made extensive preparations to conquer western Greece—the ancient Epirus, Acarnania, and Ætolia, and relieve the Turkish garrisons in the Morea; but after some successes they experienced a series of defeats so disastrous, that, during the month of August alone, more than twenty thousand Turks perished by the sword. In June, soon after the destruction of Scio, forty-seven Greeks rowed a number of fire-ships into the midst of the fleet of the enemy, and blew up the vessel of the Turkish admiral, with more than two thousand men on board. The admiral himself, mortally wounded, was carried on shore, where he died. On the 10th of November, seventeen daring sailors conducted two fire-ships into the midst of the Turkish fleet off the island of Tenedos,<sup>2</sup> and fastened one of them to the admiral's ship, and the other to that of the second in command. The former narrowly escaped; the latter blew up with eighteen hundred men on board. Several of the Turkish vessels were wrecked on the Asiatic coast; others were captured; and out of a fleet of thirty-five vessels that had sailed for the relief of the

1. *Salonica*, (anciently *Thessalonica*, at the head of the Thermaic Gulf in Macedonia,) is now celebrated city and seaport of European Turkey, at the north-eastern extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. The town was known to Herodotus, Thucydides, and Æschines, by the name of *Therma*, but Cassandra changed its name to that of his wife *Thessalonica*, the daughter of Philip, and sister of Alexander the Great. In *Thessalonica* the Apostle Paul made many converts, to whom he addressed the Epistle to the *Thessalonians*. (Maps Nos. 1. and X.)

2. *Tenedos* is a small but celebrated island of Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, (Archipelago,) fifteen miles south-west from the mouth of the Dardanelles, and about five miles west from the Asiatic coast. According to Virgil, (*Æneid* ii.) it was the place to which the Grecian fleet made the feigned retreat before the sack of Troy. (Map No. III.)

Morea, only eighteen returned, much injured, to the Dardanelles. Finally, to crown the successes of the year, on the 12th of December the strong Turkish fortress of Napoli di Romania was carried by assault.

9. During the year 1823 the war was carried on with results generally favorable to the Greeks. In Thessaly and Epirus  
 III. 1823. there was a suspension of arms: on the 22d of March the Greek fleet gained a victory over an Egyptian flotilla: daring expeditions were made to the coast of Asia Minor: a Turkish army of twenty-five thousand men, that attempted to invade the Morea by way of the Corinthian Isthmus, was repulsed by the brave Suliot leader Marco Botzaris, who fell in the moment of victory: and the Turks failed in repeated attacks on Missolonghi.<sup>1</sup> In the summer of this year the illustrious poet, Lord Byron, arrived in Greece, and took an active part in aid of Greek independence; but he died at Missolonghi on the 19th of April following.

10. The Turks commenced the campaign of 1824, while dissensions  
 IV. 1824. prevailed among the Greek captains, by seizing Negropont, subduing Candia, and reducing the small but strongly-fortified rocky island of Ipsara, in which latter place the heroic Greeks blew up their last fort, after two thousand of the enemy had entered it, and thus perished with their conquerors. The Turkish fleet next made an attempt on Samos, but was driven away in terror by the skill and boldness of the Greek fire-ships. A large Egyptian fleet, sent to attack the Morea, was frustrated in all its designs, and the campaign terminated gloriously to the Greeks.

11. The campaign of 1825 was opened by the landing, in the Morea,  
 V. 1825. of an Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pacha, son of the viceroy of Egypt, whom the sultan had induced to engage in the war. Navarino soon fell into his power; nor was his course arrested till he had carried desolation as far as Argos. In the meantime Missolonghi was closely besieged by a combined land and naval Turkish force, which, on the 2d of August, after a contest of several days, suffered a disastrous defeat, with the loss of nine thousand men. But Missolonghi was again besieged, for the fourth time, the siege being conducted by Ibrahim Pacha alone, who had an army of twenty-five thousand men, trained mostly by French officers. After repelling numerous assaults, and enduring the extremities of

1. *Missolonghi* is on the coast of Ætolia, about ten miles west of the ancient Chalcia (Map No. 1.)

famine, Missolonghi at length fell, on the 22d of April, 1826, when eighteen hundred of the garrison cut their way through  
 VI. 1826. the enemy, and reached Salona<sup>1</sup> and Athens in safety.

Many of the inhabitants escaped to the mountains; large numbers were captured in their flight; and those who remained in the city, about one thousand in number, mostly old men, women and children, blew themselves up in the mines that had been prepared for the purpose. Five thousand women and children were made slaves, and more than three thousand ears were sent as a precious trophy to Constantinople.

