

colonize. On the 14th of June, 1800, this most able of the French generals was assassinated at Cairo by a fanatic; and the command fell to general Menou. The expedition under general Abercromby was undertaken through the vigorous determination of Mr. Pitt to make one strenuous effort for the expulsion of the French. On the 2d of March, the English fleet anchored in the bay of Aboukir—the scene of Nelson's great victory. Beneath the waters of that bay the hulk of L'Orient lay engulfed, and was touched by the cable of a ship of that armament that now came to finish the work of the 1st of August. It was two o'clock on the morning of the 8th of March before a debarkation could be attempted. Five thousand five hundred troops first left their transports, and proceeded in a hundred and fifty boats towards the castle of Aboukir and the sand-hills where the French were posted. The sailors steadily rowed on; the soldiers sat unmoved; whilst showers of ball fell amongst them and all around them. The loss was considerable; but on went this first division in unbroken array. The shore was reached almost simultaneously by all the boats; the men jumped out into the surf, and were quickly charging up the sand-hills. A second party landed in the same style; and then a third. Bertrand, a French general at St. Helena, said that the landing of the first division was like a movement on the opera stage—in five or six minutes five thousand five hundred men stood in battle array.\* The French retired; but our gallant fellows had five hundred killed or wounded. During the day Abercromby completed the landing of the remaining divisions of his army. But it was not so easy to land the cannon and stores. It was necessary also to invest the castle of Aboukir. It was the 12th before the British general advanced. On the 13th a severe action took place, in which our loss was considerable. On the 19th the main armies of the two nations were in strong positions near Alexandria. Their numbers were nearly equal. Early in the morning of the 21st the French infantry under Lanusse commenced an attack on the British lines. Lanusse was driven back, and was killed. Another column came up to renew the attack; and now the French cavalry, with Menou at their head, made a desperate charge. The famous 42nd Highlanders bore the brunt of this conflict. Various were the changes of fortune through this fight, which began at day break and lasted till ten of the forenoon. At length Menou retreated. Early in the day Abercromby received a wound which proved mortal. When the French cavalry charged he galloped to the spot; was unhorsed; but with his own hand the gallant soldier, who had seen sixty-two

\* Quoted by Alison from Las Cases.

years, disarmed the enemy who had wounded him. He again mounted his horse, and concealed his hurt from his faithful soldiers. When the action was over, he fainted from loss of blood; was conveyed to the admiral's ship; and lingered till the 28th.

The battle of Alexandria first destroyed the belief that the British land forces were unequal to a struggle with the troops that Bonaparte had led to many a victory. The French were no longer "the Invincibles." The army of Abercromby had lost its veteran leader; but the command did not fall into the hands of one destitute of vigour. General Hutchinson was reinforced; the Turks under the Grand Vizier again advanced through the desert to encounter the enemy that had so severely handled them in the previous year. They were assisted by experienced English officers. On the 20th of May, Hutchinson, on the left bank of the Nile, invested Cairo, which had been strongly fortified by Kléber and Menou. The Grand Vizier was in force on the opposite bank. The Indian army under General Baird was daily expected to arrive from Bombay. Belliard, who commanded at Cairo, proposed to capitulate, and it was at once agreed to accept the same conditions as those of the rejected treaty of El Arish—that the French troops should be conveyed home, with their arms, baggage, and ten pieces of artillery. Many of the objects of Egyptian art collected by the French were to be surrendered.\* Menou, who was at Alexandria, refused at first to accept the conditions for himself, but he yielded to the presence of a British force on the 27th of August. In that autumn Egypt was cleared of the French, and was restored to the dominion of the Sultan.

At the period when the Armed Neutrality of the Northern Powers was broken up, chiefly by our naval preponderance, and the first successes of the British arms in Egypt had given the people some confidence in our generals and soldiers, there were negotiations for peace with France proceeding in London with great secrecy. M. Otto, a French Protestant, of some experience in diplomacy, had been in London since 1799. In August, 1800, during the suspension of arms between Austria and France, the First Consul gave to "Citizen Otto, commissary of the government for the exchange of French prisoners in England, power to propose, consent to, and sign a general armistice" between the French Republic and Great Britain. The papers which related to this negotiation, which had reference also to a negotiation for

\* The Rosetta stone, and the sarcophagus of Alexander, now in the British Museum, were amongst these ancient monuments, many of which the French were ultimately allowed to take with them.

