

## **GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE GENESIS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS – FIRST STATUTES IN WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*THE CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS REPRESENTED FUNDAMENTAL ACTS WITH A CONSTITUTIONAL CHARACTER AS NO OTHER ACTS IN THE NEIGHBORING GREAT AUTOCRATIC EMPIRES, FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF STATE ADMINISTRATION, THEY WERE HAVING A MODERNIZING ROLE. THE CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS REPRESENTED A BASIC LAW THAT MODERNIZED CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.*

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**KEY WORDS:** GENESIS, CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS, POWERS' SEPARATION.

The Constitutional Regulations equipped the Romanian Principalities with a series of institutions liable to encourage capitalism's development, prepared their union into a modern and centralized state. They were considered as an expression of the fight between the old and the new, passing from feudalism to capitalism.

The Constitutional Regulations had to create the transformation programme of the inner structures reported to the century's spirit, to modernize the Romanian society, to create certain conditions able to accelerate the progress. These demands, expression of 1821 Revolution's programme, had been included, sui generis, in the Adrianople Treaty<sup>2</sup>.

Although, the Constitutional Regulations, related to their content's essence, represented an action of an undeniable progress. Pointing out the Romanian nation's existence and expressing it by common organization standards, the two legislative documents were emphasizing the fact that "the inseparable union" represented a "saviour necessity".<sup>3</sup>

Removing a series of feudal institutions and practices, they have created a modern state device and a more favourable climate to develop the new. At first, they have proclaimed the modern principle of powers' separation inside the state, the legislative power being entrusted to a public assembly, the executive one being exerted by the ruler, who was helped by an extraordinary administrative council, consisting of six members and

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<sup>2</sup> *Romanian History*, volume VII, Romanian Academy's Publishing house, Bucharest, 85

<sup>3</sup> *History*, volume VII, 86

by an administrative council, consisting of three members. The judicial system had been organized by using modern basis, knowing the judged thing's authority.<sup>4</sup>

The Constitutional Regulations, which the 1848 revolutionists considered only as an oppression and humiliation tool, were a progress factor, a real constitution that has founded Romania's modern institutions.<sup>5</sup>

According to Betolian, in the constitutional right the principle of powers' separation inside the state is the most important principle so that "we could say that it was the formula of the political problem related to the social power's honest repartition, without whom there could not be a constitution".<sup>6</sup> Betolian affirmed: "I think that the sooner we will consider the separation rule in the organization of the state's public powers, the better will be the application and the freedom will become reality".<sup>7</sup>

In his opening speech in 1869-1870 judicial year, the late Vioreanu says: "before the constitutional regulations, there was a lamentable extinguishments of a debt through one debtor or creditor succeeding to the estate of the other in all public powers' tasks; the same authorities made the laws and applied them as judges and they also had the executive power's tasks. The great court officials were attending the laws' elaboration, like the country's other court officials and they were judges both in the second court and in the princely divan... The regions' subprefects were always judges and administrators. The ruler was attending the laws' elaboration,... he chaired the princely divan as a supreme judge and he was administrating the entire country by his agents, as a supreme representative of the executive power."<sup>8</sup>

N. Bălcescu was saying about the Constitutional Regulations: "The regulations, with all their bad things, has also brought useful principles and it has become a progress tool. He accepted in right the principle of commercial freedom, the judicial, administrative and legislative powers' separation, powers that had been included in the parliamentary system".<sup>9</sup>

In one of his writings, the liberal school economist, Alexandru Moruzi, was saying: "you come up against our institutions' huge development... This development, no matter what they say, is due to the disposals included in 1832 Constitutional Regulations. Considering all concessions of that time, the Regulations were not less beneficial for us. They end the irresponsible rule; they settle a steady administration; they were establishing the contributions; they assured the civil equality in front of the law."<sup>10</sup>

The Constitutional Regulations represented basic constitutional documents that did not exist in the great tyrant empires in the neighbourhood. Although, these documents, the first Romanian modern constitutions, solved only the power's problem. From state administration's point of view, they had a modernizing role, but from exerting the power's point of view, they have only replaced the old princely absolutism by an oligarchic system

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<sup>4</sup>History, volume VII, 86