12. Ibrahim Pacha was now in possession of a large part of southern Greece, and most of the islands of the Archipelago or Ægean Sea; and the foundation of an Egyptian military and slave-holding State seemed to be laid in Europe. This danger, connected with the noble defence and sufferings of Missolonghi, roused the attention of the European governments and people: numerous philanthropic societies were formed to aid the suffering Greeks; and,  
 VII. 1827. finally, on the 6th of July, 1827, a treaty was concluded at London between England, Russia, and France, for the pacification of Greece—stipulating that the Greeks should govern themselves, but that they should pay tribute to the Porte.

13. To enforce this treaty, in the summer of 1827 a combined English, French, and Russian squadron, sailed to the Grecian Archipelago; but the Turkish sultan haughtily rejected the intervention of the three powers, and the troops of Ibrahim Pacha continued their devastations in the Morea. On the 20th of October the allied squadron entered the harbor of Navarino, where the Turkish-Egyptian fleet lay at anchor; and a sanguinary battle followed, in which the allies nearly destroyed the fleet of the enemy. The Porte, enraged by the result, detained the French ships at Constantinople, stopped all communication with the allied powers, and prepared for war.

14. In the following year the French cabinet, in connection with England, sent an army to the Morea: Russia declared war for violations of treaties, and depredations upon her commerce; and on the 7th of May a Russian army of one hundred  
 VIII. 1828. and fifteen thousand men, under command of Count Wittgenstein, crossed the Pruth,<sup>2</sup> and by the second of July had taken seven for

1. *Salona* is the same as the ancient Amphissa, in Locris. See *Amphissa*, p. 96. (Map No. 1.)

2. The river *Pruth*, forming the boundary between the Russian province of Bessarabia and the Turkish province of Moldavia, enters the Danube about sixty miles from its mouth. (Maps Nos. X. and XVII.)

tresses from the Turks. In August a convention was concluded with Ibrahim Pacha, who agreed to evacuate the Morea with his troops, and set his Greek prisoners at liberty. In the meantime the Greeks continued the war, drove the Turks from the country north of the Corinthian Gulf, and, towards the close of the year, fitted out a great number of privateers to prey upon the commerce of the Turks in the Mediterranean. In consequence of these measures the sultan banished from Constantinople all the Greeks and Armenians not born in the city, amounting to more than twenty-five thousand persons.

15. In the month of January, 1829, the sultan received a protocol from the three allied powers, declaring that they took the Morea and the Cyc'lades<sup>1</sup> under their protection, and that the entry of any military force into Greece would be regarded as an attack upon themselves. The danger of open war with France and England, together with the successes and alarming advance of the Russians, now commanded by Marshal Diebitsch, who, by the close of July, had crossed the Balkan<sup>2</sup> mountains and reached the Black Sea, and on the 20th of August, took Adrianople, within one hundred and thirty miles of the Turkish capital, induced the sultan to listen to overtures of peace. On the 14th of September the peace of Adrianople was signed by Turkey and Russia, by which the sultan recognized the independence of Greece, granted to Russia considerable commercial advantages, and guaranteed to pay the expenses of the Russian war.

16. The provisional government of Greece, which had been organized during the Revolution, was agitated by discontents and jealousies; for some time the country remained in an unsettled condition, and the president, Count Capo d'Istria, was assassinated in October 1831. The allied powers, having previously determined to erect Greece into a monarchy, first offered the crown to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, (since king of Belgium,) who declined it on account of the unwillingness of the Greeks to receive him, and their dissatisfaction with the boundaries prescribed by the allied powers. Finally,

1. The *Cyc'lades* is a name given by the ancient Greeks to that large cluster of islands in the Aegean Sea lying east of southern Greece. (Map No. III.)

2. The *Balkan* mountains are the same as the ancient *Hæmus*, which formed the northern boundary of Thrace, separating it from Mæsia. (See Map No. IX.) The Balkan range extends from the Black Sea westward a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, dividing the Turkish provinces of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and the waters that flow into the Danube on the north from those that flow into the *Ma itza* on the south. (Map No. X.)

the crown was conferred on Otho, a Bavarian prince, who arrived at Nauplia in 1833.

