

troops who had crossed the Elbe for that purpose. He was conveyed to Paris, imprisoned in the temple, and released only on signing a parole not to return to Hamburgh, or reside within a certain distance of the French territories. On the subject of this outrage, an application was made by the British minister for foreign affairs to the cabinet of Berlin; but a remonstrance from his Prussian majesty had already been made with success for the liberation of the envoy. After in vain applying for the restitution of his papers, he was conveyed to Cherbourg, and sent by a flag of truce on board the Niobe frigate, which conveyed him to Portsmouth.

The threat of invasion was kept up against England during the whole of the year 1804, and to counteract it, several operations were at different times undertaken against the enemy's armaments on the coasts of France and Holland, but they were seldom crowned with success. On the 16th of May, an attempt was made by the gallant sir Sidney Smith, in the Antelope frigate, with some sloops of war, to prevent the junction of the flotilla which lay in the harbour of Flushing from joining that of Ostend. The failure of success was attributed to the want of gun-boats. Fifty-nine sail of the Flushing division reached their destination in safety; and the English force, after the ebbing of the tide, were obliged to haul off into deep water, with the loss of about fifty men killed and wounded. In August an attack was made by captain Owen on the flotilla anchored in the road of Boulogne, but with little success; and those of captain Oliver, made about the same period at Havre, failed of their object, and produced no other result than some damage occasioned by the explosion of shells in the town. In the beginning of October, so great a proportion of the enemy's flotilla had collected at Boulogne, that the alarm of invasion became universal throughout England; and ministers were induced to sanction a project, which had been submitted to them, for destroying the whole armament by means of copper vessels of an oblong form filled with combustibles, and so constructed as to explode by clock-work in a given time. These vessels which obtained the name of *catamarans*, were to be towed and fastened under the bottoms of the enemy's gun-boats by a man in a small raft, who, being seated up to the chin in water, might possibly elude detection in a dark night. Fireships of various constructions were also to co-operate in the attack. The experiment was to be made under the direction of lord Keith, who was to cover the smaller force with his powerful squadron; and the appearance of a hundred and fifty sail of the enemy's flotilla, in the outer road to Boulogne, presented a favourable opportunity for executing an enterprise respecting which the public curiosity had been strongly excited.

On the 2d of October, lord Keith anchored at about a league and a half from the north to the west of the harbour, and the requisite preparations were made for commencing the attack at night. So strongly were the English ministers interested in its success, that Mr. Pitt and several other members of the cabinet were induced to witness the scene from Walmer castle. At a quarter past nine the first detachment of the fireships was launched under a heavy fire from the advanced force, which was answered by a tremendous one from the hostile batteries. The vessels of the flotilla opened a passage for them as they approached, and so completely avoided them that they passed into the rear of the line without doing any damage. At half past ten the first explosion ship blew up, producing an immense column of fire, but no mischief either to the ships or the batteries. A second, and a third, and a fourth succeeded no better; and at length, when twelve had been exploded, the engagement ceased about four in the morning, and the English smaller vessels drew off without the loss of a man. No perceptible destruction had been effected except of two brigs and some small craft which seemed to be missing in the morning. Thus terminated to the confusion of the projectors, and the disappointment of the public, an expedition prepared at a greater expense than the merits of the plan, on mature examination, might have warranted.

LETTER III.

Continuation of the History of Europe, from the Commencement of the War with Spain to the Battle of Trafalgar, 1805—Liberal Supplies granted to Mr. Pitt—Impeachment of Lord Melville—Change of the continental Republics into Kingdoms—Napoleon made King of Italy—Third Coalition formed against France—Battle of Austerlitz, and Capture of Vienna—Peace of Presburg—Naval Victory of Trafalgar—Death of Lord Nelson; and Honours paid to his Memory—Death and Character of Mr. Pitt.

