

CHARLES X. was the brother of Louis XVIII., and, after a variety of fortune, caused by the French revolution, was proclaimed king in September, 1824. On his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to make himself popular; but there was a strong party against him, who were intimate with his character, and therefore had little faith in the sincerity by which any of his more liberal acts were professedly governed. In 1827 a bill was brought in regarding the "police of the press," which was nothing less than the offensive re-establishment of a censorship over all pamphlets of less than 21 sheets. It was, also, otherwise extremely oppressive upon the editors and proprietors of newspapers. The bill was, after a lively debate, withdrawn; but it left a deep impression on the minds of the Parisians. Accordingly, at a grand review, at which the king soon afterwards appeared, he was saluted with "Down with the ministers!" "Down with the Jesuits!" from all classes of the people. The king, however, was rather irritated than disconcerted or dismayed, by this demonstration, and sternly told some of the most clamorous, that he "had come there for homage, and not to be taught lessons," and then disbanded the troops. Shortly afterwards, the House was dissolved, and in the January of 1828, a new ministry formed. Several other ministries enjoyed short reigns up to 1830, when the chambers opened in March, with Prince Polignac at the head of the administration. In reply to the speech from the throne, the king was told that his ministry had not the confidence of the representatives of the nation, and the chambers were prorogued first of all, and then a dissolution was proclaimed and new elections made. But in the spring of this year, discontents had increased among the people, and on the 25th July the liberty of the press was suspended. Several other oppressive measures accompanied this, which were energetically protested against, and which roused the mass of the people to take up arms. On July 27, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day, the fighting became general, and the next, Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2nd of August, Charles abdicated in favour of the duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of the duke, however, were not recognised by the chambers, and the duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. Charles sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the chateau of Grafenberg, he was attacked by cholera, which carried him off. B. at Versailles, 1757; D. at Goritz, 1836.