

APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO FRENCH HISTORY

I

THE LAW OF CONSCRIPTION

(Passed September 5, 1798)

[Military service, compulsory in France to-day, was also compulsory there as long ago as 863 A.D., when the Edict of Pistes ordered a census of the men bound to military duty. That Edict pronounced the most severe penalties against those who deprived these men of their horses and their arms, and also against those who sought to avoid military duty by giving themselves to the church. In the Constitutional Assembly of 1789 Dubois Crancé remarked: "In France every citizen must be a soldier, and every soldier a citizen, or we shall never have a constitution," but the sentiment was then considered rather a breach of liberty, as being at variance with the individual liberty of the citizen. Its necessity was recognised soon afterwards, however, and it was decreed by the Convention on February 26, 1793, that "military service is the debt of every citizen." The Conscription Law was passed September 5, 1798. It was applied for the first time during the campaign of the year 1799. Napoleon found it of the utmost use to him. It placed the whole youth of the country at his disposal. They were raised without cost, and supported by the contributions of conquered countries. It was a power which after 1805 he exercised to the full. Up to that time only seven in the hundred of the population were called each year to serve with the army in the field, but after 1805 the conscription under Napoleon knew no limits. In one year Napoleon demanded 1,100,000 soldiers. There was no longer a fixed term of service. Men as well as youths were sent to the armies in the field. Conscription had been made, by a law passed May 18, 1802, no longer an accessory but the normal means of recruiting. By a charter of 1814, conscription was abolished and a return made to the principle of voluntary enlistment. Four years later conscription was again declared to be necessary and the period of service was fixed at six years, on July 27, 1817, military service was made obligatory between the ages of 20 and 40, and the compulsory recruiting law of July 15, 1839, maintained the principle and the practice.]

LAW RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF THE ARMY

Title I.—Principles.

1. Every Frenchman is a soldier and owes his person to the defence of his country.
2. When the country is declared to be in danger, every Frenchman is called to its defence according to the manner determined by law: even those who have obtained leave of absence shall not be exempt.
3. Except in the case of "the country in danger," the army is formed by voluntary enlistment and by means of military conscription.
4. The legislative corps fixes, by a special law, the number of conscripts to be placed on active service.

Title III.—Military Conscription.

15. Military conscription includes every Frenchman between the ages of twenty and twenty-five.

16. [Specifies those not included in military conscription.]

17. Conscripts (*défenseurs conscrits*) are divided into five classes: each class only including conscripts of the same year.

18. The conscripts comprised in all the classes are attached to the various corps composing the Army; they are enrolled by name, and no substitution is allowed.

20. According to the law which fixes the number of conscripts that are to be sent on active service, the youngest in each class are always summoned first to join the colours. Those of the second class are only called to the corps when all those of the first class are on active service, and so on, class after class.

22. Conscripts only receive their pay when on active service.

23. Conscripts attached to a corps, but not on active service, continue to exercise their political rights as citizens, and are placed in the service of the national guard (*sédentaire*); they are not subject to military law until appointed for active service.^b

II

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1814

(Signed on June 4, 1814)

[The abdication of Napoleon was immediately followed by the call to the throne of France of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of the last King, but the reign was not to commence until the day when he took oath to the constitution. That constitution conferred executive power on the King, who was to share legislative power with the senate and a chamber of deputies. Further, the constitution sanctioned individual freedom, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, the sale of national lands, the public debt, and proclaimed forgetfulness of all acts committed since the commencement of the Revolution. The oath was duly taken and Louis XVIII ruled in France. "The Divine Providence in recalling us to our country after a long absence has imposed a great obligations upon us," he declared in the preamble. Peace was declared to be the first need of France, and a constitutional charter, required by the actual state of the kingdom, was promised and was given and published. References were made to the effects of progress, and Louis stated that the wish of the people of France for a constitutional charter was the impression of "a real need." He declared that the dearest wish of his heart was that all Frenchmen might live like brothers, and that no bitter memories of the past might trouble their security. The rights and the prerogatives of the Crown were, however, to be strictly preserved, for, Louis added, they had hoped that, taught by experience, they would be convinced that only a supreme authority could give the strength, the permanence, and the majesty "with which it is itself clothed" to the institutions which it founds, that thus, when the wisdom of Kings agrees freely with the wish of their people, a constitutional charter may be lasting, but that "when violence snatches concessions from the weakness of the government, public liberty is in no less danger than the throne itself." The peerage was re-established, the constitution and functions of the Chamber of Deputies were dealt with, the duties of ministers and the administration of justice. Private rights were guaranteed by the state. The following year, on the return of Napoleon, Louis XVIII hastily left Paris and France, to return after Napoleon's final defeat at the battle of Waterloo. The new constitution remained in force, though the horrors of the "White Terror" showed that

[1814 A.D.]

"forgetfulness of the past" was not to be permitted to mark the Bourbon Restoration.

The Charter of 1830, otherwise known as the "Declaration of Rights," closely resembles the following document, with which it may be advantageously compared. (See Document V.)

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

1. Frenchmen are to be equal before the law, whatever may be their titles or their ranks.

2. They are to contribute in proportion to their fortunes to the charges of the state.

3. They are all to be equally admissible to civil and military employments.

4. Their individual liberty is equally guaranteed. No person can be either prosecuted or arrested, except in cases prescribed by the laws and according to the law.

5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection.

6. Nevertheless the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion is the religion of the State.

7. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, and those of other Christian worship alone receive stipends from the royal treasury.

8. Frenchmen have the right of publishing and printing their opinions, provided they conform to the laws which prevent the abuse of this liberty.¹

9. All property is to be inviolable, not excepting that which is called *national*; the law makes no difference between the one or the other.

10. The State can exact the sacrifice of property for the good of the public, legally proved; but an indemnity shall be first given to those who may suffer from the change.

11. All searching into the opinions and votes given before the restoration is interdicted, and the same omission is commanded to be adopted by the tribunals and by the citizens.

12. The conscription is abolished; the method of recruiting the army for land and sea is to be determined by the law.

FORMS OF THE KING'S GOVERNMENT

13. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; his ministers are responsible; executive power belongs to the King alone.

14. The King is the supreme chief of the State; he commands the forces by sea and by land; he declares war; he makes treaties of peace and alliances of commerce; he appoints all those employed in the public administrations, and makes all the regulations and ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws and the safety of the State.

15. The legislative power is to be exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments.

16. The King proposes the laws.

17. The proposition of the laws, according to the will of the King, is presented to the Chamber of Peers, or to the Chamber of Deputies; except the laws on axes, which must first be presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

¹ [See the Law relative to the Liberty of the Press, and the Ordinances of Charles X. following.]

18. Every law is to be freely discussed and voted by the majority of each of the two Chambers.

19. The Chambers may beg the King to propose a law on any subject whatsoever, and may indicate what they consider suitable provisions.

20. The request may be made by each of the two Chambers; but after having been discussed in secret committee, it can only be sent to the other Chamber by the one that proposed it, after a delay of ten days.

21. If the Bill is adopted by the other Chamber it shall be presented to the King; if rejected, it cannot be brought forward again in the same session.

22. The King alone sanctions and promulgates laws.

23. The civil list is fixed for the whole of the reign by the first legislature assembled after the accession of the King.

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS

24. The Chamber of Peers is an essential part of legislative power.

25. It is summoned by the King at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments. Their respective sessions begin and finish at the same time.

26. Any assembly of the Chamber of Peers which shall be held at a time when the Chamber of Deputies is not sitting, or which has not been commanded by the King, is illicit and null of full right.

27. The nomination of the Peers of France belongs to the King. Their number is unlimited: he can vary their dignity, name them for life, or make them hereditary at his will.

28. Peers can take their seat in the Chamber at the age of twenty-five, and vote only after the age of thirty.

29. The Chancellor of France, or in his absence a Peer, nominated by the King, presides over the Chamber of Peers.

30. Members of the royal family and princes of the blood are Peers by right of birth. They are to take their seats next to the President; but they have no deliberative voice before their twenty-fifth year.

31. Princes may not take their seats in the Chamber except by order of the King (expressed in a message at the beginning of each session), on penalty of annulment of all that has been done in their presence.

32. The sittings of the Chamber of Peers are secret.

33. The Chamber of Peers takes cognisance of high treason and of those crimes against the safety of the State which shall be defined by the law.

34. A Peer can only be arrested by authority of the Chamber, and can be tried only by it in a criminal case.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS

35. The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges, whose organisation shall be laid down by the law.

36. Each department is to have the same number of Deputies that it has had up to the present.

37. Deputies are to be elected for five years; the elections are to be so arranged that the Chamber is renewed by one-fifth every year.

38. No deputy can be admitted to the Chamber until he has attained the age of forty, and unless he pays the sum of one thousand francs in direct taxation.

39. If, however, there should not be in the department fifty persons of

[1814 A.D.]

the age specified paying at least one thousand francs in direct taxes, the number shall be made up from the persons contributing the highest amount under one thousand francs; these may be elected at the same time as the first.

40. Those electors who take part in the nomination of the Deputies have no right to the suffrage unless they pay three hundred francs in direct taxes, and if they are under thirty years of age.

41. The Presidents of the electoral colleges shall be nominated by the King, and are by right members of the Colleges.

42. At least half of the Deputies shall be chosen from eligible candidates who have their political domicile in the department.

43. The President of the Chamber of Deputies shall be nominated by the King, from a list of five members submitted by the Chamber.

44. The sittings of the Chamber are public, but at the request of five members it becomes a secret committee.

45. The Chamber will form itself into bureaux [*select committees*] to discuss bills laid before it on behalf of the King.

46. No amendment can be made to a Law unless proposed, or consented to, by the King, and unless it has been sent back and discussed by the bureaux.

47. The Chamber of Deputies deals with all Bills on Taxation, and only after these Bills have been accepted can they be passed on to the Chamber of Peers.