VI. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830. 1. On the death of Louis XVIII., in 1824, the crown of France fell to his brother Charles X., who commenced his reign by a declaration of his intentions of confirming the constitutional charter that had been granted the French people at the time of the first restoration. But the new king, bitterly opposed to the principles of the Revolution, and governed by the counsels of bigoted priests, labored to build up an absolute monarchy, with a privileged nobility and clergy for its support; while, on the other hand, the people, persuaded that a plot was formed to deprive them of their constitutional privileges, talked of open resistance to the arbitrary demands of the court. A ministry, which the popular party had forced upon the king, was suddenly dismissed, and in August, 1829, an ultra-royalist ministry was appointed, at the head of which was Prince Polignac, one of the old royalists, and an early adherent of the Bourbons.

2. At the opening of the Chambers in March 1830, the speech from the throne plainly announced the determination of the king to overcome, by force, any obstacles that might be interposed in the way of his government, concluding with a threat of resuming the concessions made by the charter. As soon as this speech was made public the funds fell; the ministers had a decided majority opposed to them in the Chamber of Deputies, and a spirited reply was returned, declaring that "a concurrence did not exist between the views of the government and the wishes of the people; that the administration was actuated by a distrust of the nation; and that the nation, on the other hand, was agitated with apprehensions which threatened its prosperity and repose." The king then prorogued the chambers, and on the 17th of May a royal ordinance declared them dissolved, and ordered new elections,—measures that produced the greatest excitement throughout France.

3. In the meantime the king and his ministers, hoping to facilitate their projects, and overcome their unpopularity by gratifying the taste of the French people for military glory, declared war against Algiers, the Dey having refused to pay long-standing claims of French citizens, and having insulted the honor of France by striking the French consul when the latter was paying him a visit of ceremony. A fleet of ninety-seven vessels, carrying more than forty thousand soldiers, embarked at Toulon on the 10th of May,—on the 14th of

June effected a landing on the African coast,—and on the 5th of July compelled Algiers to capitulate, after a feeble resistance. The Dey was allowed to retire unmolested to Italy; and his vast treasures fell into the hands of the conquerors.

4. The success of the French arms in Africa occasioned great exultation in France, but did nothing towards allaying the excited state of public feeling against a detested ministry. The elections, ordered to be held in June and the early part of July, resulted in a large increase of opposition members; and the ministerial party was left in a miserable minority. The infatuated ministry, however, instead of withdrawing, madly resolved to set the voice of the nation at defiance, and even to subvert the constitutional privileges granted by the charter. They therefore induced the king to publish, on the morning of the 26th of July, three royal ordinances,—the first dissolving the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies—the second changing the law of elections, sweeping off three-fourths of the former constituency, and nearly extinguishing the representative system—and the third, suspending the liberty of the press. In the ministerial report, published at the same time with these ordinances, the ministers argue, in favor of the latter measure, that “At all epochs, the periodical press has only been, and from its nature must ever be, an instrument of disorder and sedition”!

5. In defiance of these ordinances the conductors of the liberal journals determined to publish their papers; and on the evening of the same day, the 26th, they published an address to their countrymen, declaring that “the government had stripped itself of the character of law, and was no longer entitled to their obedience,”—language that would probably have exposed them to the penalties of treason if the contest had terminated differently. It was late in the day before intelligence of the arbitrary measures of government was generally circulated through Paris: then crowds began to assemble in the streets: cries of “down with the ministry,” and “the charter forever,” were heard: the fearless harangued the people; and during the night the lamps in several of the streets were demolished, and the windows of the hotel of Polignac broken. So little had the king anticipated any popular outbreak, that he passed the day of the 26th in the amusements of the chase; and it appears that the infatuated ministry had not even dreamed of a Revolution as the consequence of their obnoxious measures.

6. On the morning of the 27th several of the journalists printed

and distributed their papers; but their doors were soon closed, and their presses broken by the police. This morning the king appointed Marsha. Marmont commander-in-chief of the forces in Paris; but it was not till four in the afternoon that orders were given to put the troops under arms, when they were marched to different stations, to aid the police, and overawe the people. The latter then began to arm: some skirmishing occurred with the troops: during the night the lamps throughout the city were demolished; and, under the cover of darkness, many of the streets were barricaded with paving-stones torn up for the purpose. At the close of the day Marmont had informed the king that tranquillity was restored; and therefore no additional troops were sent for; nor were the great depots of arms and ammunition guarded.