peace, were laid before Parliament. The negotiation was broken off; and M. Otto had little reason to think that his peace-making services would be again required, when France had compelled the peace of Luneville, and Bonaparte was proclaiming his intention immediately to invade England. Mr. Pitt, had he remained in power, would probably have rejected any pacific overtures made to Great Britain, when she stood alone in her resistance to the government whose territory was now only bounded by the Rhine; which dominated over Italy; to which Holland and Spain were vassals. Having prepared for one great effort in the Baltic and in Egypt, Pitt would have waited the result in the attitude of majestic pride. Could he have made the Union with Ireland a real Union, he would still have defied France, and even Europe prostrate before her. To the weak government of Addington, M. Otto could apply with more hope of success. He was in indirect communication with the first minister in May; his visits to lord Hawkesbury were frequent during the summer. In August, Bonaparte, either in bravado, or with a real purpose, was threatening invasion. The French armies were, for the most part, at home, eager for employment. It was determined to invade England, not with a hundred thousand men carried over in transports, convoyed by a powerful fleet. That dream was at an end. The hundred thousand men were to come over in a flotilla of gun-brigs, or rafts—flat vessels of about 200 tons, armed each with four or eight heavy guns. Such a flotilla was collected at Boulogne. Nelson was sent in August to attack this flotilla—to cut it out of the harbour. He failed. In the middle of September the best informed men did not think that there would be any suspension of hostilities. “I confess,” wrote Cornwallis, who commanded the forces on the Eastern coast, “that I see no prospect of peace, or of anything good.” At this moment Bonaparte was pressing on the negotiations for peace. “The first consul,” says Thiers, “in seeing what were the first acts of Menou, had judged the campaign lost, and he was desirous, before the dénouement that he foretold, to have a treaty signed at London. The English minister,” Thiers adds, “incapable of seeing beforehand, as Bonaparte had seen, the result of events, feared some vigorous blow from the French army in Egypt, so renowned for its valour.”\* The Preliminary Articles of Peace between the United Kingdom and the French Republic were signed at London, on the first of October, by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto. Hostilities were to cease as soon as the preliminaries should be signed and ratified, which ratification was to take

\* “Le Consulat et l’Empire,” livre xi.

place within fifteen days. Immediately after their ratification plenipotentiaries were to be named on each side, who should repair to Amiens for the purpose of concluding a Definitive Treaty of Peace, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties.

The burst of popular enthusiasm at the news of Peace was, naturally, somewhat extravagant. General Lauriston arrived in London with the ratification on the 10th of October. When he was proceeding, with M. Otto to Whitehall, the populace took the horses from the carriage, dragged it to Downing Street, and into the Park to the garden entrance to the Admiralty. There stood lord St. Vincent, who thus addressed the mob:—“Gentlemen! gentlemen! (three huzzas) let me request you to be as orderly as possible, and if you are determined to drag the gentleman, accompanied by M. Otto, I request you to be careful and not overturn the carriage.”\* The mob cheered, and dragged the Frenchmen home. There were illuminations in London for two nights. The rejoicings throughout the country were equally demonstrative of natural gladness that the war was at an end, no matter how. Wilberforce was at Bath, and writes in his Diary, “the people intoxicated with joy here, and everywhere.” The king was not pleased with the peace. He wrote to lord Eldon on the 28th of October, approving of the election of an alderman of London, for he was a loyal subject and dilligent magistrate. “Such men are peculiarly suited for the present year, when, by the embarrassed situation from the trial of peace with a turbulent and revolutionary republic, every attention of the police must be exerted to avoid the dangers and difficulties that may otherwise ensue.”† The king talked more wisely to lord Malmesbury in November. “Do you know what I call the Peace?—an experimental Peace, for it is nothing else. But it was unavoidable.”‡ “During October,” says Malmesbury, “I observed that the people’s joy, which was immoderate at first, abated; and that the more thinking and wiser part of the community began to demur as to all the certain advantages that must follow peace.” The veteran negotiator did not much care whether the terms were better or worse than those which he had proposed at Lisle. Had peace, he thought, been made at Lisle, France would have been under a moderate government, desirous to consolidate the power she had attained. “The government of France, whilst Bonaparte remains as First Consul, is like that of Persia under Kouli Khan; it knows no bounds, either moral or civil—is ruled by no principles; and to

\* “Annual Register,” 1801, p. 33.