48. No tax can be established or received if it has not been agreed to by the two Chambers and sanctioned by the King.

49. The property-tax is only passed for a single year. Indirect taxes may be sanctioned for several years.

50. The two Chambers are summoned annually by the King: he prorogues them and can dissolve that of the Deputies of the Departments: but in this case he must summon a new one within three months.

51. No member of the Chamber can be imprisoned during the session and within the six weeks which precede or follow it.

52. No member of the Chamber can be summoned or arrested in a criminal case during the session except when taken in the act, or after the Chamber has sanctioned the trial.

53. Petitions to either of the Chambers can only be made and presented in writing. The law forbids them to be presented in person and at the bar of the Chamber.

OF THE MINISTERS

54. Ministers can be members of the Chamber of Peers or of the Chamber of Deputies. They can be present in either Chamber, and must be heard when they wish.

55. The Chamber of Deputies has the right to lay an accusation against Ministers before the Chamber of Peers, which alone can judge them.

56. Ministers can only be accused before the Peers on a charge of treason or abuse of power. Special laws shall deal with the nature of these crimes and shall determine the method of trial.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

57. The King is the fountain of justice; it is administered in his name by judges whom he names and appoints.

58. The judges nominated by the King cannot be dismissed.
59. The courts and ordinary tribunals now in existence are continued; no change will be made in them except by virtue of a law.
60. The present system of Judges of Commerce is maintained.
61. The system of Justices of the Peace is also maintained. Justices of the Peace, although named by the King, may be removed from office.
62. No person may be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of his natural judges.
63. In consequence extraordinary commissions and tribunals cannot be created; the ancient Provostships are not included under this head if their re-establishment is considered necessary.
64. Criminal trials will be public unless this publicity is dangerous to public order and morals, when the tribunal will declare this by a judgment.
65. The institution of jurors is preserved; any changes which a longer experience may show to be necessary can only be effected by a law.
66. Confiscation of property is abolished and cannot be re-established.
67. The King has the right to pardon and that of commuting penalties.
68. The civil code and all laws now in existence not contrary to the present Charter remain in force until they are legally altered.

PRIVATE RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

69. Soldiers on service, officers and soldiers on half-pay, pensioned widows, officers and soldiers, will preserve their rank, honours, and pensions.
70. The national debt is guaranteed: every kind of engagement between the State and its creditors is inviolable.
71. The old nobility will re-assume its titles. The new will preserve its titles. The King makes nobles at his will; but he only grants them rank and honour without any exemption from the burdens and duties of society.
72. The Legion of Honour is preserved, the King will prescribe its regulations and insignia.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

73. The French Colonies are to be governed by special laws and regulations.
74. At their coronation the King and his successors are to swear that they will faithfully observe the present Constitutional Charter.
75. The Deputies of the Departments of France who had seats in the Legislative Body when it was last adjourned, shall continue to sit in the Chamber of Deputies until replaced.
76. The first renewal of one-fifth of the Chamber of Deputies shall take place at the latest in 1816, following the order established between the series.

We order that the present Constitutional Charter placed before the Senate and the Legislative Body in accordance with our Declaration of May the 2nd, be immediately sent to the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies.

Given at Paris, the 4th of June, the year of grace 1814, and in the 19th of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.
 (Signed) THE ABBÉ DE MONTESQUIOU.
 (Visa.) THE CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.
 (Signed) DAMBRAY.^b

[1814-1830 A.D.]

III

LAW RELATIVE TO THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

(Approved October 21, 1814)

[Following are extracts from the law relating to the freedom of the press. For the illegal suspension of this law see the third Ordinance of Charles X immediately following.]

I. Any work of more than twenty sheets may be printed freely and without a preliminary examination or censure.

II. The following works may also be printed without censure, whatever the number of sheets: 1. Works in dead or foreign languages. 2. Episcopal Mandates, Pastoral Letters, Catechisms, and Prayer-Books. 3. Documents in suits of law signed by a recognised barrister or solicitor. 4. Papers for recognised literary or scientific societies. 5. Votes of the two chambers.

V. If two censors at least consider that the work is a defamatory libel, or that it may trouble public tranquillity, or that it is contrary to the Constitutional Charter, or that it injures public morality, the director-general of printing may order its printing to be stopped.

IX. Journals and periodical works can only appear with the King's authorisation.^b

IV

THE ORDINANCES OF CHARLES X

(Signed on July 25, 1830)

[Charles X, the second monarch of the Bourbon Restoration, ascended the throne at a period fair with promise, for the restored régime appeared to be established in power. France, too, seemed to have shaken herself free from external conflicts and internal dissensions, and to have a good prospect of a period of peace and content. The country was prosperous, and, as for government, the composition of the Chamber of Deputies had been put on a practical footing, and government was assured of a majority sufficient for all purposes, in harmony with the great body of the peers, and the principles of a constitutional monarchy. The liberty of the press, granted at the beginning of the reign, gave great satisfaction. This liberty was soon afterwards threatened, numerous other unpopular Acts were threatened or passed, and there arose discontent in the Chamber of Deputies and in the country. In 1830 the discontent became acute, and the ministry of Gules de Polignac, son of the chief equerry of Louis XVI and of the Duchess de Polignac, being defeated at the polls, resolved to suppress the liberties of the country. Such was to be the *coup d'état* of M. de Polignac, whose methods were imbued with the spirit of the old régime. The French nation had spoken at the polls. The reply Charles X made to them was in several ordinances signed by his ministers. One of these actually dissolved the Chamber before it had met, on the ground that the electors had been deceived and misled; another abridged the right of elections in order to "prevent the return of the manoeuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence on the late operations of the electoral colleges"; and the third abolished the liberty of the press. Every newspaper was in future to be forced to obtain the royal sanction, and otherwise it was not only to be forbidden to appear but all its plant was to be destroyed. The ordinances were unconstitutional, and again France had to consider the question of the King's or the people's will. The people's

answer was the Revolution of July, a terrible three days in Paris in that month, and the deposition of the ill-advised, King Charles X, on a date which, it is curious to note, was July 28, the anniversary of the execution of Robespierre. The answer of the Chamber of Deputies to the attack upon the liberties of the people was emphatic, and constituted that important declaration of rights—the Charter of 1830—a translation of which immediately follows this document.]

A.—ORDINANCE ANNULING THE ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES

CHARLES, &c.

To all whom these presents shall come, &c.

Having considered Article 50 of the Constitutional Charter; being informed of the manœuvres which have been practised in various parts of our kingdom, to deceive and mislead the electors during the late operations of the electoral colleges; having heard our Council, we have ordained and ordain as follows:—

1. The Chamber of Deputies of Departments is dissolved.
2. Our Minister, Secretary of State of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance:

Given at St. Cloud, the 25th day of July, the year of grace 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

CHARLES.

(Countersigned) Count de PEYRONNET,

Peer of France,

Secretary of State for the Interior.

B.—ORDINANCE ABRIDGING THE RIGHT OF ELECTIONS

CHARLES, &c.

To all those who shall see these presents, health.

Having resolved to prevent the return of the manœuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence on the late operations of the electoral colleges, wishing in consequence to reform according to the principles of the Constitutional Charter the rules of election, of which experience has shown the inconvenience, we have recognised the necessity of using the right which belongs to us, to provide by acts emanating from ourselves for the safety of the State, and for the suppression of every enterprise injurious to the dignity of our crown. For these reasons, having heard our Council, we have ordained and ordain:

1. Conformably to the Articles 15, 36, and 39, of the Constitutional Charter, the Chamber of Deputies shall consist only of deputies of departments.
2. The electoral rate and the rate of eligibility shall consist exclusively of the sums for which the elector and the candidate shall be inscribed individually, as holders of real or personal property, in the roll of the land tax or of personal taxes.
3. Each department shall have the number of deputies allotted to it by the 36th Article of the Constitutional Charter.
4. The deputies shall be elected, and the chamber renewed, in the form and for the time fixed by the 37th Article of the Constitutional Charter.
5. The electoral colleges shall be divided into colleges of arrondissement and colleges of departments, except the case of electoral colleges of departments, to which only one deputy is allotted.

[1830 A.D.]

6. The electoral colleges of arrondissement shall consist of all the electors whose political domicile is established in the arrondissement. The electoral colleges of departments shall consist of a fourth part, the highest taxed, of the electors of departments.

7. The present limits of the electoral colleges of arrondissements are retained.

8. Every electoral college of arrondissement shall elect a number of candidates equal to the number of departmental deputies.

9. The college of arrondissement shall be divided into as many sections as candidates. Each division shall be in proportion to the number of sections, and to the total number of electors, having regard as much as possible to the convenience of place and neighbourhood.

10. The sections of the electoral college of arrondissements may assemble in different places.

11. Every section of the electoral college of arrondissements shall choose a candidate, and proceed separately.

12. The presidents of the sections of the electoral college of arrondissement shall be nominated by the prefects from among the electors of arrondissement.

13. The college of department shall choose the deputies; half the deputies of departments shall be chosen from the general list of candidates proposed by the colleges of arrondissements: nevertheless, if the number of deputies of the department is uneven, the diversion shall be made without impeachment of the right reserved by the college of department.

14. In cases where, by the effect of omissions, of void or double nominations, the list of candidates proposed by the colleges of arrondissements shall be incomplete, if the list is reduced below half the number required, the college of department shall choose another deputy not in the list; if the list is reduced below a fourth, the college of department may elect beyond the whole of the deputies of department.

15. The prefects, the sub-prefects, and the general officers commanding military divisions and departments, are not to be elected in the departments where they exercise their functions.

16. The list of electors shall be settled by the prefect in the council of prefecture. It shall be posted up five days before the assembling of the colleges.

17. Claims regarding the power of voting which have not been authorised by the prefects shall be decided by the Chamber of Deputies, at the same time that it shall decide upon the validity of the operations of the colleges.

