

Paskiewitch, at the head of eighty-seven thousand Russians, passed the frontiers of Galicia, and descended into the valley of the Theiss by way of Bartfeld¹ and Eperies; and forty thousand Russians and fourteen thousand Austrians entered Transylvania from the south and east. Smaller divisions entered at other points—the whole designed to enclose the Hungarians within a circle of armies, in the plains of the Theiss and the Danube.

18. The plan of the Austrians and Russians was too successfully carried out. The Russians, after encountering a heroic resistance, drove Bem from Transylvania: Jellachich, after experiencing the most disastrous defeat in the defile of Hegyes,² marched up the Theiss: the Russians, under Paskiewitch, in two divisions entered Debreczin on the 7th of July, and Pesth on the 11th. Haynau fought his way from Presburg to the vicinity of Comorn, near which place he fought, on the 11th of July, a severe battle with Gorgey, in which the latter had the advantage. On the 19th he reached Pesth, where he renewed those brutal scenes which had marked his whole career in Hungary. To his own everlasting infamy, and the deep disgrace of the Austrian government, he repeatedly ordered ladies of great respectability and high rank to be publicly flogged for having held communication with the insurgents,—and one, the daughter of a professor in Raab, for having turned her back upon the emperor as he entered the city. Brave officers were hanged by him for no other crime than that of defending their country. Haynau, by his barbarities, fully earned the title which has been given him,—that of “Hungary’s Hangman.”

19. From Comorn, Gorgey, constantly harassed by the enemy, retreated to Waitzen, and thence to Onod,³ and on the 29th crossed the Theiss at Tokay,⁴ from which place he turned south, and, pursued by the enemy, continued his retreat, until, on the 8th of August,

1. *Bartfeld* is at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, in northern Hungary, on the Tope, an affluent of the Theiss. It formerly enjoyed considerable distinction as a seat of learning. It is one hundred and fifty-five miles north-east from Pesth. (*Map No. XVII.*)

2. *Hegyes* is a small town of Southern Hungary, thirty-five miles north-west of Peterwardein. (*Map No. XVII.*)

3. *Onod* is on the western bank of the Theiss, ninety-five miles north-east of Pesth. (*Map No. XVII.*)

4. *Tokay* is a small town, situated at the confluence of the Bodrog with the Theiss, one hundred and thirteen miles north-east from Pesth. Tokay derives its whole celebrity from its being the *entrepôt* for the sale of the famous sweet wine of the same name, made in a hilly tract of country extending twenty-five or thirty miles north-west from the town. The finest quality of the wine is that which flows from the ripe grapes by their own pressure, while in heaps. (*Map No. XVII.*)

he reached the fortress of Arad,¹ on the Maros. Petty jealousies between the Hungarian generals frequently prevented concert of action and a union of forces when the safety of whole armies depended upon it; and the ambition of Gorgey, in particular, who was possessed of both skill and courage, seemed to be to show himself a great general. His country’s safety was a secondary consideration.

20. Dembinski, in the meantime, had retreated south, and crossed the Danube also in the Banat. After almost constant fighting on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of August, on the latter of which days he was severely wounded, on the 9th his army, commanded by Bem, fought with Jellachich and Haynau the decisive battle of Temeswar, in which the Austrians were at first repulsed with great loss; but the failure of ammunition in the Hungarian lines finally gave the victory to the Austrians. The southern Hungarian army was completely broken up by this disaster: many laid down their arms and returned home: some escaped into Turkey; and some thousands fell into the hands of the pursuing enemy. On the 8th Gorgey had reached Arad with forty thousand troops, within half a day’s march of the spot where Dembinski was fighting; but instead of joining his countrymen at that opportune moment, when he might have turned the scale of victory, he was then engaged in efforts for obtaining the dissolution of the government, and procuring for himself the appointment of dictator. Gorgey’s fidelity to the Hungarian cause had long been suspected, even by Kossuth himself, yet he had been retained in command of the largest division of the Hungarian army; and now, when he declared that he alone could and would save the country if dictatorial powers were conferred upon him, Kossuth, considering the cause of Hungary desperate, took the important step of dissolving the government and conferring upon Gorgey the supreme civil and military power. (Aug. 10th.)