THE commencement of the year 1805 was distinguished by an overture for peace, comprised in a letter from the newly-appointed emperor of France, dated January 2d, to his majesty George III. Some little elation of mind arising from his recent exaltation was obvious in his present, as it had also been in his former epistle, which announced his advancement to the consular dignity; it nevertheless contained sentiments of which the greatest monarch could have no reason to be ashamed. "My first wish," said he "is for PEACE. I consider it as no disgrace to make the first advance; and certainly there never was a moment more favourable to silence all the passions, and listen only to the sentiments of reason and humanity. The world is large enough for our two nations to live in it; and reason is sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling, when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have fulfilled a sacred duty in making this overture, and trust your majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it." The reply of the English government, dated on the 14th of January, was decorous in its language, but wholly evasive; and not the slightest wish was expressed for farther explanation. After acknowledging the receipt of Napoleon's letter, and professing an ardent desire for peace, the answer concluded with coldly declaring, that "his majesty feels it impossible for him to reply more particularly to the overture that has been made him, till he has had time to communicate with the powers on the continent with whom he is engaged in confidential connexions and relations, and particularly the emperor of Russia."

Mr. Pitt, who was now reinstated in office, began to exert himself, by all possible means, to strengthen his administration, which he was in some measure enabled to effect by means of a reconciliation with the minister whom he had so lately supplanted. On the 12th of January, Mr. Addington was created viscount Sidmouth, and appointed president of the council, on the resignation of the duke of Portland; lord Mulgrave was made foreign secretary; and Mr. Vansittart, with other friends of lord Sidmouth, were sworn of the privy council. When the subject of the war with Spain came under parliamentary investigation, the attack on the Spanish frigates was severely censured by several speakers, and by none more pointedly than by lord Grenville, who reprobated the proceeding as at once barbarous and unjust. "The laws of civilized war," said his lordship, "allow no such act of violence as that which has been committed in assaulting the Spanish ships on the high seas. It has been assimilated to an embargo: but was there no difference between delaying merchant vessels, which might be delivered back, and destroying ships navigating the ocean in supposed security? Who can restore the innocent blood that has been spilled? No capture of treasure could wash away the stain thus brought upon our arms."

The supplies for the year amounted to about four-and-forty millions, of which sum twenty millions were raised by a loan. A considerable addition was made to the war taxes, and the property tax was raised to six and a quarter per cent. The new taxes imposed in perpetuity were estimated at one million six hundred thousand pounds; and the minister, while in the act of thus heavily adding to the weight of the public burdens, concluded an eloquent speech by congratulating the house on the increasing prosperity of the country!

At this time proceedings were instituted against a member of the adminis-

liating terms, the emperor of Russia refused to become a party, and he commenced a retreat in his own manner on the 6th of December. On the day after the battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon issued a proclamation on the field of battle, in which he congratulated his army in the following terms. "Soldiers! Your conduct is most satisfactory; you have covered your eagles with immortal glory. An army of a hundred thousand men, commanded by the emperors of Russia and Austria, has been in less than four hours cut to pieces or dispersed: they who have escaped your swords have perished in the lakes. Forty stand of colours, the standards of the imperial Russian guard, a hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, twenty generals, and more than thirty thousand prisoners, are the result of this for ever glorious day. Their infantry, so vaunted and so superior in numbers, has been unable to resist your onset; and henceforth you have no rivals to dread. Thus, in two months, this third coalition has been vanquished and dispersed."

The peace of Presburg followed the victories of Ulm and Austerlitz; it was signed on the 26th of December. The house of Austria, which had lost its foreign possessions, Belgium and the Milanese, was now farther curtailed of some of its German territories. It ceded the provinces of Dalmatia and Albania to the kingdom of Italy; the district of Tyrol, the town of Augsburg, the principality of Eichstadt, a part of the territory of Passau, and all its possessions in Swabia, Brisgau, and Ortenau, to the electorates of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which were transformed into kingdoms. The grand-duchy of Baden was also enriched by its spoils. The treaty of Presburg completed the humiliation of Austria—an abasement begun by the treaty of Campo-Formio, and continued by that of Luneville. The emperor, on his return to Paris, crowned with glory, became the object of such universal admiration, that he was himself stunned by the general enthusiasm and intoxicated by his fortunes. He was now Napoleon "THE GREAT," and the senate decreed him a triumphal monument.