18. In the electoral colleges of department, the two oldest electors and the two electors who pay the most taxes shall execute the duty of scrutators.

The same dispositions shall be observed in the sections of the college of arrondissement, composed at most of only fifty electors. In the other college sections, the functions of scrutators shall be executed by the oldest and the richest of the electors. The secretary shall be nominated in the college of the section of the colleges by the president and the scrutators.

19. No person shall be admitted into the college, or section of college, if he is not inscribed in the list of electors who compose part of it. This list will be delivered to the president, and will remain posted up in the place of the sitting of the college, during the period of its proceedings.

20. All discussion and deliberation whatever are forbidden in the bosom of the electoral colleges.

21. The police of the college belongs to the president. No armed force without his order can be placed near the hall of sittings. The military commandant shall be bound to obey his requisitions.

22. The nominations shall be made in the colleges, and sections of college, by the absolute majority of the votes given. Nevertheless, if the nominations are not finished after two rounds of scrutiny, the bureau shall determine the list of persons who shall have obtained the greatest number of suffrages at the second round. It shall contain a number of names double that of the nominations which remain to be made. At the third round no suffrages can be given except to the persons inscribed on that list, and the nominations shall be made by a relative majority.

23. The electors shall vote by bulletins; every bulletin shall contain as many names as there are nominations to be made.

24. The electors shall write their vote on the bureau or cause it to be written by one of the scrutators.

25. The name, the qualification, and the domicile of each elector who shall deposit his bulletin, shall be inscribed by the secretary on a list destined to establish the number of the voters.

26. Every scrutiny shall remain open for six hours, and shall be declared during the sitting.

27. There shall be drawn up a *procès-verbal* for each sitting. This *procès-verbal* shall be signed by all the members of the bureaux.

28. Conformably to Article 46 of the Constitutional Charter, no amendment can be made upon any law in the Chamber, unless it has been proposed and consented to by us, and unless it has been discussed in the bureaux.

29. All regulations contrary to the present ordinance shall remain without effect.

30. Our Ministers, Secretaries of State, are charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud this 25th day of July, in the year of grace 1830, and 6th of our reign.

CHARLES.

(Countersigned by the Ministers.)

C.—ORDINANCES AGAINST THE PRESS

CHARLES, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, health.

On the report of our Council of Ministers we have ordained and ordain as follows:

Article I. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended.

Article II. The regulations of the Articles 1st, 2nd, and 9th, of the 1st section of the law of 21st October, 1814, are again put in force, in consequence of which no journal, or periodical, or semi-periodical writing, established, or about to be established, without distinction of the matters therein treated, shall appear either in Paris or in the Departments, except by virtue of an authority first obtained from us respectively by the authors and the printer. This authority shall be renewed every three months. It may also be revoked.

Article III. The authority shall be provisionally granted and provisionally withdrawn by the prefects from journals, and periodicals, or semi-periodical works published or about to be published in the Departments.

[1830 A. D.]

Article IV. Journals and writings published in contravention of Article II shall be immediately seized. The presses and types used in the printing of them shall be placed in a public dépôt under seals, or rendered unfit for use.

Article V. No writing below twenty printed pages shall appear, except with the authority of our Minister, Secretary of State for the interior of Paris, and of the prefects in the Departments. Every writing of more than twenty printed pages which shall not constitute one single work, must also equally be published under authority only. Writings published without authority shall be immediately seized; the presses and types used in printing them shall be placed in a public dépôt and under seals, or rendered unfit for use.

Article VI. Memoirs relating to legal process, and memoirs of scientific and literary societies, must be previously authorised, if they treat in whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed by Article V shall be applicable.

Article VII. Every regulation contrary to the present shall be without effect.

Article VIII. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity with Article IV of the ordinance of November 27th, 1816, and of that which is prescribed in the ordinance of the 18th January, 1817.

Article IX. Our Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of this ordinance.

Given at Chateau St. Cloud, the 25th July, of the year of Grace, 1830, and the 6th of our reign.

(Signed) CHARLES.

(Countersigned by the Ministers.)^e

V

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS (THE CHARTER OF 1830)

[The document known as the "Declaration of Rights" was a reaffirmation of the Constitution of 1814 given above. There were, however, some important and highly significant modifications. In the newer document nothing is said about the "religion of the State"; there is a declaration against any press censorship; the King is forbidden to suspend the laws; the proceedings of the Peers are to be public; and national colours are provided.]

DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The Chamber of Deputies, taking into consideration the imperious necessity which is the result of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of July and the following days, and the situation in which France is at this moment placed, in consequence of this violation of the constitutional Charter; considering, however, that by this violation, and the heroic resistance of the citizens of Paris, his majesty King CHARLES X, his royal highness LOUIS ANTOINE, his son, and the senior members of the royal house, are leaving the kingdom of France—declares that the throne is vacant *de facto et de jure*, and that there is an absolute necessity of providing for it.

The Chamber of Deputies declare, secondly, that according to the wish, and for the interest of the people of France, the preamble of the constitutional

Charter is omitted, as wounding the national dignity in appearing to grant to them rights which essentially belong to them; and that the following articles of the same Charter ought to be suppressed or modified, in the following manner:

1. Frenchmen are to be equal before the law, whatever may be their titles or their ranks.
2. They are to contribute in proportion to their fortunes to the charges of the State.
3. They are all to be equally admissible to civil and military employments.
4. Their individual liberty is equally guaranteed. No person can be either prosecuted or arrested, except in cases prescribed by the law.
5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection.
6. The ministers of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, professed by the majority of the French, and those of other Christian worship, receive stipends from the public treasury.
7. Frenchmen have the right of publishing and printing their opinions, provided they conform themselves to the laws. The censorship can never be re-established.
8. All property, without exception, is to be inviolable; of that which is called national, the law makes no difference.
9. The State can exact the sacrifice of property for the good of the public, legally proved; but an indemnity shall be first given to those who may suffer from the change.
10. All searching into the opinions and votes given before the restoration is interdicted; and the same forgetfulness is commanded to be adopted by the tribunals and by the citizens.
11. The conscription is abolished; the method of recruiting the army for land and sea is to be determined by the law.

FORMS OF THE KING'S GOVERNMENT

12. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; his Ministers are responsible; as to the King alone belongs executive power.
13. The King is to be the chief supreme of the State; to command the forces by sea and by land; to declare war; to make treaties of peace and alliances of commerce; to name all those who are employed in the public administrations, and to make all the regulations necessary for the execution of the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves or dispense with their execution. Nevertheless, no foreign troops can ever be admitted into the service of the State without an express law.
14. The legislative power is to be exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies.
15. The proposition of the laws is to belong to the King, to the Chamber of Peers, and to the Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless, all the laws of taxes are to be first voted by the Chamber of Deputies.
16. Every law to be freely discussed, and voted by the majority of each of the two Chambers.
17. If a proposed law be rejected by one of the three powers, it cannot be brought forward again in the same session.
18. The King can alone sanction and promulgate the laws.
19. The civil list is to be fixed for the duration of the reign, by the legislative assembly, after the accession of the King.

[1830 A.D.]

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS

20. The Chamber of Peers is to form an essential portion of the legislative power.

21. It is to be convoked by the King at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments. The session of one is to begin and finish at the same time as the other.

22. Any assembly of the Chamber of Peers which shall be held at one time which is not that of the session of the Chamber of Deputies is illicit, and null of full right, except the case in which it is assembled as a court of justice, and then it can only exercise judicial functions.

23. The nomination of the Peers of France is the prerogative of the King. Their number is unlimited. He can vary their dignities, and name them Peers for life, or make them hereditary at his pleasure.

24. Peers can enter the Chamber at twenty-five years of age, but have only a deliberative voice at the age of thirty years.

25. The Chamber of Peers is to be presided over by the Chancellor of France, and in his absence by a Peer named by the King.

26. The Princes of the Blood are to be Peers by right of birth. They are to take their seats next to the President.

27. The sittings of the Chamber of Peers are to be public, as well as those of the Chamber of Deputies.

28. The Chamber of Peers takes cognisance of high treason, and of attempts against the surety of the State, which is to be defined by the law.

29. No Peer can be arrested but by the authority of the Chamber, or judged but by it in a criminal matter.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS

30. The Chamber of Deputies will be composed of Deputies elected by the electoral colleges, of which the organisation is to be determined by the laws.

31. The Deputies are to be elected for the space of five years.

32. No Deputy can be admitted into the Chamber until he has attained the age of thirty years, and if he does not possess the other conditions prescribed by law.

33. If, however, there should not be in the department fifty persons of the age specified, paying the amount of taxes fixed by law, their number shall be completed from the persons who pay the greatest amount of taxes under the amount fixed by law.

34. No person can be an elector, if he is under twenty-five years of age; and if he does not possess all the other conditions determined upon by the law.

35. The Presidents of the electoral colleges are to be named by the electors.

36. The half at least of the Deputies are to be chosen from those who have their political residence in the departments.

37. The President of the Chamber of Deputies is to be elected by itself at the opening of each session.

38. The sittings of the Chambers are to be public, but the request of five members will be sufficient to form a secret committee.

39. The Chamber is to be divided into bureaux [select committees] to discuss laws which may be presented from the King.

40. No tax can be established nor imposed, if it has not been consented to by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King.

41. The land and house tax can only be voted for one year. The indirect taxes may be voted for many years.

42. The King is to convoke every year the two Chambers, and he has the right to prorogue them, and to dissolve that of the Deputies of the departments; but in this case he must convoke a new one within the period of three months.

43. No bodily restraint can be exercised against a member of the Chamber during the session, nor for six weeks which precede or follow the session.

44. No member of the Chamber can be, during the session, prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except taken in the act, till after the Chamber has permitted his arrest.

45. Every petition to either of the Chambers must be made in writing. The law interdicts it being carried in person to the bar.