<sup>5</sup>A. Oțetea, *Constitutional Regulations' Genesis*, History Studies and Articles Magazine, (Bucharest: Historical and Philological Sciences Society Publishing house, 1957), 387

<sup>6</sup>A.D. Betolian, *Some words about the legislative power's organization reported to the principle of powers' separation*, (Craiova: Ralian Samitca Typo-Lithography, 1884), 3

<sup>7</sup> Betolian, *Some words about the legislative power's organization reported to the principle of powers' separation*, 4

<sup>8</sup>Betolian, *Some words about the legislative power's organization reported to the principle of powers' separation*, 13

<sup>9</sup>N. Bălcescu, *Works*, (Bucharest: State Publishing house for Literature and Art, 1952), 180

<sup>10</sup>L'abolition des monopoles et l'amélioration de l'état du paysan en Moldavie, republ. In V. Slăvescu, *The Economist Alexandru D. Moruzi's Life and Work*, Romanian Academy, Studies and Researches, L, 109, apud Gheorghe I. Brătianu, *The Princely Council and the Registrar's Office Assembly in the Romanian Principalities*, (Bucharest: The Encyclopaedic Publishing house, 1995), 252

that concentrated all the power in some court official families' hands, the same families who had overthrown the Phanariots and whose representatives had elaborated the Constitutional Regulations. The public assemblies' legislative and financial attributions were elaborated so that the ruler, whose power was theoretically sovereign, could govern only with the great gentry's support that was dominating the assemblies. From here, it came out a permanent conflict between the central power and the gentry, a conflict that dominated the entire regular age both in Moldavia and Wallachia. However, these constitutional documents also brought things that were new for that time: central power's partial responsibility for the Assembly, the accomplishment of the power's separation that has not existed until that moment, it created a new council that contained 6-8 ministries that were responsible in front of the ruler. 11

Nicolae Iorga said in his work<sup>12</sup> that the Constitutional Regulations' accomplishment should remove the constitutional concerns. "This *Reglement organique* develops slowly, but methodically; it should contain not only the Constitution, but also all that was needed by the administration. "This Constitution established by Russia is a harmonious and practical copy of the disposals that were naturalized in the entire Europe during the new century, using the French model. The so-called *pouvoirs* were also separated in here".

What was the reason to adopt the Constitutional Regulations? It was a political reason, resulting also from Kisseleff's explanations in the report for the emperor Nicolae: „In 1828, the imperial Government, conquering the Principalities by our armies, made all the efforts so that, while the provisional rule, the suggested re-accomplishment would improve, as a necessary business for the wealth of a free holder country and as a measure that emphasized our political influence's basis above the East. Encouraged by Russia's high hopes, the Vice-Chancellor the Count Nesselrode elaborated the high authorization and then the State Secretary Daşcoff was sent to the Principalities so that, according to the things' position inside the country, he would design an instruction project to accomplish the Regulations".<sup>13</sup>

„This project, based on the real local circumstances' state, containing all the inside reorganization's sides, were worth the high reinforcement and, in June 1829, it was given to the ex-Plenipotential-President, General Joltuchin, to elaborate, using the local court officials, committees and preparing works for the Constitutional Regulations and these works had to be examined by the public Assemblies".<sup>14</sup>

Austria's consular agents, who were willing to elaborate and introduce the Constitutional Regulations, being very concerned and hostile, considered the Reform only as the "Russians' work": Une chartre octroyee par la Russie! – Comparing the Regulations to the Constitutional Charter of Ludovic XVIII, Fleischhackl wanted to brand the Regulations both by Constitutional Charter's revolutionary content and by the fact that it was suggested by Alexandru I.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Vlad Georgescu, *Romanian History from the beginning till nowadays*, (Bucharest: Humanitas Publishing house, 1995), 149-150

<sup>12</sup> Nicolae Iorga, *Romanian People's History*, (Bucharest: Scientific and Encyclopaedic Publishing house, 1985), 580-581

<sup>13</sup> Paul Negulescu, George Alexianu, *Constitutional Regulations of Wallachia and Moldavia. Old Administrative Regulations' Collection*, volume I, (Bucharest: Intreprinderile Eminescu S.A. Publishing house, 1944), XXXI-XXXII

<sup>14</sup> Alexianu, *Constitutional Regulations of Wallachia and Moldavia...*, XXXI-XXXII

