

11. LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH, "Egalité," son ^{102.64.3}
 b. 13 April 1747
 Became duke of Chartres 1752
 Adopted English habits and hotly opposed the
 court and government 1769-71
 Joined the Mountain party in the national con-
 vention; termed himself "Philippe Egalité" . 1792
 Voted for the death of Louis XVI. Jan. 1793
 Himself guillotined 6 Nov. 1793

242. ORLÉANS (L.-Ph.-Jos. d'), dit *Egalité*.
 Joli reçu sig., sur vélin, de 18320 liv., pour le payement des of-
 ficiers de sa maison; 1781, in-8. 102.78.2

ORLEANS, LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIP, duke of, (better known by his republican appellation of *Egalité*) was the brother of Louis XVI., and father of Louis Philip, the present king of the French. He was born at St. Cloud, in 1747; married the daughter of the duke of Penthièvre, grand admiral of France, in 1769; was from his youth guilty of the most unbridled licentiousness; and acquired a base notoriety by his conduct during the French revolution. After the death of his father, in 1787, he became possessed of the hereditary title and estates; and, having indulged to satiety in all sensual pleasures, he found a new kind of excitement for his palled appetites in the storms of the revolution, and a new source of pleasure in the gratifications of revenge. He had entered the navy, and was entitled by his birth to the place of grand-admiral; but having been accused of cowardice while in command of a division of the fleet against Keppel, in the action off Ushant, in 1778, instead of receiving promotion in the navy, the post of colonel-general of the hussars was created and bestowed on him. From this time may be dated his hatred of Louis XVI.; and he subsequently adopted every method to obtain popularity, with a view to political power. In the disputes between the court and the parliaments, he constantly opposed the royal authority. His object evidently was to reduce the king to a state of tutelage, and procure for himself the formidable office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He caused scandalous libels against the queen, whom he pursued with the most bitter hatred, to be distributed; and his bust was carried in triumph through the streets by the populace. He was chosen a member of the National Convention, with Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, in September, 1792, at which time the commune of Paris authorised him to adopt for himself and his descendants the appellation of *Egalité*, instead of the name and titles of his family; and he not only voted for the death of the king, but was present at his execution. But he was not qualified to profit by the commotions he had promoted; he was as weak as he was wicked; as indecisive as he was ambitious. The Jacobins had no longer any occasion for him; he was struck from their rolls, and included in the general proscription of the Bourbons; and was committed to prison at Marseilles, with other members of the family. Being brought before the criminal tribunal of the department, he was declared innocent of the charges of conspiracy that were preferred against him; but the committee of public safety forbade his liberation, and after six months' detention, he was transferred to Paris, tried, and condemned to suffer by the guillotine; to which he submitted with firmness and courage, on the same day, Nov. 6, 1793.