

emblem of German freedom, no less than 94 were condemned to death. Wilhelm von Humboldt, the best and most liberal of Prussian Ministers during the first half of the nineteenth century, resigned his portfolio in disgust. The zeal with which the Prussian Government accepted these measures made it useless for the minor German States to offer much opposition. Yet they formed the only remaining bulwark against Metternich's restrictive policy. In spite of his strenuous opposition, the rulers of Bavaria and Baden granted to their subjects constitutional forms of government. Representative assemblies with lower and upper houses, after the manner of the English Parliament, were established. In Wurtemberg serfdom was abolished, and a constitution was published a few days before the enrolment of the decrees of Carlsbad.

In France, Dr. Laënnec published his epoch-making work, "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation," the result of his recent experiments in listening to human heart-beats and lung respirations through a hollow cylinder, to which Laënnec gave the name of "stethoscope." Laënnec's contributions to the study of diseases of the lungs, of the heart, and of the abdominal organs may be said to have laid the foundation of modern clinical medicine.

Parliamentary government in France worked none too smoothly. In the Chambers the rise of the independent party and anti-Bourbon faction caused the Duc de Richelieu to resign. Louis XVIII entrusted to his favorite, Decazes, the formation of a new Cabinet. Decazes found it difficult to select competent men for the various portfolios. His Cabinet, when finally brought together, lacked internal unity and outward support. Its career was early imperiled by the untoward election of Bishop Grégoire of Grenoble, one of the regicides, to the Chamber of Deputies. This popular manifestation, though sufficiently explained by the sterling