21. It soon appeared that Gorgey had long maintained a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He had long disobeyed, at his pleasure, the orders sent him by the government; and he now made such a disposition of his forces that the Russians might enclose his army, of which, in spite of its corrupt condition, he still stood in fear. On the 13th he surrendered to the Russian general Rudiger, without any conditions, his entire force, with one hundred and forty-four cannons. When the troops were drawn up for surrender, grief and in-

1. *Arad* is a strongly-fortified town, situated on both sides of the Maros, twenty-seven miles north of Temeswar. (*Map No. XVII.*)

dignation were visible throughout the ranks: one officer broke his sword, and threw it with curses at Gorgey's feet: many a hussar shot his noble charger, that it might not survive the disgrace of its master; and some regiments burned their standards, determined never to surrender them to the enemy.

22. A few days before Gorgey's treacherous surrender, one parting gleam of success shed its lustre on the Hungarian arms. At midnight on the 3d of August the garrison of Comorn, commanded by General Klapka, sallied from the fortress, and drove back the Austrians with dreadful slaughter; and so great was the panic that on the 5th of August Raab¹ was taken, and with it supplies and ammunition to the value of several millions of dollars. The peasantry in the valley of the Danube rose *en masse*, and Klapka thought seriously of marching upon Vienna itself, when the news of Gorgey's surrender paralyzed all farther effort. Comorn surrendered on the 29th of September, on favorable terms; and with the fall of that important fortress, terminated the military operations in Hungary.

23. After the surrender of Gorgey, Kossuth left Arad and directed his course to the Turkish frontier, and, finding that no hope remained of serving his country, delivered himself up to the Ottoman garrison at Widdin.² Austria in vain demanded him of the Turkish government. When he was finally permitted to leave the country he came to the United States. The attentions there bestowed upon him for his noble efforts in the cause of Hungarian freedom, called forth, from the Austrian government, a remonstrance, which was nobly answered by Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State. Bem also fled into Turkey, where, after receiving a command in the Turkish army, he died in 1850, of wounds received in the Hungarian war. Dembinski and a few others followed the fortunes of Kossuth.

24. On the 6th of October, 1849,—a day rendered forever memorable for infamy in the annals of Austria—thirteen Hungarian generals and staff officers, who had surrendered, were shot or hanged at Arad: many of the Hungarian ministers and other civil officials were also executed: an immense number of inferior officers were sent to fortresses to be imprisoned for life, or a term of years; and about seventy thousand Hungarians, who had taken part in the contest,

1. Raab is situated south of the Danube, twenty-two miles south-west of Comorn. It was a strong post under the Romans. In 1809 an Austrian force was routed by the French under its walls. (Map No. XVII.)

2. Widdin is a fortified town of Bulgaria in Turkey, on the southern bank of the Danube, one hundred and sixty-five miles south-east of Peterwardein. (Map No. VII.)

were forcibly enlisted in Austrian regiments. Thus terminated the struggle of Hungary for freedom. Her national existence, preserved through a thousand years, was annihilated, not so much by the overwhelming power of two great empires, as by the faults and treason of her own sons.^a

VI. USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. 1. After France had adopted a republican constitution in 1848, the election of a chief magistrate, to hold the executive power of the nation for four years, became the absorbing subject of thought and discussion with the French people. Six candidates were in the field,—Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Raspail, Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac, and Louis Napoleon. Lamartine, who had saved the country from anarchy in the Revolution of February, but had made a feeble president of the provisional government, soon virtually withdrew from the contest, by requesting his friends to make no efforts in his behalf: the adherents of Ledru Rollin, although earnest and active, were, comparatively, few in number: Raspail and Changarnier possessed no peculiar recommendations for the office; and it was soon evident that the choice would lie between General Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon—the former, popular with the Assembly and the leading republicans, a man of tried integrity, and possessing every requisite qualification for the office—the latter an adventurer, who had made two foolhardy attempts to usurp the throne of France, viewed with jealousy and distrust by the republicans, and treated with coldness by the politicians of all parties, but strong in the prestige of a name, and hailed by the people as the living representative of that world-renowned emperor whom France can never forget. The result of the election surprised every one. Seven and a-half millions of votes were polled in the nation, and, of these, five and a-half millions were cast for Louis Napoleon, who was inaugurated President on the 20th of December. He then solemnly swore “to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, and to fulfil all the duties which the constitution imposed upon him.”