† Twiss—“Life of Eldon,” vol. i. p. 398.

‡ Malmesbury—“Diaries,” vol. iv. p. 65.

pretend to say that Bonaparte's ambition is circumscribed, or that, with the means of doing everything, he will do nothing, is talking criminal nonsense."\* It was not very long before all England came to lord Malmesbury's opinion. The terms of the Preliminaries were discussed in Parliament. We shall briefly notice the final terms of the Definitive Treaty. In the debates in November, Sheridan best expressed the common feeling of the nation: "This is a peace which all men are glad of, but no man can be proud of." Fox did not express the common feeling of the nation when he wrote: "Bonaparte's triumph is now complete indeed, and since there is to be no political liberty in the world, I really believe he is the fittest person to be master." †

The marquis Cornwallis was appointed as plenipotentiary to conduct the negotiations at Amiens. A more subtle diplomatist might have been chosen, but it would have been difficult to have found one more honest. He arrived in Paris on the 7th of November. On the 10th he had an audience of Bonaparte. The First Consul was gracious; inquired after the health of the king; and "spoke of the British nation in terms of great respect, intimating that as long as we remained friends there would be no interruption to the peace of Europe." Bonaparte might have thought the millennium was at hand when Cornwallis thus addressed him: "I told him that the horrors which succeeded the Revolution had created a general alarm; that all the neighbouring nations dreaded the contagion; that when, for the happiness of mankind, and of France in particular, he was called to fill his present station, we knew him only as a hero and a conqueror; but the good order and tranquillity which the country now enjoyed, made us respect him as a statesman and a legislator, and had removed our apprehensions of having connection and intercourse with France." ‡ Cornwallis fancied that he might have had frequent interviews with the First Consul, and that they could have got through the business without diplomatic delays. He soon found that he was not likely to have any such confidential communications. They had another interview; and then Cornwallis went to Amiens, to negotiate with Joseph Bonaparte, who was described by his brother as "a just and fair man." Our ambassador felt that in his two conversations with the First Consul, he spoke in the tone of a king—" *Il parle en roi* "—"I would rather give up; it is hard upon me; I will take care of the Stadtholder." § Bonaparte was indeed as absolute as any king

\* Malmesbury,—"Diaries," vol. iv. p. 63.

† Correspondence of Fox, vol. iii. p. 543. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 390. § *Ibid.*, p. 406.

Lord Broome, (the son of Cornwallis,) who accompanied him, writes: "I believe Windham would find it difficult to discover any Jacobin principle in the constitution, which is certainly the most despotic that ever existed in any country."\* It would be idle for us to attempt to unravel the tangled web of the four months' diplomacy at Amiens. New demands were set up by the French, although they had originally professed to adhere to the preliminary treaty. At the end of January, Cornwallis has lost confidence in the negotiations terminating happily. "What can be expected from a nation naturally overbearing and insolent, when all the powers of Europe are prostrating themselves at its feet, and supplicating for forgiveness and future favour, except one little island, which, by land, at least, is reduced to a strict and at best a very inconvenient defensive?" † In January, Bonaparte had gone to Lyons, and had there accepted, from the deputies of the Cisalpine Republic, the Presidency of those States—in other words, the sovereignty. Hawkesbury wrote to complain to Cornwallis of "the inordinate ambition, the gross breach of faith, and the inclination to insult Europe, manifested by the First Consul on this occasion." Nevertheless, said our Foreign Secretary, "the Government here are desirous of avoiding to take notice of these proceedings, and are sincerely desirous to conclude the peace, if it can be obtained on terms consistent with our honour." ‡ The Definitive Treaty was signed on the 27th of March, without any material variation from the Preliminaries. The question of Malta, upon which the war was ostensibly renewed, was left in a very ambiguous position. By the Preliminary Treaty, it was stipulated that Malta should be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic majesty, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. "For the purpose of rendering this island completely independent of either of the two contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be agreed upon in the Definitive Treaty." This was a constant subject of contention at Amiens. The knights of Malta were in truth a nullity. The guarantee was to be given for a scattered and bankrupt body, with a traitor as their nominal head, who had betrayed the island to the French. The end was a compromise, sure to produce a quarrel. There was no ambiguity about Great Britain surrendering all the conquests she had made in the war, except Ceylon, taken from the Dutch, and Trinidad, taken from the Spaniards. The French were to evacuate Naples and the Papal States. Egypt was to be re-

\* Cornwallis—"Correspondence," vol. iii. p. 410.