<sup>15</sup> A. Oţetea, *Constitutional Regulations' Genesis, Geneza Regulamentului Organic*, History Studies and Articles Magazine, (Bucharest: Historical and Philological Sciences Society Publishing house, 1957), 388

The innovations elaborated by the French revolution's principles and Russia's crucial initiative are in fact the two main sources both of the Constitutional Regulations and of the Constitutional Charter. Reading the Russian government's instructions to elaborate the Constitutional Regulations, St. Marc de Girardin declared: « I often think that I'm reading some of the great and solemn essays made for the Constituent Assembly of Dupont, Lally-Tollendal, Talleyrand, Barnave. There are the same ideas, the same visions.» The instructions wanted to introduce "our civil, judiciary and administrative institutions, all that we owed the Constituent Assembly."<sup>16</sup>

How did we adopt the Constitutional Regulations, the first laws that had sanctioned for the first time the principle of powers' separation inside the state?

The 1826 Ackerman Treaty was foreseeing that "to correct the serious touches brought to the discipline in many branches of the inner rule by disorders occurred in Moldavia and Muntenia, the householders and the respective divans will take care immediately of the measures needed to improve the principalities' state and those measures will represent valid public regulations for every province." After this convention, the Porte elaborates a royal mandate, so that Grigore Ghica of Muntenia and Ioan Sturza of Moldavia have to elaborate those constitutive laws for the both countries.<sup>17</sup>

They accomplished committees so that the Bucharest committee contained the state counsellor Miñtiaki's presidency, the Muntenia committee contained the ban Grigore Băleanu, the village chief Gheorghe Filipescu, both of them chosen by the Russian Authority and bailiff Ștefan Bălăceanu and the hetman Alexandru Vilara, both of them chosen by the assembly, having the village chief Barbu Știrbei as a secretary. The Moldavia committee contained the treasurer Costache Pașcanu and the village chief Mihai Sturza, both of them chosen by Kisseleff, and the village chief Cstache Conache and the treasurer Iordache Catargiu, both of them chosen by the public assembly and having Gheorghe Asaki as a secretary.<sup>18</sup>

The regulations accomplished by Russian instructions, for the political organization and for the administrative one, supervised by Kisseleff, by Bucharest mixed committee, is sent to Petersburg by a deputation achieved by three members who had accomplished it: the village chief Mihai Sturza, the bailiff Alexandru Vilara and police prefect Gheorghe Asaki. In Petersburg, they accomplish a committee containing these court officials and two Russian office holders, Catacazi and Miñtiaki, under the State Secretary Daschkoff's presidency, changing some things. Both of the Regulations were sent to Kisseleff to be approved and voted by the extraordinary assemblies.

The Russian government's instructions prescribed that the ruler's election would be accomplished by an extraordinary assembly, able to express the nation's will. The assembly should contain, beside the members of the high clergy and the first courts officials, the deputies of the regions the cities and the breaches. Maybe other notables of the country, like "patriciii ocoalelor etc."<sup>19</sup> The final text accepted only 27 deputies compared to 163 deputies of the court officials, so only 14% instead of 25%.<sup>20</sup> In the great court officials' intention, the Usual Public Assembly should contain very the most important court officials, who did not participate to thee state's duties and who did not know the real needs of the country. Speaking of these things, the Instructions reproach

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<sup>16</sup> Oțetea, *Constitutional Regulations' Genesis, Geneza Regulamentului Organic*, 388

<sup>17</sup> A.D.Xenopol, *Romanian Peple's History in Dacia Traiana*, volume XI, (Iasi: Saraga Brothers's Bookshop Publishing house, 1896), 84

<sup>18</sup> Xenopol, *Romanian Peple's History in Dacia Traiana*, 85

<sup>19</sup> Oțetea, *Constitutional Regulations' Genesis, Geneza Regulamentului Organic*, 391

<sup>20</sup> Oțetea, *Constitutional Regulations' Genesis, Geneza Regulamentului Organic*, 391

them with “being only docile tools and interested in the ruler’s hands and the Porte’s hands. Therefore, the treaties and the royal mandates became illusory and these two provinces were bare of the privileges granted by the Imperial Court.”<sup>21</sup> To rectify these difficulties, the Instructions recommended that the Assembly should be completed by the members of the region’s clergy. St. Petersburg Instructions end by a series of measures meant to prepare the union between the two principalities, recommending that the institutions granted by the Constitutional Regulations should be as homogeneous as possible. The Imperial Court considered that “this homogeneousness may approach two people that the religion, origins and position identity should keep united in any circumstances.”<sup>22</sup>

