

nama? . . . Louisiana will be on this new route, and it may well be seen that this possession is of the greatest value." (Barbe-Marbois, *Hist. de la Louisiane*.)

Napoleon interrupted the council and the next day, on account of the increasing menaces of England and the great preparations of war which were made known to him by dispatches, he decided to renounce Louisiana and cede it to the United States. His first price was \$50,000,000. To some objection made that the United States, in the course of three, or four centuries might become too strong he replied, "I am not embarrassed by those fears, for rivalries will spring up in that union to destroy its power. Confederations which are called 'perpetual' do not endure when one of the contracting parties finds it to his advantage to break them, and the present dangers from England are more needful of our attention."

After a conference with the French commissaire appointed by Napoleon to meet Mr. Livingston, the representative of the United States, the purchase money was fixed at \$30,000,000. The conference had three objects: First, the cession, then the price, finally the indemnity to Americans for vessels taken by the French when the United States broke the treaty of alliance made in 1778.

The treaty of cession reads thus: "The colony, or province of Louisiana is ceded by France to the United States with all its rights and belongings, in same manner in which it had been acquired by France in virtue of Article III of the treaty concluded with His Catholic Majesty at St. Idelphonse, Oct. 1st, 1800." (*Hist. de la Louisiane*, by Barbe-Marbois.)

Now this transfer to the United States did not deter the legitimists or royalists from having some hope. It was suggested to interest Napoleon to assist in erecting in the New World the idealism and royalty of the Empire of Charles V. Napoleon had regretted already the sale of the province to the United States, so soon as he learned of the strength and organization of those who had been cheated by the Democracy in America out of their birthright.

The rage of democracy, which had grown up in America, with the most radical element of the revolution had expanded into an expression of the greatest violence and atrocity in France. All that was polite, refined and elegant had been perished. Even the smallest children of theocracy were murdered with horrid vir-

tue but in ignorance, brutality and violence. While the civil society of France was replaced by this mob of execrable fanatics, the army, that had been nurtured by the monarchy remained. So long as this miserable French republic endured a suspicion existed between this republic and the army, that the army officers might restore the monarchy by force of arms. For this reason, deputies were sent into every camp, each delegation carrying a guillotine so as to be able to kill any officer suspected of luke-warmness to the republic. Napoleon, one of these officers, succeeded after a while in crushing out the monster, by clearing the hall of assembly of its government by the bayonets of his grenadiers.

So soon as Napoleon was established in France by the army which had been created by the monarchy, he gave to his government a monarchical character under the name of empire. The chief officers of the army were ennobled. Those who were noble already, renewed their rank under the empire. As a re-enforcement of his power, he established principalities elsewhere. In Egypt, he had dreamed of reviving the kingdom of the Ptolemies; in India, he had projected the renewal of the mogulship of Delhi; in Louisiana, he was brought to desire the empire of Charles Quint resurrected over the New World.

In the sixteenth century the greater part of all America had belonged to Emperor Charles Quint. His full title was Charles, Grand Duke of Austria, King of Spain, etc., and Emperor of the Romans. The latter title was his greatest. The title of Emperor of the Romans was kept up in Europe until 1806, Francois II being the last Emperor, resigning that title for that of Emperor in Austria. From being the rulers of Europe, the Emperors of the Romans, whose universal power had dwindled to the limits of their own petty states, had been allowed to be arbitrators in European disputes, although their decisions were not always respected.

But in the time of the Emperor Charles Quint, his own particular states made him the most powerful monarch in the world. His banner of the Imperial Eagle floated over Germany, Austria, several Italian states, Spain and the Americas. By imperial edict he had incorporated America as a part of the Holy Roman Empire and subject to imperial sway. At his death, while he left the imperial title and the greater of his European possessions to his eldest son, to his younger son Phillip II of Spain he left his American possessions. America pass-