

in consequence of the loss of a beloved wife, which sad event imparted almost a romantic character to the tenor of his future life. To alleviate the grief the bereavement had brought him, and to restore his impaired health, he was recommended by his physicians to travel; and it was whilst staying at Gibraltar that he fell into the society of the officers of the garrison, and, his mind being somewhat diverted by their entertaining company, he determined on devoting himself to the profession of arms. He first served as a volunteer at the siege of Toulon; and on his return raised from among his countrymen a battalion of the 90th Regiment, of which he was appointed the commander. He then accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar; but soon growing tired of the idleness of garrison duty, he obtained permission to join the Austrian army, where he found ample opportunities of studying the art of war, whilst he was enabled to send to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted on the Continent. In 1797 he returned to England, and was present at the reduction of the island of Minorca. He afterwards served in Spain with Sir John Moore, during the campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna, and the death of that gallant officer. In the ensuing year, General Graham led a division at the siege of Flushing; in 1810 he commanded the British at Cadiz; and in 1811 he fought and won the memorable battle of Barossa.* After this he joined Lord Wellington, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, when the French were again beaten. Ill-health, consequent upon the fatigues he had undergone, rendered it necessary for him to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the scene of war, led the left wing at the battle of Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and, after a severe contest, established the British army on the territory of France.

The campaign being ended, Sir Thomas returned to England; and on the 3rd of May, 1814, he was created a peer by the title of Baron Lynedoch of Balgowan, on which occasion he nobly refused a grant of £2,000 per annum, to himself and heirs, which was intended to accompany his elevation. On the same occasion, similar honours and pensions were bestowed on Marshal Beresford and Sir Rowland Hill, who became Lords Beresford and Hill; whilst Wellington was elevated to the rank of Duke. In 1826 Lord Lynedoch was appointed to the governorship of Dumbarton Castle. He died in 1843, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

Additional Notes to March.

ONCE A SOLDIER—THEN A KING.

(8).—CHARLES XIV. of Sweden, whose real name was JEAN BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE, was the son of a lawyer at Pau, and was destined for the bar, but, at the age of twenty-four, he commenced life as a private in the French royal marines, and served two years in Corsica. Playing a distinguished part in the wars of the French republic, his worldly fortunes rapidly advanced, and in 1798 he married Eugénie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. During the wars which Bonaparte relentlessly carried on against Prussia, Austria, and Denmark, Bernadotte was employed in various important capacities; but at the battle of Wagram he had high words with Bonaparte, who, during the engagement, deprived him of his reserve division. Bernadotte demanded and obtained permission to retire from active service, and returned to Paris, but was soon again employed, and notwithstanding several quarrels between himself and the emperor, neither of whom seems ever to have quite understood each other, he, in 1810, accepted the governor-generalship of the Roman states. By this time, Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had, on account of in-

* If the Spanish general, La Pena, had but sent his eight hundred dragons and powerful horse-artillery to the fight, Marshal Victor would have been prevented from retreating. But not a man did he send to the aid of his heroic allies, though two of his battalions, impelled by the instinct of brave men, returned, without orders, to aid them when they heard the firing, and appeared on the field at the close of the day.

capacity, been forced to abdicate his crown, and he and his descendants were excluded from the throne for ever. The uncle of this sovereign assumed the reigns of government as Charles XIII., but was childless; and the State chose Augustus of Holstein-Augustenberg to be heir to the throne. This prince, however, died, and Charles XIII. proposed Bernadotte to the Swedish diet to be appointed prince-royal of Sweden.* In all his campaigns Bernadotte was distinguished from the great majority of the French commanders by the clemency and generosity of his conduct from the moment that the battle was at an end; and it was this conduct, even more than his brilliant reputation as a soldier, that caused him to be put in nomination as the successor to Charles XIII. The choice was unanimously approved, and, on the 2nd of November, 1810, Bernadotte entered Stockholm amid the acclamations of the people. On the 5th he addressed the king and the assembled States, and concluded with this excellent passage:—

"Brought up in the camp, I have been familiar with war, and am acquainted with all its calamities. No conquest can console a country for the blood of its children, shed in foreign wars. It is not the physical dimensions of a country that constitute its strength. This lies rather in the wisdom of its laws, the greatness of its commerce, the industry of its people, and the national spirit by which it is animated. Sweden has lately suffered greatly; but the honour of her name is unsullied. She is still a land sufficient to supply our wants, and we have iron to defend ourselves."

In defence of the rights of the country of his adoption, Bernadotte was soon called upon to take up arms against Bonaparte, and from 1812 to the fall of that great man, he was actively engaged in the principal wars and events which occupied the attention of Europe. In 1818 Charles XIII. died, when Bernadotte was proclaimed king of Norway and Sweden, under the title of Charles XIV. Having now attained the summit of human ambition, he wisely directed his attention to the development of the resources of his adopted country, and when, after a long reign of unusual prosperity, he passed quietly from this world, (having completed his eightieth year), and left Sweden in the hands of his son, she was enjoying that peace and prosperity which no doubt she had often wished for, but till then had never known.

THE ARRIVAL OF NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

(20).—A striking instance of the instability of fortune was witnessed at Dover, on the 26th of March, 1871. While the ex-Empress Eugénie and her son were in the town awaiting the arrival of Napoleon from the Continent, after his release by the Prussians, the Duc de Nemours, Princess Marguerite, and Princess Blanche of Orleans, passed through the town *en route* for France. Barely nine months had elapsed since the Orleans family sought permission from the ex-Emperor to return to France. Their request was refused, M. Ollivier, the minister of Napoleon, defending the refusal at considerable length in the Corps Législatif.

A TREASURED RELIC.

(25).—During the peace of Amiens, when Lord Nelson was at Salisbury, in the middle of those popular acclamations which followed him everywhere, he recognised amid the huzzing crowd a man who had assisted at the amputation of his arm, which he had lost in the unsuccessful attack on Tenerife. He beckoned him to come up the stairs of the council-house, shook hands with him, and made him a present in remembrance of his services at the time. The man immediately took from his bosom a piece of lace, which he had torn from the sleeve of the amputated arm, saying he had preserved, and would to the last moment preserve it, in memory of his old commander, whom he should always deem it the honour of his life to have served.

* The Emperor Napoleon could but with difficulty be induced to consent to Bernadotte becoming crown-prince and heir to the throne. "What!" said Bernadotte, "will you make me greater than yourself by making me refuse a crown?" The sarcasm told, and Napoleon merely replied—"Go! our fates must be accomplished!"



ANGES.

n. past 7 even.
n. past 12 noon.
n. past 2 morn.
n. past 1 morn.

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in, was one of the triumphs over the in the Peninsular fight at great disadvantage or position of the h general having whole field of battle impelled to retreat, pieces of cannon, tish had taken in which was captured ces:—

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hat on one occa- rily commended by re that he was ad- l in the eulogium, y—"The sergeant accomplished what id have done had unity; i was the fortunately suc- d cost the poor en-

by Marshal Victor, abam, afterwards t be uninteresting eer of this gallant "Never was there heart:—

Balgowan, Perth- ter the army until nd he did so then