OF THE MINISTERS

46. The Ministers can be members of the Chamber of Peers or the Chamber of Deputies. They have, moreover, their entrance into either Chamber, and are entitled to be heard when they demand it.

47. The Chamber of Deputies have the right of impeaching Ministers, or of transferring them before the Chamber of Peers, who alone can judge them.

JUDICIAL REGULATIONS

48. All justice emanates from the King; he administers in his name by the judges, whom he names, and whom he institutes.

49. The judges named by the King are immovable.

50. The ordinary courts and tribunals are to be maintained, and there is to be no change but by virtue of a law.

51. The actual institution of the Judges of Commerce is preserved.

52. The office of Justice of Peace is equally preserved. The Justices of Peace, though named by the King, are not immovable.

53. No one can be deprived of his natural judges.

54. There cannot, in consequence, be extraordinary commissions and tribunals created by any title or denomination whatever.

55. The debates will be public in criminal matters, at least when that publicity will not be dangerous to the public order and manners, and in that case the tribunal is to declare it by a distinct judgment.

56. The institution of juries is to be preserved; the changes which a longer experience may render necessary can only be effected by a distinct law.

57. The punishment of the confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

58. The King has the right to pardon and commute the punishment.

59. The Civil Code, and the actual laws existing, that are not contrary to the present Charter, will remain in full force until they shall be legally derogated.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

60. The military in actual service, officers and soldiers, pensioned widows, officers and soldiers pensioned, are to preserve their grades, honours, and pensions.

61. The public debt is guaranteed—every sort of engagement made by the State with its creditors is to be inviolable.

62. The ancient nobility are to resume their titles; the new are to preserve theirs: the King is to create nobles at his pleasure; but he only grants to them rank and honours, without exemption from the charges and duties imposed on them as members of society.

63. The Legion of Honour is to be maintained. The King is to determine the regulations and decorations.

64. The French colonies are to be governed by particular laws.

65. The King and his successors are to swear, on their accession, in presence of the assembled Chambers, to observe faithfully the Constitutional Charter.

66. The present Charter, and the rights it consecrates, shall be entrusted to the patriotism and courage of the national guard and of all the French citizens.

67. France resumes her colours; for the future there will be no other cockade than the tri-coloured.^e

VI

CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC

(Adopted February 25, 1875)

[The Constitution of the Third Republic was adopted by the Government on February 25, 1875, and promulgated three days later. The Presidents' period of office was fixed at seven years, with power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies subject to agreement by the Senate. The powers of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate were set forth, giving the Chamber of Deputies most weight in matters of taxing.]

LAW RELATING TO THE ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

1. The legislative power is exercised by two assemblies: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under conditions determined by the electoral law.

The composition, the manner of election, and the duties of the Senate shall be regulated by a special law.

2. The President of the Republic is elected by an absolute majority of votes of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assembled together in National Assembly. He is elected for seven years; he is re-eligible.

3. The President of the Republic has the initiative of the laws, concurrently with the members of the two Chambers; he promulgates laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers; he looks after and secures their execution.

He has the right of pardon; amnesty can only be granted by law.

He disposes of the armed force.

He nominates to all civil and military appointments.

He presides over national festivals; envoys and ambassadors of foreign powers are accredited to him.

Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister.

4. As vacancies gradually occur after the promulgation of the present law, the President of the Republic appoints Councillors of State, on ordinary service, to the Council of Ministers.

Councillors of State thus appointed may only be dismissed by a resolution passed in the Council of Ministers.

Councillors of State appointed by virtue of the law of 24th May, 1872, cannot be dismissed, except in the manner determined by that law, before the expiration of their powers.

After the separation of the National Assembly, revocation can only be pronounced by resolution of the Senate.

5. The President of the Republic may, with the sanction of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. In that case the electoral colleges are convoked for new elections within the space of three months. [Amended by Law of 1884.]

6. The Ministers are jointly responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts.

The President of the Republic is responsible only in the case of high treason.

7. In case of vacancy by death, or for any other reason, the two Chambers assembled together shall immediately proceed to elect a new President. In the interval, the Council of Ministers is invested with executive power.

8. The Chambers shall have the right by separate resolutions—each one passed by an absolute majority of votes, either upon their own initiative or upon request of the President of the Republic—to declare that a revision of the Constitutional Laws is necessary. After the resolution has been passed in each of the two Chambers, they shall meet together in National Assembly to proceed with the revision.

Acts effecting revision of the Constitutional Laws, in whole or in part, must be passed by an absolute majority of the members composing the National Assembly. This revision, however, can only take place on the proposition of the President of the Republic, during the continuance of the powers conferred upon Marshal de Mac-Mahon, by the law of 20th November, 1873. [Altered by Law of 1884.]

9. The seat of the Executive Power and of the two Chambers is at Versailles. [Repealed June 21, 1879.]

LAW ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE SENATE

1 to 7. [Repealed by Law of December 9, 1884.]

8. The Senate has, concurrently with the Chamber of Deputies, the initiative and the passing of laws. Finance bills, however, must first be introduced in, and passed by, the Chamber of Deputies.

9. The Senate may be constituted a Court of Justice to judge either the President of the Republic or the Ministers, and to take cognisance of attacks upon the safety of the State.

10. Elections to the Senate shall take place one month before the time fixed by the National Assembly for its dissolution.

The Senate shall enter upon its duties and constitute itself the same day that the National Assembly is dissolved.

[1875 A.D.]

LAW ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

1. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall assemble the second Tuesday in January each year, unless convened earlier by the President of the Republic.

The two Chambers continue in session at least five months in each year. The sessions of each begin and end at the same time.

2. The President of the Republic pronounces the closure of the session. He may convene the Chambers in extra session. He must convoke them if, in the recess, an absolute majority of the members of each Chamber request it.

The President may adjourn the Chambers. The adjournment, however, may not exceed one month and may not take place more than twice in the same session.

3. [Concerning the election of the President of the Republic.]

4. Any meeting of either of the two Chambers held at a time not that of the common session is illegal and void, except in the case provided for by the preceding article or when the Senate meets as a Court of Justice; in the latter case it may only exercise judicial functions.

5. The sittings of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies shall be public.

Each Chamber, however, may form itself into a secret committee at the request of a certain number of its members, determined by the rules.

It then decides, by absolute majority, whether the sitting shall be resumed in public, upon the same subject.

6. The President of the Republic communicates with the Chambers by messages which are read from the tribune by a Minister. Ministers have entrance to both Chambers and must be heard upon their demand. They may be assisted by members of a committee designated for the discussion of a specific bill, by decree of the President of the Republic.

7. The President of the Republic promulgates the laws within the month following the transmission to the government of the law finally passed. Within three days laws whose promulgation has been declared urgent by a special vote in both Chambers, must be promulgated.

Within the time fixed for the promulgation, the President of the Republic may request, by a message with reasons assigned, a new discussion by the two Chambers. This request cannot be refused.

8. The President of the Republic negotiates and ratifies treaties. He communicates them to the Chambers as soon as the interests and safety of the State permit.

Treaties of peace, of commerce, treaties that involve the finances of the State, those relating to persons and to the right of Frenchmen to possess property in foreign countries, shall only become definitive after having been voted by the two Chambers. No cession, no exchange, no annexation of territory shall take place, except by virtue of a law.

9. The President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers.

10. [Each Chamber to be the judge of the eligibility of its members.]

11. [Nomination of bureaus.]

12. The President of the Republic may be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies only and may only be judged by the Senate. Ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies for crimes committed in

the discharge of their duties. In this case they are tried by the Senate. The Senate may be constituted a Court of Justice, by a decree of the President of the Republic, issued in the Council of Ministers, to try all persons accused of attempts against the safety of the State. If the examination is begun in the ordinary courts, the decree convening the Senate may be issued at any time before the discharge is granted.

A Law shall determine the method of procedure for the accusation, trial, and judgment.

13. No member of either Chamber shall be prosecuted or called to account for opinions expressed or votes recorded in the exercise of his parliamentary duties.

14. No member of either Chamber shall, during the session, be prosecuted or arrested for any offence or misdemeanour except with the authorisation of the Chamber of which he is a member, unless he is caught in the act.

The detention or prosecution of a member of either Chamber is suspended for the session or for its entire term, if demanded by the Chamber.^d

VII

THE CONCORDAT

(Proclaimed on April 18, 1802)

[The Concordat arranged by Napoleon Bonaparte and the Pope ended a dispute which had caused troubles during a period of ten years. The Church in France had been divided. In 1790 the Constituent Assembly had passed the decree of the civil constitution of the clergy, and serious differences of opinion were manifested as to the taking of the oath of fidelity to the new French Constitution, the greater number, in obedience to the Pope, refusing to take the oath. Refusal meant deprivation of office. The others ignored the Pope, and took the oath; and thus the priesthood of France became divided into two sections, respectively known as "orthodox" or "refractory" clergy (those who would not take the oath), and the "constitutional" clergy, who took the oath, and were cut off from communion with Rome by the Pope in consequence. Bonaparte, whose care was to strengthen the nation in every possible way as soon as he obtained the supreme power, came to the conclusion towards the end of 1799 that it was well to reunite the church in order to reunite the nation. Accordingly, after the decisive battle of Marengo in June 1800, negotiations were opened with the new Pope, Pius VII, and a Concordat was arranged after prolonged discussion. The Law of the Concordat was proclaimed at Notre Dame on Easter Day, April 18, 1802, and had all the effect which the astute Napoleon had anticipated. Some articles had been added to the originally accepted clauses to meet the wishes of some members of the legislative bodies who, it was thought, might oppose the measure; but all were satisfied, and the Concordat had been duly signed on July 15, 1801. The Pope had at first desired that Napoleon should recognise the Roman religion as the "dominant" faith in France, and, on behalf of the Republic, Napoleon had offered to do so. He was able, however, to secure acceptance for the mere recognition of the fact that the Roman religion was that of the great majority of the French.