Elated, as he well might be, by his success upon the continent, we cannot wonder that Napoleon should determine to realize his haughty menace, that the ocean should no longer belong to England; but, happily for mankind, he was not so great a favourite with Neptune as he was with Mars, the truth of which will presently appear. Early in the year 1805, a squadron of six sail of the line and two frigates, which had been blockaded for more than two years in Rochefort, had found means to elude the British force stationed off that port, and put to sea. Soon after the sailing of that squadron, an armament of far greater magnitude sailed for the harbour of Toulon. This fleet, commanded by admiral Villeneuve, consisted of eleven sail of the line, and a number of frigates and corvettes, on board of which about ten thousand land-forces were embarked. On the 15th of March, they quitted the harbour, without being perceived by lord Nelson's squadron, who, preferring active warfare to a rigorous blockade, was then cruising at some distance, in the hope of inviting the enemy to an open engagement. After touching at Carthagena, where there were six Spanish ships of the line, but not in a state of readiness for sea, the French admiral proceeded to Cadiz. That port was blockaded by sir John Orde, with a British squadron of only five sail of the line, which being too weak to prevent the junction of the enemy, the Toulon fleet was reinforced by that of the Spanish admiral Gravina, on the 9th of April, consisting of six ships of the line and a number of frigates. The combined fleets immediately stood out to sea, and before night a strong easterly wind carried them out of sight of Cadiz.

Lord Nelson, who was then cruising in the Mediterranean, was no sooner informed of the French fleet having sailed, than he commenced his memorable pursuit. From the recommencement of the war, the ruler of France had been supposed to have his eye steadily fixed on the conquest of Egypt, and that country was supposed to be the destination of the Toulon armament. Under this impression the British admiral directed his course towards the coast of Egypt. Having touched at Sicily and Malta, he arrived at the mouth

of the Nile, the celebrated scene of his former glory. Here he was surprised at not being able to obtain any intelligence of the enemy's fleet. As his mind was still impressed with the idea of its being on the way towards Egypt, he formed the design of intercepting it in some part of the Mediterranean. In this view he retraced his course towards Sicily, and continued cruising off that island, in the most anxious expectation, till the middle of April, when, to his great mortification and astonishment, he found that he had been totally deceived in his conjectures. The British admiral now became satisfied that the enemy had proceeded for the West Indies, and therefore resolved to direct his pursuit towards that quarter.

Leaving the Sicilian seas, and having passed the straits of Gibraltar, he repaired to the bay of Lagos. Here he received certain information of the course which the enemy had taken. His doubts were now removed, and his hopes reanimated. Inspired with fresh ardour, he weighed from the bay of Lagos with ten ships of the line and three frigates, and steered with a crowded sail for Barbadoes. In his passage he spoke two vessels bound for England, from which he learned that the combined fleets had, ten days before, passed Barbadoes; and on his arrival at that island, he received information that they were gone to attack Trinidad. On the following day his lordship sailed for that island, where he found himself once more disappointed. No probability of meeting with the object of his pursuit was now left, except in steering to the northward, and successively visiting all the islands.

The British admiral, having adopted this measure, first proceeded to Grenada, where he received intelligence that the enemy had only the preceding morning left Martinique, and was steering a northerly course. After so long and so tedious a chase, to find himself within three days' sail of the hostile fleets, was a circumstance which flattered his views and inspired him with fresh hopes, being confident that, in the event of their making an attack on Antigua, or any other island, he could not fail of coming up with them, and frustrating their designs. But the French admiral, having received intelligence of the arrival of the British fleet in those seas, put into Martinique, and having watered his ships and refreshed his men, on the 7th of June he set sail, and bent his course towards Europe.

Lord Nelson, in the mean time, proceeded to Antigua, where, on his arrival, he found that the combined fleets had a few days before passed that island to the northward. Being now persuaded that they were on their return to Europe, he steered with a full press of sail in that direction, in the hope of overtaking them before they could reach any of their ports. But this expectation, like the rest, proved fallacious. His lordship, however, had too much experience of the uncertainty of naval operations, to calculate fully on the probability of coming up with the enemy. He no sooner found reason to suspect that the combined fleets had shaped their course back to Europe, than he instantly despatched a fast-sailing vessel to communicate advice to government, in order that proper measures might be taken to intercept them on their return.