7. At an early hour on the morning of the 28th, armed multitudes appeared in the streets; and numbers of the National Guard, which the king had previously disbanded, appeared in their uniform among the throng, and with them the famous tri-colored flag, so dear to the hearts of all Frenchmen. To the surprise of Marmont, the king, and the ministry, the riot, which, on the previous evening, they had thought suppressed, had assumed the formidable aspect of a Revolution. By nine o'clock the flag of the people waved on the pinnacles of Notre Dame, and at eleven it surmounted the central tower of the Hotel de Ville, which was afterwards, however, retaken by the royal troops. Marmont showed great indecision in his movements: his columns were everywhere assailed with musketry from the barricades, from the windows of houses, from the corners of the streets, and from the narrow alleys and passages which abound in Paris; and paving-stones and other missiles were showered upon them from the house-tops. The royal guards were disheartened: the troops of the line showed great reluctance to fire upon the citizens; and the 28th closed with the withdrawal of the royal forces from every position in which they had attempted to establish themselves during the day.

8. The contest was renewed early on the morning of the third day, when several distinguished military characters appeared as leaders of the people, and among them General Lafayette, who took command of the National Guard; but while the issue was yet doubtful, several regiments of the line went over to the insurgents, who, thus strengthened and encouraged, rushed upon the Louvre and the Tuilleries, and speedily overcame the troops stationed there. So sudden was

the assault that Marmont himself with difficulty escaped, leaving behind him more than twenty thousand dollars of the public funds. About half past three P. M. the last of the military posts in Paris surrendered; the royal troops who escaped having in the meantime retreated to St. Cloud, where were the king and ministry, now in consternation for their own safety. The Revolution was speedily completed by the installation of a provisional government: on the 31st Louis Phillippe, Duke of Orleans,<sup>a</sup> the most popular of the royal family, accepted the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom: when the Chambers met he was elected to the throne; and on the 9th of August took the oath to support the constitutional charter.

9. The results of the revolutionary movement in France, and the overthrow of the elder branch of the Bourbons, in defiance of the guarantees of the congress of Vienna, spread alarm among the sovereigns of continental Europe; and the emperor of Russia went so far as not only to hesitate about acknowledging the title of the citizen king of France, but, as is believed, was preparing to support the claims of the exiled Charles X., when the popular triumph in England, in the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, by converting a former ally into an enemy, raised up obstacles that arrested his measures. Charles X., after having abdicated the throne, was permitted to retire unmolested from France; but his ministers, attempting to escape, were arrested, and afterwards brought to trial, when three of them, including Polignac, were declared guilty of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. At the end of six years they were released from confinement,—indignation towards them having given place to pity.

VII. BELGIUM. 1. The French Revolution of 1830 produced a powerful sensation throughout Europe, and aroused an insurrectionary spirit wherever the people complained of real or fancied wrongs, while the continental sovereigns, on the other hand, alarmed for the safety of their thrones, looked with jealousy on every political movement that originated with the people, and prepared to suppress, by military force, the incipient efforts of rebellion. The Belgians, who had been compelled by the congress of Vienna to unite with the Hollanders in forming the kingdom of the Netherlands, having long been goaded by unjust laws, and treated rather as vassals, than as subjects,

a. Louis Phillippe, Duke of Valois at his birth, Duke of Chartres on the death of his grandfather in 1785, and Duke of Orleans on the death of his father in 1794, was the son of Louis Phillippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans,—better known under his Revolutionary title of Philip Egalité.

of the Dutch king, judging the period favorable for dissolving their union with a people foreign to them in language, manners, and in interests, arose in insurrection at Brussels, in the latter part of August, and, after a contest of four days' duration, drove the Dutch authorities and garrison from the city.

2. In vain were efforts made by the Prince of Orange to reconcile the conflicting demands of the Dutch and the Belgians, and again unite the two people under one government. The proposals of the prince were disavowed by his father the king of Holland, and equally rejected by the Belgians; and on the 4th of October the latter made a formal declaration of their independence. Soon after, the representatives of the five great powers,—France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria, assembled at London, agreed to a protocol in favor of an armistice, and directed that hostilities should cease between the Dutch and Belgians. The Belgians, having decided upon a constitutional monarchy, first offered the crown to the Duke of Nemours, the second son of Louis Phillippe; but the latter declined the proffered honor on behalf of his son; after which the Belgian congress elected Leopold, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,<sup>1</sup> for their king. As the Dutch continued to hold the city of Antwerp, contrary to the determination of the five great powers, a French army of sixty-five thousand men, under Marshal Gerard, entered Belgium in November 1832, and, after encountering an obstinate defence, compelled the surrender of the place on the 24th of December. Since her separation from Holland, Belgium has increased rapidly in every industrial pursuit and social improvement.