† *Ibid.*, p. 489.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 457.

stored to the Sultan. The Republic of the Seven Ionian Islands was to be recognized. The integrity of Portugal was guaranteed. The French retained all that they had acquired in Europe by the war. The Balance of Power, the orthodox creed of a century, had received many rude assaults; it had now become "a creed outworn."

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF TREATIES.

(Continued from volume vi. page 598.)

- 1787 August 18: the Turks declare war against Russia.  
 1788 February 10: the Emperor of Germany joined Russia against Turkey.  
 1788 September 25: the King of France convened the States-General to assemble in January, 1789.  
 1790 September 27: the preliminary treaty ratified with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound; definitive treaty signed on the 28th October.  
 1791 July 20: *convention of Pölnitz*, between the Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia.  
 1792 April 20: the French National Assembly declared war against the Emperor of Germany.  
 1792 June 26: the *first coalition* against France took place, and the King of Prussia issued his manifesto.  
 1792 September 16: war declared against Sardinia by the French National Assembly.  
 1793 February 11: France declared war against Great Britain and Holland.  
 1793 February 9: the Duke of Tuscany acknowledged the French Republic.  
 1793 May 25: Spain engaged to assist Great Britain.  
 1793 September 3: the King of Naples declared war against the French Republic.  
 1793 Great-Britain concluded treaties, July 14, with Prussia; August 30, with Austria; and September 26, with Portugal.  
 1795 February 15: the first pacification between the National Assembly of France and the Vendéans, concluded.  
 1795 February 8: a defensive alliance entered into with Russia, by Great Britain.  
 1795 April 5: *peace of Basle*, between the King of Prussia and the French Republic.  
 1795 May 16: treaty of alliance signed at Paris, between France and the United Provinces, against England. Dutch Flanders ceded to France.  
 1795 July 22: *peace* ratified at Basle between France and Spain. Spanish St. Domingo ceded to France.  
 1795 November 25: the *partition of Poland* took place between Russia, Austria and Prussia.  
 1796 May 15: *treaty of Paris*, between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia, the latter ceding Savoy, Nice, the territory of Tende, and Beuil, and granting a free passage for troops through his states.  
 1796 August 5: the *treaty of Berlin* ratified between Prussia and France, whereby the neutrality of the north of Germany was guaranteed.  
 1796 August 19: an *alliance* offensive and defensive concluded at *St. Ildefonso*, between France and Spain.  
 1796 October 6: war declared by Spain against Great Britain.  
 1797 February 19: *treaty of Tolentino*, between the French Republic and the Pope.  
 1797 April 18: preliminaries of the *peace of Leoben* signed between Austria and France.  
 1797 October 17: *Treaty of Campo Formio*, between France and Austria, the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France; and Milan, Mantua, and Modena, to the Cisalpine republic; Venice assigned to the Emperor.