In consequence of this information the fleets were met with off Ferrol by sir Robert Calder, who was cruising for that purpose with fifteen sail of the line. The enemy's fleet consisted of not less than twenty sail of the line; but, notwithstanding the superiority of their force, the British commander did not hesitate a moment in bringing them to action. On the 22d of July the encounter took place, three days after lord Nelson had reached Gibraltar on his return from the West Indies. The unequal contest terminated with the capture of two Spanish ships of the line, the San Raphael and the Firma, the former of eighty-four, and the latter seventy-four guns. But the enemy being a great way to the windward, and the weather foggy and unfavourable, the admiral found it impossible to renew the action, without separating the fleet from the prizes and from his own crippled ships, as well as risking the masts and yards of several others, which were in so disabled a state as to be incapable of bearing such a press of sail as would have been required in

chasing an enemy so far to the windward. Had these obstacles not intervened, the victory would doubtless have been more complete.

From the havoc made on board the captured ships, the loss of the enemy appeared to have been considerable; that of the English was only eleven men killed, and one hundred and fifty-eight wounded. The admiral's despatches held out some expectation of a second engagement, and a more decisive victory; but his hopes and those of the public were in this respect disappointed. On the fourth day after the action the enemy's fleet disappeared, and got into Vigo.

This result greatly disappointed the public mind, and the murmurs of disapprobation were so loud and general, that the British admiral returned to England and demanded a court-martial. The consequence of this investigation was, that he was reprimanded, not for having betrayed either fear or cowardice, but for an error in judgment, in not having made the most of the opportunity afforded him of destroying or capturing every ship of the enemy which it was his duty to engage. The hostile fleets, having reached Ferrol in safety, and there augmented their force to twenty-seven sail of the line, next proceeded to Cadiz, and entered that port on the 27th of August, the small squadron under admiral Collingwood not offering any opposition, which indeed would have been equally rash and ineffectual against so overwhelming a force.

Lord Nelson, after his return from the West Indies, proceeded to London, where on his arrival he was received with those honours which he had so justly merited by his intrepid exertions. He now received an appointment to the command of a fleet of sufficient force to cope with the enemy, in any quarter of the world to which they might be destined. On the 11th of September, he hoisted his flag on board the *Victory* at Portsmouth, and put to sea on the following day, without waiting for five ships of the line which were preparing to sail with him. Having taken command of the fleet under lord Collingwood on the coast of Spain, he resumed his former tactics, and instead of blockading the port of Cadiz, he stationed his main force near Cape St. Mary's, establishing a line of frigates to observe and communicate the movements of the enemy. In the middle of October, on being apprized that a reinforcement of seven sail of the line would speedily join him from England, he detached admiral Louis with six ships of the line on a particular service; and this bold manœuvre was performed in so open a manner, that it had the desired effect of inducing the enemy to put to sea.

On the 19th of October, admiral Villeneuve, with thirty-two sail of the line, seven frigates, and eight corvettes, got under way, and sailed with a light breeze to the westward. Intelligence of this movement was conveyed to lord Nelson by the frigates which were appointed to watch their motions. His lordship, concluding their destination to be for the Mediterranean, now bore away with a crowded sail for the entrance of the straits, where, on his arrival, he was informed by captain Blackwood that the hostile fleet had not yet made its appearance. At length, however, the glorious but fatal day arrived, which was to complete the triumphs and close the career of the hero. On the morning of Monday, October 21st, about daybreak, cape Trafalgar bearing east by south, distant about seven leagues, wind nearly west, the combined fleets were discovered six or seven miles to the eastward.

Lord Nelson now beheld within his reach the enemy of whom he had so long been in search. The fleet under his command, which had now received the expected reinforcement, consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line, and bore up in two columns as they formed in the order of sailing, conformably to instructions issued by the admiral in prospect of an engagement. In these instructions he directed the captains to look to their particular line as their rallying point; but if the signals should not be clearly understood, no captain could do amiss in placing his ship alongside one of the enemy. The admiral himself, who headed the weather column, was to attack the hostile line near the centre, while lord Collingwood, who conducted the leeward column, was to break it, if possible, at a considerable distance from the

extreme rear; and thus, it was hoped, the victory would be decided ere the van could be brought to succour the ships engaged. The last telegraphic signal issued by this great commander, at the moment of going into action was, "ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

Admiral Villeneuve supposed that the English fleet consisted of only twenty-one sail, and he originally intended to attack them with an equal number of vessels, while twelve of his select ships, acting as a body of reserve, were to bear down and double upon the British line after the action had commenced. On perceiving, however, the real force with which he had to contend, he arranged his ships in one line, forming a crescent convexing to leeward. The conflict began about noon, when admiral Collingwood, in the *Royal Sovereign*, gallantly entered into action about the twelfth ship from the enemy's rear, leaving his van unoccupied. The succeeding ships broke through in all parts, astern of their leader, and engaged their antagonists at the muzzles of their guns.