VIII. POLISH REVOLUTION. 1. By the decrees of the congress of Vienna, most of that part of Poland which Napoleon had erected into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and conferred upon his ally the king of Saxony, (see p. 487,) was reestablished as an independent kingdom, to be united to the crown of Russia, but with a separate constitution and administration; and on the 20th of June, 1815, the Russian emperor Alexander was proclaimed king of Poland. The mild character of Alexander had inspired the Poles with hopes that he would protect them in the enjoyment of their liberties; but his

1. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is a duchy of central Germany, consisting of the two principalities, Saxe-Coburg, and Gotha;—the former on the south side of the Thuringian forest, and the latter on the north side. Area of the whole, seven hundred and ninety-seven square miles: population one hundred and forty thousand: chief towns, Coburg, and Gotha. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The house of Saxe-Coburg has intermarried with the principal reigning families of Europe. (Map No. XVII.)

fine professions soon began to prove delusive: ere long none but Russians held the chief places of government: the article of the constitution establishing liberty of the press was nullified: publicity of debate in the Polish diet was abolished; and numerous state prosecutions imbittered the feelings of the Poles against their tyrants.

2. On the accession of Nicholas to the throne of Russia, in December 1825, although the lieutenancy of Poland was intrusted to a Pole, yet the real power was invested in the king's brother, the Archduke Constantine, who held the appointment of commander-in-chief of the army. Constantine proved to be the worst of tyrants—a second Sejanus—delighting in every species of judicial iniquity and ministerial cruelty. The barbarities of Constantine, sanctioned by Nicholas, revived the old spirit of Polish freedom and nationality; and the successful examples of France and Belgium roused the Poles again to action. Secret societies, organized for the express purpose of securing the liberty of Poland, and uniting again under one government those portions that had been torn asunder and despoiled by the rapacity of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, existed not only in Poland proper and Lithuania, but also in Volhynia<sup>1</sup> and Podolia, and even in the old provinces of the Ukraine, which, it might be supposed, had long since lost all recollections of Polish glory.

3. The fear of detection and arrest on the part of some members of one of these societies, led to the first outbreak at Warsaw, on the evening of the 29th of November, 1830. The students of a military school at Warsaw, one hundred and eighty in number, first attempted to seize Constantine at his quarters, two miles from the city; but during the struggle with his attendants, of whom the Russian general Gendre, a man infamous for his crimes, was killed, the duke escaped to his guards, who, being attacked in a position from which retreat was difficult, lost three hundred of their number, when the students returned to the city, liberated every State prisoner, and were joined by the school of the engineers, and the students of the university. A party entered the only two theatres open, calling out, "Women, home—men, to arms!" The arsenal was next forced, and in one hour and a half from the first movement, forty thousand men were in arms. Constantine fell back to the frontier. Chlopicki was first appointed by the provisional government commander-in-chief of the

1. *Volhynia* is a province of European Prussia, formerly comprised in the kingdom of Poland, lying south of Grodno and Minsk. (*Map No. XVII.*)

army of Poland, and afterwards was made dictator; but he soon resigned, and Adam Czartoriski was appointed president.

4. After two months' delay in fruitless attempts to negotiate with the emperor Nicholas, who refused all terms but absolute submission, the inevitable conflict began—Russia having already assembled an army of two hundred thousand men under the command of Field Marshal Diebitsch, the hero of the Turkish war, while the Poles had only fifty thousand men equipped for the fight. On the 5th of February, 1831, the Russians crossed the Polish frontier: on the 18th their advanced posts were within ten miles of Warsaw; and on the 20th a general action was brought on, which resulted in the Poles retiring in good order from the field of battle. On the 25th forty thousand Poles, under Prince Radzvil, withstood the shock of more than one hundred thousand of the enemy; and at the close of the day ten thousand of the Russians lay dead on the field, and several thousand prisoners were taken.

5. Skryznecki, being now appointed commander-in-chief of the Polish forces, concerted several night attacks for the evening of the 31st, which resulted in the total rout of twenty thousand Russians, and the capture of a vast quantity of muskets, cannon and ammunition. These successes were so rapidly followed up, that before the end of April the Russians were driven either across the Bug into their own territories, or northward into the Prussian dominions. The conduct of Prussia, in affording the Russians a secure retreat on neutral territory, and furnishing them with abundant supplies, while in all similar cases the Poles were detained as prisoners, destroyed all advantages of Polish valor. Austria, likewise, permitted the Russians to pass over neutral ground to outflank the Poles, but detained the latter as prisoners if they once set foot on Austrian territory. Thus Russia and Austria interpreted and enforced the principles of the "Holy Alliance."

