

Tyrol. He then formed the Transpodane Republic, which he virtually gave to France.

Meanwhile, the delegates of the Pope and the French government were discussing terms of peace, but could come to no agreement because the conditions put forth by the Directory were exorbitant and touched both the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope. Napoleon was displeased with the result as he wished to conciliate the Pope, thus restoring the character of France in the eyes of the world.

The hastily raised army of the Pope was no match for the veteran one of Napoleon, who sent 8,000 men under Gen. Victor to attack the eastern side of the Papal Territories in 1797. He defeated the papal troops near Imola and later formed a junction with another army of the French. Napoleon, however, was not yet ready to drive the Pope from Rome, so he entered into a treaty containing 26 articles, some of them demanding exorbitant indemnities.

The French Directory, displeased because the Pope had been left with any power whatever, secretly encouraged a revolutionary party in Rome, one of whom, Dupont, a party of papal soldiers shot during a fracas before the palace of the French Ambassador. The death of this man gave the Directory the excuse they wanted. Gen. Berthier was sent to take possession of Rome, which he did in Dec., 1797.

Then came the climax of their cruelties. The Pope, a man 80 years old, was forced to leave his home despite his entreaties to be allowed to die in Rome. He was treated with great and unnecessary cruelty and all his property confiscated. From Siena, where he was first taken, he was sent to Florence; later to Valence, in which city he died, worn out with age, grief and suffering. The reorganized government by the titles of its offices was made to resemble ancient Rome in its palmyest days, except that no religion was recognized.

After the overthrow of the Franco-Roman Republic, which lasted less than two years, the Neopolitans occupied Rome, while the Austrians had driven the French from the peninsula. Napoleon on his return from Egypt, overthrew the Directory and established the Consulate, he himself being first Consul. As soon as possible he turned his attention to Italy, but this time as a friend to the Pope. His first work was the signal defeat of the Austrians. Then he made a Concordat with Pius VII., but in publishing this agreement he added what were called the Organic Articles, despite the protests of the Pope. These articles cur-