The Concordat was dissolved in 1905 by the passing of the Separation Law, an abstract of which immediately follows this document.]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND HIS HOLINESS THE POPE, PIUS VII.

The Government of the Republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion is the religion of the great majority of French citizens.

[1802 A.D.]

His Holiness, in like manner, acknowledges that this same religion has derived, and is likely to derive, the greatest benefit and the greatest splendour from the establishment of the Catholic worship in France, and from its being openly professed by the Consuls of the Republic.

This mutual acknowledgment being made, in consequence, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance of interior tranquillity, they have agreed as follows:

I. The Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Its service shall be publicly performed, conformably to the regulations of police, which the government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

II. There shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the government, a new division of French dioceses.

III. His Holiness shall declare to the titular French bishops that he expects from them, with the firmest confidence, every sacrifice for the sake of peace and unity, even that of their sees.

After this exhortation, if they should refuse the sacrifice commanded for the good of the church (a refusal, nevertheless, which His Holiness by no means expects), the sees of the new division shall be governed by bishops appointed as follows:

IV. The Chief Consul shall present, within three months after the publication of His Holiness's bull to the archbishoprics and bishoprics of the new division. His Holiness shall confer canonical institution, according to the forms established in France before the revolution (*avant le changement de gouvernement*).

V. The nomination to the bishoprics which become vacant in future shall likewise belong to the Chief Consul, and canonical institution shall be administered by the Holy See, conformably to the preceding article.

VI. The bishops, before entering upon their functions, shall take, before the Chief Consul, the oath of fidelity which was in use before the revolution, expressed in the following words:

"I swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Evangelists, to preserve obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French Republic. I likewise promise to carry on no correspondence, to be present at no conversation, to form no connexion, whether within the territories of the Republic or without, which may, in any degree, disturb the public tranquillity: and if, in my diocese or elsewhere, I discover that any thing is going forward to the prejudice of the state, I will immediately communicate to government all the information I possess."

VII. Ecclesiastics of the second order shall take the same oath before the civil authorities appointed by the government.

VIII. The following formula of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service in all the Catholic churches of France:

*Domine, salvam fac rempublicam,
Domine, salvos fac Consules.*¹

IX. The bishops shall make a new division of the parishes in their dioceses, which however, shall not take effect till after it is ratified by government.

X. The bishops shall have the appointment of the parish priests. Their choice shall not fall but on persons approved of by government.

[¹ "O Lord, preserve the Republic: O Lord, save the Consuls."]

XI. The bishops may have a chapter in their cathedral, and a seminary for the diocese, without the government being obliged to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan, cathedral, parochial, and other churches which have not been alienated, necessary to public worship, shall be placed at the disposal of the bishops.

XIII. His Holiness for the sake of peace and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares, that neither he nor his successors will disturb in any manner those who have acquired the alienated property of the church; and that in consequence that property, and every part of it, shall belong for ever to them, their heirs and assigns.

XIV. The government shall grant a suitable salary to bishops and parish priests, whose dioceses and parishes are comprised in the new division.

XV. The government shall likewise take measures to enable French Catholics, who are so inclined, to dispose of their property for the support of religion.

XVI. His Holiness recognises in the Chief Consul of the French Republic the same rights and prerogatives in religious matters which the ancient government enjoyed.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in case any of the successors of the present chief should not be a Roman Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the foregoing article, as well as the nomination to the bishops' sees, shall be regulated, with regard to him, by a new convention.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor, year 9 of the French Republic.

(Signed)

JOSEPH BONAPARTE,
HERCULES, *Cardinalis Consalvi*.
JOSEPH, *Archiep. Corinthi*.
BERNIER.
F. CAROLUS CASELLI.*

VIII

THE SEPARATION LAW, 1905

[Under the French Separation Law of December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, members of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship, and the State was relieved from the payment of salaries. The Law of January 2, 1907, provided that failing these associations for public worship, the existing buildings should remain in the hands of the various ministers and their congregations, subject to signing a document recognising the authority of the State. The Separation Law itself consists of 44 articles, divided into six chapters, of which the following is a summary:]

Article 1. The Republic assures liberty of conscience. It guarantees the free practice of religious worship subject only to the restrictions hereinafter enacted in the interests of public order.

Article 2. The Republic neither recognises, nor salaries, nor subsidises any religion. Consequently, starting from January 1st following the promulgation of the present law, there will be omitted from the budgets of the State, of the departments, and of the communes, all expenses relative to the exercise of religion. Nevertheless there may still be included in the said budgets the expenses relative to the services of chaplains, and those intended

[1905 A.D.]

to assure the free exercise of religion in public establishments such as universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, asylums, and prisons.

The Public religious establishments are suppressed, subject to the provisions of Art. 3.

Article 3 provides that these establishments should continue in the use of their property until the formation of associations (Art. 4), and that in the meantime an inventory and valuation of their property should be drawn up. [The making of this inventory led to disturbances in certain French churches in 1906 and the early part of 1907.]

Article 4. Within the term of a year from the promulgation of the present law, the property movable and immovable of the manses, buildings, presbyteral councils, consistories, and other religious establishments, subject to all the charges and obligations resting upon them, and without prejudice to their special purposes, shall be transferred by the legal representatives of those establishments to associations, which in complying with the rules of the general organization of the religion whose practices they propose to follow, shall be legally formed in accordance with the provisions of Art. 19 for the exercise of that religion in the pre-existing districts of the said establishments. *Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10* deal with details regarding the disposition of this property.

Article 11. Ministers of religion, who at the time of the promulgation of the present law are above sixty years of age and who have held ecclesiastical office paid by the State for at least thirty years, shall receive an annual pension for life equal to three-quarters of their salary. Those of forty-five years of age and twenty years' service receive half their salary, the pensions being limited in each case to £60. The ensuing articles deal with details of the pension scheme.

Article 19. The religious associations must have for their exclusive object the practice of a religion, and must be composed of at least the following numbers:

In communes of less than 1,000 inhabitants, 7 persons.

In communes of 1,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, 15 persons.

In communes with more than 20,000 inhabitants, 25 adult persons domiciled or resident within the ecclesiastical district.

The ensuing articles deal with details of the associations.

Articles 25 and 26. Assemblies for public worship must be public, must be notified according to law, and political meetings must not be held in places of public worship. The ensuing articles protect religious meetings from disturbance.

Articles 37 to 43 consist of general regulations, and *Article 44* repeals all previous enactments relating to religious worship.^d

[For other documents relating to French history see the Appendices to Volumes XI and XII.]

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Pierre de Bourdeilles de Brantôme was born about 1540, and died in 1614. After fighting against the Huguenots, Turks, and Moors, he attached himself to the court of Charles IX. At the death of this monarch he withdrew from active life, retired to his estates, and spent the last years of his life in writing his memoirs. His works include lives of illustrious men, of French and foreign captains, lives of illustrious ladies, anecdotes of duels, etc. His writings can hardly be called historical, but they give an excellent picture of the general court life of the period, and are written in a quaint, naïve style.

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Philip de Comines was born in 1445 at the château de Comines. His godfather was Philip the Good, and he himself became attached to the service of Charles the Bold. He was entrusted with diplomatic commissions to Calais, London, Brittany, and Spain. In 1472 he left the service of Charles, and attached himself to Louis XI, who made him councillor and chamberlain, and gave him several estates, among them the *seigneurie* of Argenton. Comines rendered Louis XI many important services, but fell into disgrace under his successor. For eight months he was imprisoned in an iron cage for having espoused the cause of the duke of Orleans. He returned to favour for a time under Charles VII, and again under Louis XII, but he never regained his old influence. The latter years of his life were spent in comparative retreat, and it was then that he wrote his memoirs, which cover the period from 1464 to 1483, and from 1488 to 1498. Hallam says of them: "The memoirs of Philip de Comines almost make an epoch in historical literature. If Froissart by his picturesque descriptions and fertility of historical invention may be reckoned the Livy of France, she had her Tacitus in Philip de Comines. He is the first modern writer who in any degree has displayed sagacity in reasoning on the characters of men,

and the consequences of their actions, and who has been able to generalise his observation by comparison or reflection."

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Rodolphe Madecaine Cléophas Daresté de la Chavanne was born at Paris, October 28th, 1820, and died at the same place in 1882. He was professor of history at Grenoble and Lyons and in 1871 was rector of the Academy at Nancy. On account of his ultramontano views and intolerance towards the students he was obliged to leave Nancy in 1878. Daresté's history of France is one of the best of the general histories of that country. It lacks the brilliancy of Michelet and some of the conspicuous excellencies of Martin, but the author has thoroughly investigated his subject, his material is well arranged and the narrative is enlivened with accurate descriptions. The Academy of France twice distinguished the work with the Gobert Prize.

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Jacques du Clercq was born in Artois about 1420 and died about 1475. His memoirs begin at the year 1418 and extend to the death of Philip the Good in 1467, giving a detailed account of events in Flanders, at court and elsewhere. His narrative is a very personal one, dealing largely with people, thus giving an interesting picture of the society of the time.

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Jean Victor Duruy, historian, minister, and member of the French Academy, was born at Paris, September 11th, 1811, of a family of artists employed in the Gobelins factories. He was himself at first destined for the same profession and did not commence his studies until a rather late date at the Rollin College. He passed a brilliant examination at the *École normale*

supérieure, after which, until 1861, he held a number of secondary professorships in history. During this time he took part in the collaboration of Napoleon III's *Julius Caesar*, thus drawing the Emperor's attention to his ability, and in 1863 he was made Minister of Education. He introduced various reforms into the educational system, among them being the institution of public lectures, a course of secondary education for girls, schools for higher education, and laboratories for special research. He suggested making primary education compulsory, but was not supported in the plan by the Emperor. From 1881-1886 he served on the *Conseil supérieur de l'Instruction Publique*, and in 1884 was chosen to succeed Mignet in the French Academy. Duruy's greatest work was his history of Rome, for which the author received various decorations and prizes. His history of France is one of the best ever written in such a small compass, and is of special value to students who wish readable information in a compact form.

