

don their connection with France, and enter into an alliance with Russia.

Q. What was the consequence ?

A. To counteract this, Buonaparte the following year 1813, collected a powerful army in Saxony ; and, having been attacked by the allied powers, and defeated at the tremendous battle of Leipsic (5-), he was compelled to retreat to France, pursued by the united forces of his enemies, who in their turn invaded and penetrated into the very heart of France.

Q. To what important events did the *prowess* of Great Britain and her allies more immediately lead ?

A. The overthrow of Bonaparte, who, having abdicated the throne which he had usurped, was allowed to retire to the island of Elba (55) in the Mediterranean Sea, the sovereignty of which island he accepted in lieu of his former extensive dominions. Louis XVIII. was placed on the throne of his ancestors, and a treaty of peace signed by all the *belligerent* powers.

Q. What part did England take in the cause ?

A. England, after sustaining the burden of a continued war of more than twenty years, was still ready to assist and *animate* her allies on every occasion, and put forth her strength with undiminished *ardour*. England was *uniform*, persevering, undaunted, and undismayed in a contest of unexampled difficulty.

Q. What was the state of Europe after the peace of Paris ?

A. A general congress was held at Vienna (56) by the

Prowess, s. bravery, military courage.

Ancestors, s. forefathers.

Belligerent, a. (*bel lidge-e-rent*) carrying on war, engaging in war.

Animate, v. to enliven, to stir up.

Ardour, s. zeal, warmth.

Congress, s. meeting, assembly.

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