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THE «BRONCO BUSTER.»

MODELED BY FREDERIC REMINGTON.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

BY WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MAINTENANCE.

THE AUSTRIAN MARRIAGE—THE CONSOLIDATION OF NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE—THE INHERITANCE AND THE HEIR—THE ARRAY OF NATIONS—THE CONGRESS OF KINGS—THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.



NAPOLEON IN THE UNIFORM OF THE FOOT
GRENADIERS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

THE AUSTRIAN MARRIAGE.

THE victory of Wagram might have been utterly barren if Germany had displayed the spirit of Spain. The Tyrol, to be sure, was in arms under the devoted leadership of Hofer; in northern Germany there was an auspicious beginning of irregular warfare under men like Schill, Dörnberg, Katt, and Brunswick, the forerunners of Lützow; the Archduke Ferdi-

hand was already in Poland, ready to enter Prussia from the east, and to assist any national uprising which might occur; England's promised expedition had been prepared. On the other hand, there was serious deterioration in the French army. Napoleon, threatened by the knife of a would-be assassin, had sunk into despondency, which was the deeper because he had been wounded at Ratisbon, knocked senseless by a fall from his horse near Schönbrunn, checked at Aspern, compelled to expose his life like any common soldier to save the day at Wagram, and only half supported by the Czar during this last supreme effort; and because Soult had been driven out of Portugal. But there was no attempt by any competent German leader to combine these elements against Napoleon. Hofer was captured and executed; the German guerrillas were dispersed; Charles, instead of withdrawing farther north to join

hands with Germany, made a truce at Znaim on July 11; England's vaunted armament was directed against Antwerp, and met with disaster; the Czar made overtures to the conqueror of Wagram. Accordingly, Napoleon was able to humiliate Austria in a treaty signed at Schönbrunn on October 14, which reduced the proud empire to a second-rate power. She was cut off from the Mediterranean, compelled to pay an indemnity of 35,000,000 francs, surrender territories containing 3,000,000 inhabitants, reduce her army to 150,000 men, and enter the French system.

Napoleon started for Paris before the ratification of the treaty was complete. He was in great haste to accomplish the divorce from Josephine, and by an alliance in matrimony to found a Napoleonic dynasty. It is needless to dwell on the scenes of the divorce, acted as they were in an atmosphere of theatrical pathos. Eugène announced the Emperor's determination to his mother, and on December 16 the separation was pronounced in a form which emphasized the sacrifice both parties were making for France. Josephine withdrew to Malmaison, where, with an annual grant of two million francs, she remained in dignified seclusion until her death. There was no question of papal sanction to the act of divorce. The Pope was a prisoner in Savona. On receipt of Napoleon's notification that his secular power was taken away, he had replied by a bull excommunicating, under purely spiritual penalties, the Emperor and all his counselors. Remaining persistent in his refusal to abdicate, he was seized and sent to Grenoble; but his presence there in captivity awakened sympathy and a dangerous devotion among the people, and he was carried back to Italy, where he remained under rigid restraint until 1812, when he was transferred to Fontainebleau and lodged like a prince. A month before the formalities of divorce, Napoleon had formally asked the Czar