- 1797 December 9: congress of Radstadt commenced its labours to treat concerning a general peace with the Germanic powers.
- 1798 Switzerland invaded by the French.
- 1798 September 12: war declared against France by the Porte, and an alliance, offensive and defensive, entered into between the latter power, Russia, and Great Britain.
- 1798 October 3: Naples and Sardinia commence hostilities against France.
- 1798 December 29: a treaty of alliance and subsidies, agreed upon between Great Britain and Russia, against France.
- 1799 June 22: the second coalition against France, by Great Britain, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, part of the German Empire, the Kings of Naples and Portugal, Turkey, and the Barbary States. Conference of Radstadt broken up.
- 1800 June 20: a treaty of subsidies ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace.
- 1800 December 16: a treaty of armed neutrality ratified, between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, at Petersburg, in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers.
- 1801 February 9: peace of Luneville, between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany, confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognizing the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics.
- 1801 March 3: war declared by Spain against Portugal.
- 1801 March 21: a treaty signed at Madrid between France and Spain, whereby the estates of Parma were yielded to France, who in return ceded Tuscany to the Prince of Parma, with the title of King of Etruria.
- 1801 March 28: a treaty of peace between France and the King of Naples, signed at Florence, by which France acquired the Isles of Elba, Piombino, and Presides.
- 1801 June 17: a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Russia at Petersburg.]
- 1801 July 25: the Concordat between Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris.
- 1801 August 8: a treaty of peace concluded between Spain and Portugal.
- 1801 September 29: a treaty of peace signed at Madrid, between France and Portugal.
- 1801 October 1: preliminary articles of peace between France and England, signed at London by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.
- 1801 October 8: a treaty of peace ratified at Paris between the Emperor of Russia and the French government.
- 1802 March 25: peace of Amiens between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland.
- 1802 June 25: definitive treaty between France and the Ottoman Porte.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.	ESTIMATE,	ESTIMATE,	CENSUS.	COUNTIES OF WALES.	1801.
	1700.	1750.	1801.		
Bedford .....	48,500	53,900	65,500	Anglesey .....	35,000
Berks .....	74,700	92,700	112,800	Brecon .....	32,700
Buckingham .....	80,500	90,700	111,000	Cardigan .....	44,100
Cambridge .....	76,000	72,000	92,300	Carmarthen .....	69,600
Chester .....	107,000	131,600	198,100	Carnarvon .....	43,000
Cornwall .....	105,800	135,000	194,500	Denbigh .....	62,400
Cumberland .....	62,300	86,900	121,100	Flint .....	41,000
Derby .....	93,800	109,500	166,500	Glamorgan .....	74,000
Devon .....	248,200	272,200	354,400	Merioneth .....	39,500
Dorset .....	90,000	96,400	119,100	Montgomery .....	49,300
Durham .....	95,500	135,000	165,700	Pembroke .....	58,200
Essex .....	159,200	167,800	234,000	Radnor .....	19,700
Gloucester .....	155,200	207,800	259,100	Total .....	559,000
Hereford .....	60,900	74,100	92,100		
Hertford .....	70,500	86,500	100,800		
Huntingdon .....	34,700	32,500	38,800		
Kent .....	153,800	100,000	317,800		
Lancaster .....	166,200	297,400	695,100		
Leicester .....	80,000	95,000	134,400		
Lincoln .....	186,000	160,200	215,500		
Middlesex .....	624,200	641,500	845,400		
Monmouth .....	39,700	40,600	47,100		
Norfolk .....	210,200	215,100	282,400		
Northampton .....	119,500	123,300	136,100		
Northumberland .....	118,000	141,700	162,300		
Nottingham .....	65,200	77,600	145,000		
Oxford .....	79,000	92,400	113,200		
Rutland .....	16,600	13,800	16,900		
Salop (Shrop.) .....	101,600	139,300	172,200		
Somerset .....	195,900	224,500	282,800		
Hampshire .....	118,700	137,500	226,900		
Stafford .....	117,200	160,000	247,100		
Suffolk .....	152,700	156,800	217,400		
Surrey .....	154,900	207,100	278,000		
Sussex .....	91,400	167,400	164,600		
Warwick .....	96,600	140,000	215,100		
Westmoreland .....	28,600	36,300	43,000		
Wilts. .....	153,900	168,400	194,200		
Worcester .....	88,200	108,000	143,900		
York (East Riding) .....	96,200	85,500	144,000		
York (North Riding) .....	98,600	117,200	160,500		
York (West Riding) .....	239,700	351,500	582,700		
England .....	5,108,500	6,017,700	8,609,000		
Wales .....	366,500	449,300	559,000		
Scotland .....	5475,000	6,467,000	9,168,000		
Total, Great Britain .....			10,820,400		

  

SHIRES OF SCOTLAND.	1801.
Aberdeen .....	127,200
Argyll .....	74,300
Ayr .....	87,100
Banff .....	37,000
Berwick .....	34,600
Bute .....	12,200
Caitness .....	23,400
Clackmannan .....	11,200
Dumbarton .....	21,400
Dumfries .....	59,400
Edinburgh .....	127,100
Elgin .....	27,600
Fife .....	99,900
Forfar .....	102,400
Haddington .....	34,000
Inverness .....	76,800
Kincardine .....	27,200
Kinross .....	6,900
Kirkcubright .....	30,200
Lanark .....	151,600
Linlithgow .....	18,400
Nairn .....	8,500
Orkney & Shetland .....	48,400
Peebles .....	9,000
Perth .....	130,600
Renfrew .....	80,700
Ross and Cromarty .....	57,200
Roxburgh .....	34,800
Selkirk .....	5,200
Stirling .....	52,500
Sutherland .....	23,900
Wigtown .....	23,700
Total .....	1,652,400

\* \* The numbers of the Army, Navy, &c., are added in these enumerations to the numbers of the Resident Population.