2. Louis Napoleon, the son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense Beauharnais, the king and queen of Holland, was born in the palace

a. When Kossuth, with the members of the provisional government, was retreating from point to point as the Austrian and Russian armies advanced, he carried with him the Hungarian regalia—the royal jewels, and the crown of St. Stephen—objects of almost religious veneration to the Hungarian people. It long remained a mystery what had become of them, but after years of search by individuals sent out by the Austrian government, they were discovered in Sept. 1853, buried in an iron chest near the confines of Wallachia.

of the Tuilleries on the 20th of April, 1808, and, being the first prince of the Napoleon dynasty born under the imperial régime, and the only one living at the time of his election as President of the French Republic, considered himself, and was acknowledged by the Bonapartists, as the legitimate representative of the emperor Napoleon, and the heir to his empire. After his second attempt, in August 1840, to excite a Revolution against Louis Phillippe, he was confined in the castle of Ham,¹ from which he made his escape in May 1846, after an imprisonment of more than five years. Being in London at the time of the Revolution of February, 1848, he immediately repaired to Paris, but was so coldly received by the members of the provisional government that he again left the country. Soon after he was informed that he had been elected a member of the Assembly from three different departments; but the hostility against him in the Assembly was so great that, deeming it unsafe to take his seat as a delegate, he resigned the office. In the election to fill vacancies, in August, he was reelected, when he returned to France, and on the 26th of September took his seat as the representative of Paris, his native city. But even then, nearly all the members, regarding him as a secret enemy of the government, treated him with marked coldness and neglect; nor did the icy reserve wear away when the suffrages of nearly six millions of his countrymen had elevated him to the first place in the Republic.

3. The first act of Louis Napoleon was to make a public declaration of the principles of his government, which he avowed to be strictly republican; yet from the outset it was assumed by a large portion of the Assembly that he would prove unfaithful to his oath, and endeavor to establish an imperial dynasty. The Assembly was composed of several parties,—first, the Legitimists, who were adherents of the elder branch of the Bourbons:—second, the Orleanists, who desired to see the heir of Louis Phillippe raised to the throne:—third, the Republicans, both moderate and ultra;—and, finally, the Bonapartists, who openly expressed their desire for the restoration of the empire, and were encouraged by Louis Napoleon, although he remained professedly attached to the Republic.

4. From the beginning there was no mutual confidence between the President and the Assembly; and while the conduct of the

1. *Ham*, celebrated for its strong fortress used as a State Prison, is a town in a marshy plain, in the former province of Picardy, seventy miles north-east from Paris, and thirty-five south-east from Amiens. Here Prince Polignac and other ministers of Charles X. were confined for six years.

former exhibited marked dishonesty of purpose in furthering his ambitious views, the whole career of the latter was a series of intrigues against the President, of party contests, and encroachments upon popular rights. The Assembly introduced severe restrictions upon the liberty of the press: it placed the entire control of education in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy: it made restrictions upon the right of suffrage, which disfranchised three millions of electors; and it united with the President in sending an army to crush the rising Republic of Rome.

5. The constitution of 1848 provided that it might be revised by a vote of three-fourths of the Assembly during the last year of the Presidential term, and that the President should be ineligible to reelection until after an interval of four years. This latter provision would therefore render the continuance of Louis Napoleon in power impossible, without a revision of the constitution. Early in 1851 the question of revision was brought before the Assembly, and after being the subject of some very exciting and stormy debates, in which any change was vehemently opposed by the republicans, the motion to revise failed by nearly a hundred votes.

6. In his annual message in November the President strongly urged upon the Assembly the extension of the right of suffrage, a measure which greatly increased his popularity with the French people; but the bill introduced for that purpose was rejected by the Assembly. Soon after, the increasing animosity of the Assembly towards the President was exhibited by the proposal of a law authorizing his impeachment in case he should seek a reelection in violation of the constitution. His accusation and arrest on a charge of treason were also hinted at.