6. While the Poles were stationed at Minsk,<sup>2</sup> Skryznecki, uniting all his forces in that vicinity, to the number of twenty thousand, suddenly crossed the Bug and forced his way to Ostrolenka,<sup>3</sup> a distance

1. The *Bug*, a large tributary of the Vistula, forms a great part of the eastern boundary of the present Poland. Another river of the same name, running south-east through Podolia and Kherson, falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, east of Odessa. (*Map No. XVII.*)

2. *Minsk* is a small town of Poland, about twenty-five miles south-east of Warsaw. A large city of the same name is the capital of the Russian province of Minsk, formerly embraced in Poland. (*Map No. XVII.*)

3. *Ostrolenka* is a small town sixty-eight miles north-east from Warsaw. (*Map No. XVII.*)

of eighty miles, where, on the 26th of May, he engaged in battle with sixty thousand Russians. The combat was terrific—no quarter was asked, and none was given. The Poles, led by the heroic General Bem, lost one-fourth of their number. The loss of the Russians was less in proportion, but they had three generals killed on the field. In the following month, both the Russian commander-in-chief, Marshal Diebitsch, and the Archduke Constantine, died suddenly. About the same time a conspiracy for setting at liberty all the Russian prisoners, thirteen thousand in number, was detected at Warsaw.

7. Dissensions among the Polish chiefs, and the want of an energetic government, soon produced their natural consequences of divided counsels, and disunited efforts in the field; and by the 6th of September, during the strife of factions at Warsaw, a Russian army of one hundred thousand men, supported by three hundred pieces of cannon, had assembled for the storming of the city. Although defended with heroism, after two days' fighting, in which the Russians had twenty thousand slain, and the Poles about half that number, Warsaw surrendered to the Russian general Paskewitch—the main body of the Polish army, and the most distinguished citizens, retiring from the city, and afterwards dispersing, when no farther hopes remained of serving their ill-fated country. Large numbers crossed the frontiers and went into voluntary exile in other lands: most of the Polish generals, who surrendered under an amnesty, were sent to distant parts of the Russian empire; and the soldiers, and Polish nobility, were consigned by thousands to the dungeons and mines of Siberia. The subjugation of Poland is complete: her nationality seems extinguished forever.

III. ENGLISH REFORMS. FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848. REVOLUTIONS IN THE GERMAN STATES. PRUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA. REVOLUTIONS IN ITALY. HUNGARIAN WAR. USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

I. ENGLISH REFORMS. 1. From the death of George the Third, in 1820, to the death of George the Fourth, in June 1830, England was agitated by a continued struggle between the two great parties which divided the nation—the whigs and the tories. Civil disabilities of all kinds were loudly objected to, and political abuses denounced with a plainness and force never before known in England. In 1828 the reform party obtained the abolition of the test act, which, though nearly obsolete in point of fact, still imposed nominal disabilities on Protestant dissenters; and in 1829 the barriers which had

so long excluded Roman Catholics from the legislature were removed. At the time of the accession of William IV., in 1830, a tory ministry headed by the Duke of Wellington, was in power; but the decided sentiment of the nation in favor of reform in all the branches of government, occasioned its resignation in November of the same year. A whig ministry, pledged for reform, with Earl Grey at its head, then came into power; and on the first of March of the following year Lord John Russell brought forward in parliament the ministerial plan for reforming the representation of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which, if adopted, would extend the right of suffrage to half a million additional voters, disfranchise fifty-six of the so-called rotten or decayed boroughs, and more nearly equalize representation throughout the kingdom. After a long but animated debate the bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of only one, but was lost on the third reading, the vote being two hundred and ninety-one for the bill, and two hundred and ninety-nine against it.

2. By advice of the ministers, the king hastily dissolved parliament, and ordered new elections for the purpose of better ascertaining the sense of the people. The elections took place amid great excitement, and the advocates of reform were returned by nearly all the large constituencies. The new parliament was opened on the 14th of June, 1831. The reform bill, being again introduced, passed the commons by a majority of one hundred and thirteen, but was rejected by the lords, whose numbers remained unchanged, by a majority of forty-one. The rejection of the bill by the lords led to strong manifestations of popular resentment against the nobility: serious riots occurred at Nottingham and Derby;<sup>1</sup> and at Bristol<sup>2</sup> many public buildings, and an immense amount of private property, were destroyed; ninety persons were killed or wounded; five of the rioters were afterwards executed, and many were sentenced to transportation.