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Jean Froissart is the historian of the fourteenth century, as Villehardouin is of the twelfth and Joinville of the thirteenth. His chronicle includes the period 1328-1400 and treats of events which took place in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, Spain, and other European countries. The author was born in Valenciennes in 1337 and was early destined for the church, although he put off taking orders as long as possible, wishing first to enjoy some of the pleasures of life. In 1356 he went to England and became clerk of the chapel of Philippo of Hainault, who encouraged him to describe the great events of his century. For this purpose

he visited Scotland, Brittany, and Bordeaux, and accompanied the duke of Clarence to Italy. After the death of the queen he entered the service of the duke of Brabant and on his death became clerk of the chapel of the count of Blois. The latter encouraged him to continue his travels for the purpose of continuing his chronicle, and after visiting various places in France he returned again to England. The last fourteen years of his life were spent in quiet in Flanders. Froissart deals mainly with the deeds of valour and chivalry which took place around him, telling of tournaments and battle-fields, knights and ladies. As to the deeper problems of society, the transition stage from the old feudalism which was fast dying out, he is wholly silent.

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François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, statesman and writer, was born at Nîmes in 1787. His father died on the scaffold in 1794. Young Guizot studied at Geneva, and came to Paris in 1805, where he busied himself with law and literature. His name is closely connected with the stirring events in France in the first half of the 19th century, and Guizot alternately took part in politics and lectured at the Sorbonne. In 1840 he was ambassador to London, where his literary and political fame, and his works on English literature and history, made him very popular. In 1851 he was obliged to leave France after the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, and on his return he was made president of the Paris Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in 1854. Guizot died in 1874 on his estate in Normandy. Mr. Reeve says of him: "Public life, ambition, the love of power, and the triumph of debate no doubt shook and agitated his career, and sometimes misdirected it; but they produced no effect upon the solid structure of his character, which remained throughout perfectly simple, indifferent to wealth, and prouder of his own

integrity than of all the honour the world could bestow. M. Guizot will be remembered in history less by what he did as a politician than by what he wrote as a man of letters, and by what he was as a man; and in these respects he takes rank amongst the most illustrious representatives of his nation and his age."

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The *Sire de Joinville* was born in 1224 and was for a time attached to the service of Count Thibaut of Champagne. He afterwards became the friend and chronicler of Louis IX and accompanied him on his first crusade to Egypt, fighting at his side and sharing his captivity. It was not until long after the author's return to his own country, when he was an old man, that he wrote the biography which has made him famous, writing it, as he says, at the request of the king's mother Jeanne de Navarre. The narrative is wonderfully attractive, bringing out clearly the character of the "saint king" for which the history of the crusade forms a background.

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Olivier de La Marche was born at La Marche in Burgundy in 1426 and died in 1501. He lived at the court of the dukes of Burgundy, and describes events there from the year 1425 to 1492. His memoirs are valuable for military history and the general history of the time, although their style is somewhat dull. He also wrote several works in verse, among them the second mentioned above.

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Alphonse Marie Louis de Lamartine, poet, politician, historian, the son of an officer and himself a member of the guard in 1814, was born in 1790 at Mâcon. A full-fledged poet, he was elected a member of the French Academy in 1829. He at once embarked in politics. In 1847 he published the *Histoire des Girondins*, a work which, while at times inaccurate, possessed brilliant qualities and did much to prepare public sentiment for the republic. He continued his diplomatic career until the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, forced him into private life. He continued to produce miscellaneous works until his death in 1869. A brilliant stylist and word-painter, he is perhaps not the most accurate of historians, and allowances must be made for his flights of imagination.

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Bon Louis Henri Martin was born at St. Quentin (Aisne) in 1810, and died in 1883. He began his literary career by writing historical novels, but soon turned his attention more exclusively to history and in 1833 published the first edition of his chief work, "The History of France." After the second edition the work was completely revised and enlarged, and in 1856 received the first prize of the Academy. The first work, extending to the Revolution, was supplemented by his *Histoire de France moderne*, the two together giving a complete history of France, which stands perhaps at the head of general histories of that country. It shows profound research and is characterised by great impartiality, accuracy, and courage in dealing with political events. Martin was prominent in political life. In 1848 he was a lecturer at the Sorbonne, but was obliged to retire during the reaction from democratic tendencies. In 1871 he was chosen delegate from Aisne to the National Assembly, and in 1876 was senator for the same province. Martin aimed at writing a national history of his country and his work has had a great national influence.

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Jules Michelet was born at Paris in 1798 and died in 1874. From 1821 to 1826 he was professor of history and philosophy at Rollin college, during which period he published the remark-

able *Précis de l'histoire moderne*. He was made member of the Academy in 1838, and succeeded Daunou in the chair of history at the Collège de France. He refused in 1848 nomination to the National Assembly and devoted himself exclusively to his historical labours. The *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, deprived him of his chair in the Collège de France, and he continued in retirement his *Histoire de France* and *Histoire de la Révolution*. A vivid colorist, he is sometimes called a poetical historian because his imaginative representation is imbued with the ideals of democracy. He regarded everything from a personal point of view so that everything he wrote is strongly stamped with his individuality, with his violent prejudices and ardent patriotism. In this respect he is one of the most remarkable of historians. It has truly been said that there are no dry bones in his writings.

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Enguerrand de Monstrelet was born of a noble family of Flanders in about the year 1390. He attached himself to the duke of Burgundy and became provost of Cambrai. He died in 1453. His chronicle begins where Froissart left off, at the year 1400, and continues to 1444, having been continued by other writers until 1516. He describes the events of his time, chiefly the wars of France, Artois, and Picardy. While his narration lacks the brilliancy of that of Froissart, it is almost uniformly accurate and is very valuable for the original documents it reproduces.

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Philip Mouskes was Bishop of Tournay in 1274, and died about 1283. His metrical chronicle begins with the rape of Helen and extends to the year 1242, containing over thirty thousand lines. A great deal of the work has been borrowed from the old *chansons de geste* and belongs to the realm of fable. His narrative of the period beginning with Baldwin's being elected king of Constantinople is the only part which can claim to be called history.

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of St. Denis, notably by Jean de Vinette, who brought it down to the year 1868. It is almost the only authority for the first sixteen years of Philip the Fair. The chronicle was published by H. Géraud, for the Société de l'Histoire de France, Paris, 1848, 2 vols.

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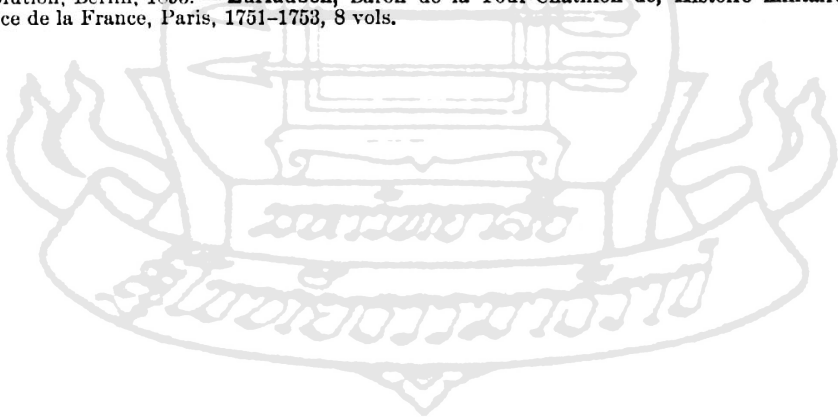
Geoffroy de Villehardouin was the first great historian to write in French prose. He was born in Champagne about the middle of the twelfth century and died in Thessaly in 1213. He took an active and glorious part in the fourth crusade, of which he gives a lively description, his narrative covering the period between 1198 and 1207. Villehardouin's work is remarkable not only as being the first of its kind, but for its literary excellence also. It has well been called the epic of the Crusades or a *chanson de geste* in prose.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE SINCE 1815 A.D.

(For the previous chronology of French history see Vol. XII, page 674.)

After the battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815) the Allies, representing all European countries except Sweden, move towards Paris. Napoleon abdicates on the 23rd; a provisional government is appointed, and a special commission formed to negotiate with the Allies. The latter refuse all offers of peace and advance hastily. Grouchy's uninjured corps, and the remnants of the defeated army, concentrate near Paris, but when Napoleon offers to put himself at the head of the troops, Fouché, president of the provisional government, intervenes.