Lord Nelson, on board the *Victory*, directed his attack on the enemy's line, between the tenth and eleventh ships in the van; but finding it so close that there was not room to pass, he ordered his ship to be run on board the *Redoubtable*, opposed to him; his second, the *Temeraire*, engaged the next ship in the enemy's line; and the others singled out their adversaries in succession, according to the order of battle. For the space of four hours the conflict was tremendous; particularly in that part of the line where the commander-in-chief had commenced the onset. The guns of his ship repeatedly set fire to the *Redoubtable*, and the British seamen were employed at intervals during the heat of the battle in throwing buckets of water on the spreading flames, which might otherwise have involved both ships in destruction.

Both the French and Spaniards fought with a degree of bravery and skill highly honourable to their officers and men; but the attack was irresistible. About three in the afternoon, the Spanish admiral, with ten sail of the line, joining the frigates to leeward, bore away for Cadiz. Ten minutes afterward, five of the headmost ships of the enemy's van, under admiral Dumanoir, tacked, and stood to the windward of the British line; the sternmost was taken, but the others escaped. The heroic exertions of the British were rewarded by the capture of nineteen ships of the line, with the commander-in-chief, Villeneuve, and two Spanish admirals. The tempestuous weather which came on after the action rendered it necessary to destroy most of these prizes, of which only four were carried into Gibraltar. The fugitive ships, under Dumanoir, were captured off Ferrol on the 4th of November, by a squadron under the command of sir Richard Strachan.

The loss of the British in the battle of Trafalgar was estimated at one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven men, killed and wounded; but great as the victory was, and in importance and brilliancy it yields to none in the annals of naval warfare, it was purchased at an immense expense to the country. About the middle of the action, as lord Nelson was walking the quarter-deck, attentive to its progress, and anxiously expecting its issue, he received a shot in the left breast from a musket-ball, which wounded him mortally, and he instantly fell. He was immediately carried to the cockpit, where he lived about an hour, and employed the short space of time now allotted him in giving orders, receiving reports, and making inquiries concerning the state of the action. The closing scene of his glorious career was not unworthy of his former exploits. In the hour of death he displayed the same magnanimity that had marked his character and conduct through life. Conscious of his approaching dissolution, he sent for admiral Collingwood, the second in command, to whom he communicated the particulars of his situation, and then gave the necessary orders to the officers by whom he was surrounded.

On being told that the British flag was triumphant, and that fifteen sail of the line had struck, he appeared much consoled. A few moments before his death, he said to captain Hardy, "I could have wished to live to enjoy this day; but God's will be done." "My lord," replied the captain, "you die in the midst of triumph!" Nelson replied, "God be praised!" and almost instantly

tration, which for a considerable time strongly engaged the public attention. In the month of April, 1805, a charge was exhibited against lord Melville, first lord of the admiralty, founded on the tenth report of the commissioners of naval inquiry. It was brought before the house of commons by Mr. Whitbread, who, after referring to the act passed in 1785, for regulating the department of the treasurer of the navy, of which lord Melville, then occupying that post, was himself the supporter, and which act advanced the salary of the place from two thousand to four thousand pounds per annum, in lieu of all emoluments which might have previously been derived from the public money in the treasurer's hands, stated three heads of charge bearing upon him. These were—his applying the money of the public to other uses than those of the naval department; his conniving at a system of peculation in an individual, Mr. Trotter, for whose conduct he was responsible; and his having been a participator in that peculation. He concluded a speech, in which the particular circumstances of the case were laid open, by moving a series of resolutions founded thereupon. Mr. Pitt, after observing that there was nothing in the report of the commissioners which implied that any mischief had arisen to the public from the circumstances complained of, objected to the method of proceeding now proposed, and thought the best course that could be pursued would be to refer the report to a select committee. He therefore moved an amendment to that purpose, which he afterward changed, on the suggestion of Mr. Fox, for a motion for the previous question. The debate was now continued, and on a division of the house, there appeared for Mr. Whitbread's motion two hundred and sixteen, against it two hundred and sixteen, when the speaker gave his casting vote in its favour. Mr. Whitbread then moved an address to the king, requesting him to remove lord Melville for ever from his presence and councils; but, at the desire of Mr. Pitt, he agreed to postpone the motion to a future day. When that day arrived, the house was informed that lord Melville had resigned his office of first lord of the admiralty, and also that Mr. Trotter had been dismissed from that of paymaster to the navy. It being suggested by some member of the house, that there was at least a possibility of lord Melville's return to office, Mr. Pitt said he had no hesitation in declaring that all idea of his lordship's resumption of office at a future period was completely annihilated. It was afterward announced, that lord Melville's name had been erased from the list of the privy council.