3. On the 12th of December Lord John Russell a third time introduced a reform bill, similar to the former two; and on the 23d of March, 1832, it passed the Commons by a majority of one hundred and sixteen, but was defeated in the House of Lords by a majority

<sup>1</sup> Derby is a large town on the Derwent, one hundred and ten miles north-west from London.

<sup>2</sup> Bristol is a large and important city and seaport of England, at the confluence of the Avon and the Frome, eight miles from the entrance of the former into Bristol Channel, and hundred and eight miles west from London. The city extends over six or seven distinct and their intermediate valleys, amidst a picturesque and fertile district. (Map No. XVI.)

of forty. The ministry now advised the king to create a sufficient number of peers to insure the passage of the bill; and on his refusal to proceed to such extremities, all the members of the cabinet resigned. Political unions were now formed throughout the country; the people determined to refuse payment of taxes, and demanded that the ministers should be reinstated. There were no riots, but the people had risen in their collective strength, determined to assert their just rights. The king yielded to the force of public opinion and Earl Grey and his colleagues were reinstated in office, with the assurance that, if necessary, a sufficient number of new peers should be created to secure the passing of the bill. When the lords were apprized of this fact they withdrew their opposition; but it is worthy of remark that many of them, and all the bishops, left their seats on the final passage of the bill, which, having been rapidly hurried through both houses, received the royal assent on the 7th of June.

4. The passage of the Reform bill was, to England, a political revolution—none the less important because it was bloodless, and carried on under the protection of law. Thereby the electoral franchise, instead of being confined to a varied and limited class in the interest of the aristocracy, was extended, not to the whole citizens, as in America, but to a large body comprising the middle classes of society, who were thus, in effect, vested with supreme power in the British empire. An entire change in the foreign policy of the country was the consequence. The French Revolution of 1830 had elevated to power the middle classes of the French people also; and the ceaseless rivalry of four centuries between France and England was, for the time, forgotten: the political interests of the two great powers of Western Europe were united; and the Russian autocrat, in full march to overturn the throne of the citizen-king, and put down republicanism in France, was arrested on the Vistula, where his arms found ample employment in crushing the last remnants of Polish nationality. As to England herself, none of the many evils arising from democratic ascendancy in the government, so often predicted by the aristocratic party, have yet followed in the train of reform; but, on the contrary, the peace, power, and prosperity of the country, have increased thereby.

5. The reign of William IV. was terminated on the 19th of June, 1837, when the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, and grand-daughter of George III., succeeded to the throne, at the age of eighteen years. One effect of the descent of the crown to

female was the separation from it of Hanover, after a union of more than a century. On the 10th of February, 1840, her majesty was married to Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a duchy of central Germany.

II. FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848. 1. The most important events that distinguished the reign of Louis Phillippe were the abolition of the hereditary rights of the French peerage in October 1831; the siege of Antwerp, and its surrender by the Dutch, after a long and vigorous resistance, in 1832; an attempt of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the emperor Napoleon, to excite an insurrection at Strasbourg, in October 1836, for the purpose of overthrowing the government; the second attempt of Louis Napoleon to excite a revolution in France, by landing at Boulogne in August 1840, and his subsequent condemnation to perpetual imprisonment; and, in December of the same year, the splendid pageant of the restoration of the remains of the emperor Napoleon to France.

2. Louis Phillippe had been selected to fill the throne of France chiefly through the instrumentality of the venerable Lafayette, who, thinking France still unfitted for a republic, preferred for her "a throne surrounded by republican institutions." Placed in this anomalous position, Louis Phillippe, in the vain attempt to conciliate both monarchists and republicans, had a difficult game to play; and while he was laboring to consolidate his power, a large and influential party, that he dare not openly denounce, was zealously striving to undermine it. Yet for a time, with an immense revenue, and unbounded patronage, and the numerous means of political corruption which they placed at his disposal, the government of Louis Phillippe seemed to be steadily acquiring solidity, and by its success in keeping down domestic factions, and maintaining friendly relations with foreign powers, acquired a high reputation for wisdom and firmness.