THE SECOND BOURBON RESTORATION (1815-1830)

- 1815 Allies capture Paris (July 7th). Commission dissolves. **Louis XVIII** restored (July 8th). Talleyrand, premier. Napoleon surrenders (July 15th); Murat taken and shot (October 13th); Ney escapes—is recaptured and executed (December 7th). Duke de Richelieu, premier. Second Peace of Paris (November 20th); French boundaries of 1790 re-established. Revolutionaries executed (White Terror). Napoleon exiled to St. Helena (October).
- 1816 Law of Amnesty: the Bonapartes excluded from France forever (January 12th). *Chambre introuvable* dissolved by Louis.
- 1818 The army of occupation withdraws. Dessolles, premier. The doctrinaires, led by Guizot, lay foundation of modern journalism.
- 1819 Decazes, premier.
- 1820 Duke de Richelieu, premier. Assassination of the duke de Berri, and the birth of the duke de Bordeaux (Comte de Chambord) excite the ultra-royalists. Censorship revived.
- 1821 Villèle, premier. Napoleon dies at St. Helena.
- 1822 Champollion deciphers hieroglyphics.
- 1823 France intervenes in Spain. Cadiz capitulates, and Ferdinand VII is liberated.
- 1824 Louis XVIII dies. **Charles X** elected king.
- 1827 National guard disbanded. Allies defeat Ibrahim at naval battle of Navarino; French troops land in Greece. Attack on Algiers. New peers created. Election riots in Paris.
- 1828 Martignac ministry (moderate). Béranger imprisoned for political songs.
- 1829 Polignac (ultra-royalist), premier.
- 1830 Mignet and Thiers (liberals) found *Le National*: their presses destroyed by the populace. Modification of electoral law. Liberty of the press curtailed. Revolution of July: three days' fighting (27th-29th). Charles abdicates.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS (1830-1848)

- 1830 Paris bourgeoisie elect **Louis Philippe I.** Great liberal movement: Laffitte, premier; Soult, minister of war; Guizot, minister of the interior. Polignac and others imprisoned. Belgian revolt. Capture of Algiers following an outrage upon the French ambassador. Fortifications of Paris begun.
- 1831 Kingdom of Belgium created. Casimir Périer, premier. Guizot organises public education. Hereditary peerage abolished.
- 1832 Conspiracy of the rue des Prouvaires. Casimir Périer dies of cholera, then raging in Paris. Soult, premier. Death of Napoleon II (duke of Reichstaüt).
- 1834 Death of La Fayette (May 26th). Unstable ministries of Gérard, duke de Bassano (Maret) and Mortier, premiers. Duchess de Berri sent to Palermo.
- 1835 Duke de Broglie, premier. Fieschi's attempt on the king's life.
- 1836 Thiers premier. Bonapartist plot at Strasburg. Molé, premier (twice recalled). Death of Charles X.
- 1839 Soult, premier.

- 1840 Funeral of Napoleon I at Paris. France and the powers interfere in Egypt. Thiers resigns; Soult succeeds with Guizot. Bonapartist plot unsuccessful at Boulogne; Louis Napoleon imprisoned for life. Vote of 140,000,000 francs to fortify Paris. Nossi-Bé acquired.
- 1841 Duke of Orleans killed. Queen Victoria visits the king.
- 1842 Marquesas islands annexed.
- 1843 Extradition treaty with England. Mayotte acquired.
- 1844 War with Morocco (May-September). Louis Philippe visits Queen Victoria. Tahiti made a French protectorate.
- 1845 Boundaries of Algeria and Morocco regulated.
- 1846 Louis Napoleon escapes from prison. Marriages unite French and Spanish royal families. Paris fortifications finished.
- 1847 Guizot, premier. Jerome Bonaparte returns from thirty-two years' exile. Abdul-Kadir surrenders.
- 1848 Guizot is impeached and resigns; Thiers recalled. February revolution in Paris suppressed by Cavaignac as military dictator. Louis Philippe abdicates.

THE SECOND REPUBLIC (1848-1852)

- 1848 The Second Republic established. Louis Philippe and his family banished in perpetuity. Cavaignac executive chief (June-December). Louis Napoleon, president. Odilon Barrot, premier. The "red republicans"; Paris barricaded; archbishop of Paris killed; loss of life and property. New constitution. Death of Châteaubriand.
- 1849 After two months' siege, French troops capture Rome; Roman republic abolished. Rouher, premier, and constant ministerial changes.
- 1850 Death of Louis Philippe. First cable laid between England and France (used November, 1851).
- 1851 Louis Napoleon elected president for ten years (*coup d'état*). Thiers, Cavaignac, and others arrested. Bloodshed in Paris (December.)

RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE (1852-1871)

- 1852 Louis Napoleon is proclaimed emperor as **Napoleon III**.
- 1853 The emperor marries Eugénie de Montijo (born August 5th, 1826). Bread riots (September). Attempt to assassinate the emperor. *Crédit foncier* established.
- 1854 Crimean War: French and English alliance against Russia to keep Turkey intact. Odessa bombarded. Battle of the Alma. Fifty thousand allies land in the Crimea and besiege Sebastopol. Battle of Balaklava. Allies victorious at Inkerman.
- 1855 The French, under Pélissier, storm the Malakoff. Allies enter Sebastopol. Emperor and empress visit London. Exhibition at Paris. Queen Victoria visits Paris. Obok, in French Somaliland, purchased.
- 1856 Crimean War ends. Peace of Paris (March 30th): powers agree to abolish privateering and define contraband of war; Black Sea and Danube neutralised.
- 1857 French and English expedition against China. Allies occupy Canton. French and Russian emperors meet at Stuttgart. Mont Cenis tunnel commenced.
- 1858 Orsini executed for attempting to kill the emperor. Treaty of Tientsin: Chinese ports opened, and European embassies established at Peking.
- 1859 War of France and Sardinia against Austria; victories of Magenta and Solferino; Peace of Villafranca; Lombardy ceded to Napoleon III and subsequently to Sardinia.
- 1860 Savoy and Nice surrendered to France. Syrian expedition. Chinese infractions of the treaty; French and English forces land at Shanghai; battle of Palikao; Peace of Peking. Emperor sees Cobden and adopts free trade. Commercial treaty with England. Bois de Boulogne opened. Colonial extension in West Africa.
- 1861 Part of Monaco purchased. The Mexican War undertaken by France, England, and Spain, a first to enforce treaty obligations. Allies occupy Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulúa. Final obsequies of Napoleon I.
- 1862 Treaty of La Soledad: Mexico agrees to pay arrears, but does not do so; England and Spain withdraw. Napoleon III, expecting the United States to be dismembered, plans a Mexican monarchy. After a repulse at Puebla, French reinforcements arrive. French victories in Cochin China, where six provinces are ceded.
- 1863 Spanish frontier regulated. Elections reveal anti-Napoleonic feelings, and Thiers organises a new opposition. Puebla captured by the French under Forey; the archduke Maximilian of Austria becomes emperor of Mexico. Victor Duruy as minister of education. Cambodia a French protectorate.
- 1864 Mexican republicans assail the new monarchy, and, the Civil War being over, the United

- States demands that Napoleon withdraw his troops. Treaty with Italy for French troops to protect the holy see for two years.
- 1865 Bismarck visits Napoleon. Papal encyclical forbidden. Treaty with Sweden.
- 1866 Austro-Prussian War breaks out; France, England, and Russia proffer mediation. Austria accepts, and cedes Venetia to Napoleon III; Prussia and Italy object, but sign truce; Venetia ceded to Italy. French troops leave Rome on a promise of papal security.
- 1867 France and Germany on verge of war, until the neutrality of Luxemburg is guaranteed by the great powers. Italian volunteers attack papal territory; the French defeat them. Meetings of French and Austrian emperors. French troops withdraw from Mexico; Maximilian, fighting alone, is captured, tried, and shot. Attempted assassination of the Czar while visiting Paris. Opatowitz annexed. International exhibition, Paris.
- 1868 Bourbons deposed in Spain; Queen Isabella flees to France; a German prince accepts the throne. New army organised. Thiers' speeches on military and financial inefficiency. Newspapers prosecuted; and a new law allows greater liberty of publication. Rochefort's *La Lanterne* suppressed; Rochefort flees.
- 1869 Opening of the Suez Canal, completed by Ferdinand de Lesseps. Growing feeling against Napoleon III. The "vice-emperor," Rouher, dismissed; election riots (June). French Atlantic cable laid (July).
- 1870 Formation of a moderate liberal ministry by Ollivier. Pierre Bonaparte is concerned in the death of Victor Noir, a radical journalist, but is acquitted. Excitement and riots in Paris. Rochefort imprisoned for his newspaper articles. A new liberal constitution approved by a plébiscite; Paris and the army dissatisfied. War declared with Germany for the purpose (among others disputed) of establishing *les frontières naturelles* to check the growth of Prussia, and to protest against a German dynasty in Spain. The minority under Thiers oppose the war. The Germans, 750,000 strong, advance to the boundary. The French repulse a German battalion at Saarbrücken; MacMahon defeated at Wörth; Bazaine takes command. French defeats at Gravelotte and St. Privat; retreat to Metz, which is besieged. Strasburg also besieged. Concentration of 140,000 French troops at Sedan, where 250,000 Germans surround them. Battle of Sedan (September 1st); entire French army capitulates, with Napoleon III.

THE THIRD REPUBLIC (1870)

- 1870 News of the defeats of the army causes excitement in Paris; a commission of government and national defence is formed, and Thiers orders a constituent assembly; Gambetta and other liberals proclaim the deposition of Napoleon III, and the establishment of the Third Republic. Provisional "government of defence." The senate adheres to the emperor. The Germans advance on Paris; siege commences (September 19th). Capitulation of Strasburg and of Metz. Germans overrun France. Sorties from Paris. Battle of Orleans. Bombardment of Paris begins (December 27th). The republic recognised by the United States and Spain (September 8th); by Switzerland (September 9th). Delegated government at Tours. "Red republican" troubles at Lyons. Gambetta escapes from Paris in a balloon, and joins the government at Tours. Agitation for the Paris commune commences. The Tours government moves to Bordeaux.
- 1871 Battle of Le Mans; Belfort; last great sortie from Paris by Trochu and 100,000 men. Battle of St. Quentin. Paris capitulates; the armistice disavowed by Gambetta at Tours; he resigns. National assembly at Bordeaux elects Thiers, chief of executive; he negotiates with Bismarck the preliminaries of the Peace of Versailles: France to cede Alsace and Lorraine, and to pay 5,000,000,000 francs in three years, German troops to occupy territory as security. Peace signed at Frankfurt. Insurrection in Paris. Paris elections lead to the proclamation of the commune. Hostilities begin between the government and the commune. Reign of terror in Paris. Definitive peace signed at Frankfurt. MacMahon's troops enter Paris. Seven days' bloodshed. Gradual restoration of Paris. Thiers nominated president. Many communists, including women (*pétroleuses*), executed. Rochefort sentenced to life imprisonment. Mont Cenis tunnel opened. Algerian insurrection ends.
- 1872 The Right declares for constitutional monarchy. Convention with Germany for speedier evacuation. A new 6½ per cent. loan of 120,000,000 francs oversubscribed twelve-fold.
- 1873 Napoleon III dies. Bonapartist manifesto. Thiers resigns on an adverse vote. MacMahon succeeds as president. Shah of Persia visits Paris. Anglo-French treaty of 1860 renewed till 1877. The last German quits French territory. Comte de Chambord declares for the "White Flag." The Septennate established. Ministry resigns. Duke de Broglie, premier.
- 1874 New electoral law, disenfranchising three million voters. Rochefort escapes from New Caledonia. The ministry, defeated on the electoral law, is reorganised by Cisse with-out Broglie. Republican and Bonapartist disputes; a prolonged endeavour to establish the monarchy. Manifesto by Comte de Chambord as "Henry V."