7. The strife of parties in the Assembly was fast bringing matters to a crisis that would probably have ended in anarchy and civil war, when suddenly—unexpectedly—and quietly, Louis Napoleon put forth his hand, and with a degree of skill that would have done honor to his great name-sake, grasped the reins of power, and, crushing the constitution, overwhelmed all opposition to his will. On the night of Monday, December 1st, the palace of the President was the scene of a gay assemblage of the fashion and beauty of Paris; and it was remarked that the President was in the highest spirits, and unusually attentive to his guests. On the following morning the inhabitants of Paris awoke to find the city filled with troops, and every commanding position in the vicinity occupied by them, while the Presi-

dent's decree, posted on every wall, announced the dissolution of the National Assembly, the restoration of universal suffrage, and the establishment of martial law throughout Paris. The chief members of the Assembly, together with Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and others, had been seized in their beds, and were already in prison: not a man was left of sufficient ability and popularity to rally the people; the *coup d'etat* was entirely successful, and Louis Napoleon was absolute dictator of France.

8. On Tuesday the 2d of December about three hundred members of the Assembly, finding the doors of the hall of legislation guarded, met in another part of the city, declared the President guilty of treason and proclaimed his deposition; but scarcely had they signed the decree when they were surrounded by a band of soldiers, and all marched to prison. The Assembly being destroyed, measures were next taken to disarm the power of the press; and none of the journals except the government organs, were allowed to appear. On Wednesday, the 3d, a decree was promulgated, convening the whole people for an election to be held between the 14th and 22d of December—the questions submitted to them being whether Louis Napoleon should remain at the head of the state ten years, or not, with the power of forming a new constitution on the basis of universal suffrage. On Thursday, the 4th, troops were called out to suppress an insurrection in Paris: no quarter was given, and about a thousand of the insurgents were killed, when tranquillity was restored. In some of the departments the people rose in great strength against the usurpation; but the army remained faithful, and in the course of two or three days all resistance was quelled.

9. It had been arranged that the army should vote first on the great question submitted to the nation; and, as had been anticipated, its vote was nearly unanimous in favor of Louis Napoleon. The official returns showed nearly seven and a half millions of votes in his favor, and but little more than half a million against him. Thus the nation sanctioned his usurpation of the 2d of December, and virtually proclaimed its wish for the restoration of the empire. On the 1st of January, 1852, the result of the election was celebrated at Paris with more than royal magnificence, and on the 14th the new constitution was decreed. It was avowedly based on the constitution which the emperor Napoleon had given to the French nation. I intrusted the government to Louis Napoleon for ten years, made him commander-in-chief of the army and navy, gave him control over legislation, and the power to declare war and make treaties. He was all but in name an emperor; and before a year had passed he assumed that title, apparently with the consent, and by the desire, of the nation. France had accepted the Napoleon Dynasty as a refuge from anarchy—as the only compromise between Bourbonism, or the past, and Republicanism, or the future.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEWS,

(IN ADDITION TO THE NOTES THROUGHOUT THE WORK.)

ILLUSTRATED BY THE FOLLOWING MAPS.

	PAGE	MAP No.
ANCIENT GREECE.....	564	I.
ATHENS AND ITS HARBORS.....	566	II.
ISLANDS OF THE ÆGEAN SEA.....	568	III.
ASIA MINOR.....	570	IV.
PERSIAN EMPIRE.....	572	V.
PALESTINE.....	574	VI.
TURKEY IN EUROPE.....	576	VII.
ANCIENT ITALY.....	578	VIII.
ROMAN EMPIRE.....	580	IX.
ANCIENT ROME.....	582	X.
CHART OF THE WORLD.....	584	XI.
BATTLE GROUNDS OF NAPOLEON, &c.....	586	XII.
FRANCE, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.....	588	XIII.
SWITZERLAND, DENMARK, &c.....	590	XIV.
NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND AND BELGIUM).....	592	XV.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.....	594	XVI.
CENTRAL EUROPE.....	596	XVII.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....	598	XVIII.