3. Yet amid all this seeming security, the middle and lower classes, disappointed in their expectations as to the results of the Revolution of 1830, were daily growing more and more discontented with the measures and policy of the government; and it was this all-pervading feeling of discontent, which, without any serious aggressions on the part of government, and without any previous conspiracy on the part of the people, led to the unpremeditated Revolution of February 1848,—a revolution which, in its completeness and importance, and the bloodless means by which it was accomplished, is without a parallel in history.



4. During the winter of 1847-8 numerous political reform banquets were held throughout France; and the omission of the king's health from the list of toasts on these occasions was a circumstance that added much to the jealousy with which these displays were regarded by the government. The leaders of the opposition having announced that reform banquets would be held throughout France on the 22d of February, Washington's birthday; on the evening preceding the 22d, the administration forbade the intended meeting in Paris, and made extensive military preparations to suppress it if it were attempted, and to crush at once any attempt at insurrection. In the Chamber of Deputies, then in session, this arbitrary measure of government was warmly discussed, when the opposition members, consenting to give up the meeting for the morrow, concurred in the plan of moving an impeachment of ministers, with the expectation of obtaining either a change of cabinet, or a dissolution of the Chamber and a new election, which would test the sense of the nation.

5. On the morning of the 22d the opposition papers announced that the banquet would be deferred, when the orders for the troops of the line to occupy the place of the intended meeting were countermanded, and picquets only were stationed in a few places; but no serious disturbance was anticipated, either by the ministry or its opponents. The announcement of the opposition journals, however, came too late; and at noon a large concourse, chiefly of the working classes, had assembled around the church of the Madeline, where the procession was to have been organized. But the multitude exhibited no symptoms of disorder, and were dispersed by the municipal cavalry without any loss of life. In the evening, however, disturbances began: gunsmiths' shops were broken open; barricades were formed; lamps extinguished; the guards were attacked; the streets were filled with troops; and appearances indicated a sanguinary strife on the morrow.

6. At an early hour on Wednesday, February 23d, crowds again appeared in the streets, barricades were erected, and some skirmishing ensued, in which a few persons were killed. Numbers of the National Guards also made their appearance, and a portion of them, having declared for reform, sent their colonel to the king, to acquaint his majesty with their wishes. He immediately acceded to their requests, dismissed the Guizot cabinet, and requested Count Molé to form a new ministry. This measure produced a momentary calm; but the rioters continued to traverse the streets, often attacking, and

sometimes disarming, the municipal guards. Between ten and eleven in the evening a crowd, passing the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, was suddenly fired upon by the troops with fatal effect. The people fled in consternation, but their thirst for vengeance was aroused, and the cry, "To arms! Down with the assassins! Down with Louis Philippe! Down with the Bourbons!" resounded throughout Paris.

7. The attempt to establish a Molé administration having failed, the king sent, late at night, for M. Thiers, and intrusted to him the formation of a ministry that should be acceptable to the people; and on the following morning, the 24th, a proclamation to the citizens of Paris announced that M. Thiers and Odillon Barrot had been appointed ministers—that orders had been given the troops to cease firing, and retire to their quarters—that the Chamber would be dissolved, and an appeal made to the people—and that General Lamoriciere had been appointed commandant of the National Guards. The order to the troops to retire, which occasioned the resignation of their commander, Marshal Bugeaud, after a protest against the measure, was a virtual surrender, on the part of government, of the means of defence; and the king and royal family soon found themselves at the mercy of an excited populace. The troops quietly allowed themselves to be disarmed by the mob, who then, to the number of twenty thousand, and accompanied by the National Guard, directed their course to the Palace Royal and the Tuilleries, and demanded the abdication of the king. In the course of the day the king signed an abdication in favor of his grandson, the young Count of Paris; but before this fact was generally known the armed populace broke into the palace, made a bonfire of the royal carriages and furniture, and after having carried the throne of the state reception room in triumph through the streets, burned that also. Meanwhile the ex king and queen escaped to St. Cloud, whence they pursued their way to Versailles, and thence to Dreux, from which latter place they escaped in disguise to England, whither they were followed by M. Guizot, and other members of the late ministry.

8. On the day of the king's abdication the Chamber of Deputies assembled; but, being overwhelmed by the crowd, the greatest confusion prevailed, and amid shouts of "No king! Long live the Republic," the members of a provisional government were named, and adopted by popular acclamation. Although a majority of the deputies seemed opposed to the establishment of a republic, and it was by no means certain that there was any great party out of Paris in