When various proceedings had taken place, his lordship requested permission to be heard at the bar of the house of commons, respecting the matter contained in the report of the commissioners, which was granted him. On this occasion he acknowledged having appropriated the public money intrusted to him to other public purposes; but solemnly denied having derived any benefit therefrom, or that he had participated in the profits made by Mr. Trotter. He nevertheless confessed that he had applied the sum of ten thousand pounds, in a way which he could not reveal, consistently with private honour and public duty. When his lordship had withdrawn, Mr. Whitbread moved for his impeachment, which was negatived by a majority of two hundred and seventy-two to one hundred and ninety-five; and an amendment moved by Mr. Bond, for a criminal prosecution passed by the small majority of two hundred and thirty-eight to two hundred and twenty-nine. His lordship's friends, however, soon after finding reason to prefer an impeachment, a motion for that purpose was made by Mr. Leicester, and carried without a division. Mr. Whitbread, accordingly, accompanied by a great number of members of the lower house, on the 26th of June, impeached lord Melville at the bar of the house of lords, in the name of the commons of Great Britain. A bill of a very problematical nature subsequently passed, to indemnify Alexander Trotter and all others called upon to give evidence on the trial of lord Melville, from civil actions. The trial itself, on account of the lateness of the session, was postponed to the following year. It then commenced in Westminster-hall, on the 29th of April, before the lords, the members of the house of commons being present in a

committee of the whole house. The trial was conducted with unusual despatch for a proceeding of that nature; the evidence and arguments on both sides being closed on the 17th of May, and sentence pronounced on the 12th of June. The result was, that, by a majority, his lordship was pronounced not guilty. His lordship was succeeded in the admiralty by sir Charles Middleton, on whom was conferred the title of lord Barham. But the loss of so able a colleague as lord Melville, from a cause so unexpected, occasioned deep and lasting chagrin to Mr. Pitt, upon whom almost the whole weight of business now devolved; and his health, previously infirm, from this time suffered a manifest depression.

The public events of the year 1805, both political and military, place it among the most interesting in the history of the war; let me direct your attention, my son, for a moment, to the affairs of the continent.

The French directory, during the term of its continuance, had moulded all the surrounding states into republics: Napoleon now wished to constitute them on the model of the empire—they were to be raised to the dignity of kingdoms, and he began with that of Italy. An order in council of the Cisalpine republic decided that hereditary monarchy should be re-established in favour of Napoleon Buonaparte. Its vice-president, M. Melzy, accordingly proceeded to Paris to make known to the emperor this decision. On the 17 of March, 1805, he was received at the Tuileries in solemn audience. Napoleon was upon his throne, surrounded by his court and all the brilliancy of sovereign power, of which he was passionately fond. M. Melzy offered him the crown, in the name of his fellow-citizens. "Sire," said he to him in conclusion, "deign to realize the wishes of the assembly over which I have the honour to preside. Interpreter of the sentiments which animate all Italian hearts, it brings to you their most sincere homage. It will gladly inform them that, in accepting their prayer, you have redoubled the force of the bonds which attach you to the preservation, the defence, the prosperity of the Italian nation. Yes, sire, you willed that the Italian republic should exist, and it has existed. Will that the Italian monarchy should be happy, and it will be so."