- 1875 Wallon's amendment establishes the constitution. New Senate Act. New ministry under Buffet. Gambetta defends the new constitution. New Press law.
- 1876 Dufaure's ministry. Senate meets. Queen Victoria visits Paris. Jules Simon's ministry.
- 1877 Broglie, premier. Gambetta carries resolution for parliamentary government. Gambetta and Murat convicted for a speech against MacMahon. Defeat of Bonapartists at general election.
- 1878 The Limoges affair; suspected plan for a *coup d'état*. International exhibition.
- 1879 MacMahon resigns. **F. P. Jules Grévy** elected president by the new republican senate. Dufaure's resignation; Waddington succeeds. Ferry's attempt to check clericalism. The prince imperial, Napoleon, only child of Napoleon III, killed in Zululand.
- 1880 Decree to abolish Jesuit and other orders. Tahiti made a colony. Gallieni's Niger expedition. Jules Ferry, premier.
- 1881 New loan of 40,000,000 francs applied for thirty-fold. Colonisation of West Africa. French engineers commence Panama Canal. Tunis a protectorate; Sfax taken. Free education. Gambetta, premier. Revolt in New Caledonia suppressed.
- 1882 Gambetta resigns; Freycinet forms a ministry. Anglo-French treaty renewed. Compulsory education. Anglo-French ultimatum to Egypt. New ministry under Duclerc. Miners' disturbances. Anarchist and dynamite scares, Kongo treaty.
- 1883 Prince Victor Napoleon arrested after a manifesto. Prince Krapotkin and anarchists sentenced. Duclerc's ministry reconstructed by Fallières; succeeded soon after by Jules Ferry's Gambettist ministry. Princes expelled from army. French defeat at Tongking; Mojang. (Madagascar) bombarded; Tamatave captured. Tongking and Annam protectorate. King of Spain hooted at Paris; official apology. Dispute with China as to Tongking; Sontay taken.
- 1884 Industrial crisis in Paris. Constitution revised. Trades-unions legalised. Tongking acquired by conquest; Annam a protectorate. Provisional peace with China; attack on Fuhchow.
- 1885 Ferry resigns; succeeded by Brisson. Peace with China. **Grévy** re-elected president (December 28th).
- 1886 Freycinet's new ministry includes Boulanger. Bourbon and Bonapartist families expelled from France. Secular education ordered. Comoro Islands a protectorate. The Goblet ministry.
- 1887 Crown jewels sold. Rouvier forms a moderate ministry, whereupon General Boulanger, ex-war minister, issues a monitory order to the army. Bourbon and Bonapartist manifesto. Boulanger arrested in connection with charges against General Caffarel. Suez Canal neutralised and New Hebrides evacuated. Grévy succeeded as president by **Carnot**. Tirard forms a ministry; attempt to murder Ferry. Somaliland delimited; Wallis archipelago a protectorate. Boulanger secretly allied with revolutionaries.
- 1888 Panama Lottery Act. General Boulanger deprived of his command for insubordination; Floquet succeeds Tirard, and Boulanger begins to form a party. Duel between Boulanger and Floquet; both wounded. Dispute with Italy as to Massowah. League of the Rose (monarchical) formed. Boulangist demonstrations; the League of Patriots. Leeward Islands annexed.
- 1889 Floquet resigns; Tirard forms a mixed ministry. The League of Patriots, becoming Boulangist, is suppressed. Boulanger flees to Brussels. Universal exhibition and Eiffel Tower opened. New military service law. Anniversary of the fall of the Bastille celebrated. Boulanger sentenced to deportation.
- 1890 Three Boulangist deputies expelled from the chamber. Duke of Orleans, offering to serve in the army, is arrested; afterwards pardoned and expelled from France. Freycinet succeeds Tirard. War with Dahomey; peace in October. Anglo-French agreement; recognition of the French protectorate over Madagascar, of the British over Zanzibar. Prelates declare their adhesion to the republic, with the papal approval. French Guinea detached from Senegal.
- 1891 Royalist demonstration. Empress Frederick visits Paris on behalf of the Berlin International Exhibition of Fine Arts. Protectionist tariff adopted. Collapse of the Panama Canal scheme. Navy visited by the czar at Kronstadt and by Queen Victoria at Portsmouth. Boulanger commits suicide.
- 1892 "Minimum" tariffs begin with England; "maximum" tariffs with Spain, Portugal, Italy, Rumania, and United States. Papal encyclical enjoining submission to the republic. Rouvier, Bourgeois, and Loubet successively form ministries. Expedition against Dahomey, which is later acquired. The Rochefoucauld declaration of submission to the pope in matters of faith, but not in matters of state. Centenary of the first republic celebrated. Panama Canal inquiry. De Lesseps and others prosecuted; the Loubet ministry reconstructed by Ribot.
- 1893 Tariff dispute with Swiss Republic. Panama disclosures; De Lesseps sentenced. Dupuy forms a new ministry. Siamese dispute and treaty. Expedition to Madagascar. Strike of 42,000 miners. Russian fleet visits Toulon. J. P. P. Casimir-Périer's cabinet. Anarchist outrages. Timbuktu occupied; collision with British troops.

- 1894 Corn duty increases. Colonial ministry created. Financial deficit, 130,000,000 francs, met by increased taxes, etc. Joan of Arc celebration. Dupuy forms new moderate cabinet. Assassination of President Carnot, June 24th. **Casimir-Périer** elected president (June 27th). Dreyfus arrested; convicted of treason.
- 1895 Dreyfus degraded. Dupuy and J. P. P. Casimir-Périer resign. **Félix Faure** elected president. Ribot forms a ministry. Amnesty: Rochefort returns after six years' exile. Madagascar placed under the colonial office. New radical cabinet under Bourgeois. Indo-China delimited.
- 1896 Queen Victoria visits the president. Ministry retain office against adverse vote of senate. Bourgeois resigns. Méline forms a moderate cabinet with Hanotaux, foreign minister. Prince Henry of Orleans returns from Abyssinia and is wounded in a duel by the count of Turin. Czar and czarina visit France. Government inquiry into Dreyfus case. Madagascar declared a colony. Captain Marchand starts on a second expedition to reach the Nile.
- 1897 Intervention between Turkey and Greece (May 11th). Bazaar fire, Paris (May 4th). President Faure visits the czar. Franco-Russian alliance confirmed. Dreyfus bordereau published. Debate on Dreyfus affair.
- 1898 New Panama Canal Company organised. Esterhazy tried for treason; acquitted. Zola's accusation in the Dreyfus case. Zola tried; sentenced for defamation. Prosecution annulled. Brisson forms a cabinet. Marchand reaches Fashoda; meets the sirdar Kitchener. Zola retried; found guilty. Commercial treaty and Niger convention with England. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry admits forgery of a Dreyfus document and commits suicide. Dreyfus case remitted to court of cassation. Dupuy's ministry of republican concentration. Fashoda evacuated.
- 1899 English agreement as to the Sudan. President Faure dies. **Loubet** succeeds as president. Dispute with sultan of Oman. France leaves Nile Valley; but gains in the Sudan. Marchand welcomed in Paris. New Dreyfus court-martial ordered. Waldeck-Rousseau ("cabinet of republican defence") succeeds Dupuy as premier. Dreyfus retried at Rennes; found guilty; pardoned. "Siege" of M. Guérin. Déroulède sentenced for conspiracy. Madame Curie discovers radium.
- 1900 Paris exhibition; 47,000,000 visitors. Annulment of all criminal cases arising out of the Dreyfus case. Allies (6,400 French troops) at Peking. The czar decorates the president. Extension of Farther India. Dreyfus amnesty paragraph passed.
- 1901 The Association Bill passed checking the educational activities of the religious orders. Russian sovereigns visit France, but do not go to Paris. Of 16,468 religious establishments, 8,800 apply for registration; many schools emigrate and the others are treated with progressive severity. Santos Dumont takes his balloon around the Eiffel Tower. Rupture with the Porte; French sailors seize custom-house at Mytilene; differences arranged. New loan of 265,000,000 francs subscribed for twenty-fold. Troubles in Algeria. Morocco frontier delimited.
- 1902 Loubet visits Russia. Waldeck-Rousseau resigns; Combes succeeds. Arbitration with Venezuela. Decrees against unauthorised religious communities. Deputies approve energetic enforcement of associations law.
- 1903 Refusal to authorise preaching orders. King Edward VII visits France. Arbitration treaties with England and Italy.
- 1904 Agreement with Great Britain. Treaty with Spain. Rupture between the Government and the Vatican. Religious orders prohibited from teaching. Reduction in term of military service.
- 1905 Fall of the Combes ministry. Quarrel with Germany over Morocco. Law passed separating church and state.
- 1906 Election of **Clement Fallières** as president. International conference at Algeciras. Fall of the Rouvier ministry. New ministry under M. Jean Sarrien.
- 1907 Disturbances in Morocco. Revolt of the wine-growers. Entente with Japan. Reinstating of Dreyfus.