In the month of May, the emperor left his own capital to take possession of this realm, and on the 26th he received the iron crown of the Lombards. He nominated prince Eugene de Beauharnois, his adopted son, viceroy of Italy. From thence he proceeded to Genoa, which also abandoned itself to his sovereignty. On the 4th of June, its territory was reunited to the empire, and formed the three departments of Genoa, of Montenotte, and of the Apennines. The small republic of Lucca was also comprised in this monarchic revolution. Upon the demand of its chief magistrate, it was bestowed as an appendage on the prince and princess of Piombino, one of the sisters of Napoleon. He himself, after his royal progress, repassed the Alps, and returned to the capital of his empire, from whence he shortly after set out for the camp of Boulogne, where he was preparing a maritime expedition against England. This project of invasion, which the directory had entertained after the peace of Campo Formio, and the first consul after the peace of Luneville, had been resumed with much zeal since the recommencement of hostilities between the two countries. At the opening of the year 1805, a flotilla of two thousand small vessels, manned by sixteen thousand sailors, capable of carrying an army of a hundred and sixty thousand men, nine thousand horse, and a numerous artillery, was assembled in the ports of Boulogne, Etaples, Vimereux, Ambleteuse, and Calais. The emperor was accelerating by his presence the completion of this maritime expedition, which was placed under the commands of some of the ablest generals in the French service. Squadrons of French ships, which had hitherto been cautiously kept in port, were now hazarded out to sea, in order to divide the British naval force; while greater enterprises were projected by the junction of the Spanish and French fleets. On the other hand, nothing was wanting on this side the channel to provide adequate means of resistance. The southern coast of England was fortified on the most exposed parts by a range of

Martello towers, and every effort was made for increasing the forces by sea and land.

At this portentous moment, when the vulture was ready to pounce upon his prey, Napoleon was roused from his revery by learning that all the forces of the Austrian monarchy were in motion. Ninety thousand men under the command of the archduke Ferdinand and general Mack had passed the Inn, invaded Munich, and expelled the elector of Bavaria, the ally of France: thirty thousand, under the archduke John, had occupied the Tyrol; and the archduke Charles with a hundred thousand men had advanced upon the Adige. A treaty had also been signed on the 11th of April, between Russia and England, in which the parties reciprocally bound themselves to use their utmost exertions for forming a general league of the states of Europe, for the purpose of putting a stop to the encroachments of the French government, and securing the independence of the different states. Two Russian armies were also now preparing to join the Austrians, the consequence of the third coalition which England had organized. In fact, the establishment of the kingdom of Italy; the reunion of Genoa and Piedmont to France; the open influence which the emperor Napoleon exercised over Holland and Switzerland, had once more roused the energies of all Europe, which now dreaded the ambition of Buonaparte, as it had in former times been terrified by the principles of the revolution.

Napoleon now found other matters to engage his attention and employ his troops than the invasion of England; and, therefore, instantly quitting Boulogne, he returned to Paris, presented himself to the senate on the 23d of September, obtained a levy of eighty thousand men, and on the following day set out to commence the campaign. He passed the Rhine on the 1st of October, and entered Bavaria on the 6th with an army of a hundred and sixty thousand men. On joining the army, he addressed them in a proclamation drawn up in his usual vaunting style, in which he told them,—“You are but the vanguard of the great nation; if it be necessary, it will in a moment rise at my voice, to dissolve this new league which British gold and hatred hath woven.” Unfortunately, these were not vain words.

The French army marched in six divisions under the command of marshals Bernadotte, Marmont, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Lannes. The Bavarians having formed a junction with two of these divisions at Wurtzburg, they advanced towards the Danube on the north, while the other divisions were proceeding in different directions, the main object being to cut off the communication between the Austrian army under general Mack, consisting of eighty or ninety thousand men, which had advanced to the defiles of the Black Forest, and the territories of Austria. By a series of bold manœuvres and successful actions, this was so completely effected by the middle of October, that Mack was entirely surrounded in Ulm with thirty thousand men, who remained to him after the loss of several detached portions of his army, and the retreat of a part to Bohemia under the archduke Ferdinand. Preparations were instantly made for storming Ulm; but a summons being sent to Mack to capitulate, he thought it most advisable to comply with it. On the 20th of October, the whole of the Austrian troops in that city laid down their arms before the emperor of France, surrendering themselves prisoners of war, with all their artillery, magazines, &c. Thus was nearly annihilated the force with which the Austrians commenced the campaign, about sixty thousand of them having been taken prisoners, with comparatively a small loss on the part of the French.

Vienna was now the object in the view of Napoleon, and he pursued it with unabated ardour. Proceeding to Munich, he advanced at the head of the main body of his army, having before him a corps of Austrians which had been reinforced by the first column of the Russians. The French crossed the Inn in the face of these allies, who, not being strong enough to resist them, retreated step by step on the road to Vienna. In the first week of November, Napoleon had his head-quarters at Lintz, where he received proposals from the allies for an armistice, to which he replied by stating such

conditions as a conqueror only could dictate; and in the mean time he continued his operations. The alarm at Vienna was now extreme. The emperor Francis retired with all his court to Brunn in Moravia, while the greater part of the nobility sought an asylum in Hungary. The inhabitants in general patiently awaited the conqueror, and only appointed a guard to aid the police in keeping the city tranquil. On the 11th, the main body of the French army arrived and took up their quarters in the suburbs. They entered Vienna on the 13th, the advanced-guard passing through by the bridge over the Danube without halting. On the 15th, Napoleon joined the army which was advancing into Moravia to meet the Russians.

While these events were passing in Germany, active operations were pursued in Italy, where Massena was opposed to the archduke Charles. The archduke John occupied the passes of the Tyrol, in order to keep up a communication between the forces in Germany and those in the Venetian territory. On the 18th of October, the French forced the passage of the Adige, and took a position near Caldero, where the archduke Charles was strongly posted. Massena, having thus received intelligence of the surrender of Mack, and the advance of Napoleon, made a general attack on the archduke's lines, which, after a severe conflict, he entirely broke, inflicting great loss. After this disaster, the archduke began his retreat, pursued by the French, who on the 3d of December obtained possession of Vicenza. Both armies passed the Brenta, and the Tagliamento; and the Austrians continued their retrograde motion, perpetually harassed by the pursuers, till they reached Laybach in Carniola. Massena then halted to ascertain what was passing in the Tyrol, where the archduke John was closely pressed by different French divisions, until at length Ney having forced his way to Inspruck, and pushed his head-quarters to Bolzano, the archduke, finding himself unable to defend the Tyrol, formed a junction with his brother at Laybach. They then hastened their march towards Vienna, while the French, who had reduced the Tyrol, proceeded to join the main army, Massena holding the archduke's in check.

The main body of the allies now consisted of about fifty thousand Russians with the emperor Alexander at their head, and twenty-five thousand Austrians, chiefly of new levies. The French when joined by the divisions of Bernadotte and Davoust, amounted to between seventy and eighty thousand men, in the highest state of discipline, and full of confidence from past successes. On the 2d of December, the anniversary of the coronation, the two armies engaged on the plain of Austerlitz, on the direct road from Vienna to Olmutz. This memorable battle, distinguished by the name of the place where it was fought, was farther signalized by the presence of the three emperors—Russia, France, and Austria. Napoleon was his own general-in-chief: the Russians were commanded by general Kutusoff; and the Austrians by prince John of Lichtenstein. The battle commenced at sunrise; then these enormous masses were put in motion; and it continued till evening, full of variety and sanguinary in the extreme. The Russian infantry were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the French troops and the manœuvres of their general. The left wing of the allies was broken, and the imperial Russian guard endeavoured to re-establish the communication, but was entirely crushed. The centre experienced the same fate; and the contest terminated with the retreat of the allies in good order, but with the loss of many prisoners and the greatest part of their artillery and baggage. On the following day the French advanced; and an armistice proposed by the emperor Francis took place on the 4th. By its terms the French army was to remain in possession of all its conquests till the conclusion of a definitive peace, or till the rupture of the negotiations for it; in the latter case, hostilities were not to recommence till fourteen days after notice formally given. It was farther stipulated; that the Russian army should evacuate Moravia and Bohemia within fifteen days, and Hungary within a month, and to retire by prescribed routes; moreover, that there should be no extraordinary levy of troops in the Austrian dominions during this period. To these humili-