Wallachia’s extraordinary Revision Assembly opened in Bucharest on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1831, containing the president Kisseleff and the vice-president Minciaki. Kisseleff, during its speech presented by the bailiff Iordache Golescu, said: “the emperor, protecting the principalities’ organization, looked only for the people’s wealth”.<sup>23</sup>

Wallachia’s extraordinary Revision Assembly opened on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1831 and closed the works on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, after 31 meetings. The order of the regulations project was the following: Chapter III (finances), IV (administrative council and the ministry of interior), VII (the research of the judgement), V (the commerce release), VI (quarantine), VIII (general disposals), IX (public regulations), I (the election of the ruler) and Chapter II (the public assembly) was discussed after chapter IX.<sup>24</sup> On April 30<sup>th</sup>, the Regulations were voted. During the meeting on May 18<sup>th</sup>, Barbu Știrbei presents three copies of the Regulations to be signed, two of them for the two courts and one to be kept in the archive. The Regulations written on 718 pages was structured in 9 chapters containing 445 articles and 4 annexes. It was signed by 47 deputies on May 20<sup>th</sup>, after the assembly had chosen a committee to compare these copies to the meetings’ reports.

After voting the Constitutional Regulations, Kisseleff, being highly authorized and knowing the Turkish dilatory system, settled officially the application date in Muntenia on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1831 and took measures by three notes for the divans’ community, on March 31<sup>st</sup>, April 2<sup>nd</sup> and April 23<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>25</sup>

Wallachia’s extraordinary administrative Council was structured by Kisseleff as following: the ban Grigore Brâncoveanu, president, the village chief Iordache Filipescu, minister of interior, the hetman Alexandru Vilara in finances, the village chief Iordache Golescu, minister of justice, the bailiff Ștefan Bălăcian, in church’s problems, the village chief Alexandru Ghica, sword bearer, namely army chief, the city chief Barbu Știrbei, State Secretary.

From May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1831, the old attributions of the Executive Divan are shared by different departments, whose chiefs, according to the Constitutional Regulations, set up the country’s administrative council. Every department chief should address to Kisseleff a detailed report about his activities since the new system validation.<sup>26</sup>

On April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1831, Kisseleff went to Iasi to prepare the opening of Moldavia’s revision assembly that was opened on May 8<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> Oțetea, *Constitutional Regulations’ Genesis, Geneza Regulamentului Organic*, 391

<sup>22</sup> Oțetea, *Constitutional Regulations’ Genesis, Geneza Regulamentului Organic*, 393

<sup>23</sup> Ioan C. Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834. Russian Conquest and the Constitutional Regulations*, (Bucharest: Graphical Arts Institute of Bucovina Publishing house, I.E. TOROUȚIU, 1934), 87

<sup>24</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 87-88

<sup>25</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 89

<sup>26</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 89

Neculai Canta, member of the judicial divan, read Kisseleff's speech that said that one generous mind chaired the regulations project's accomplishment, to improve the country's state, forming a solid foundation for the principalities' future. The works of Moldavia's revision assembly were closed on October 20<sup>th</sup> after 64 meetings. The Constitutional Regulations had enough on November 3<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>27</sup> In December 1831, different disposals of the Constitutinoal Regulations became public. On December 21<sup>st</sup>, 1831, the tsar informed Kisseleff that he had received the voted text and the Regulations would be confirmed by the Porte.

Muntenia's Revision Assembly suggested, regarding the election of the ruler, the amendment to the project, approved as « the candidate's taking roots may begin only from his father". They also suggested two other amendments "one, that every high court official may be chosen ruler. The other was foreseeing a certain procedure to vote in the election day: for the first poll, it should be necessary the reunion of two thirds of the votes; for the second poll, the ten candidates who obtained many votes and we would declare as elected the one who would obtain half plus one of the votes and for the third poll, the three candidates having most of the votes should participate and we would declare as elected the one who would obtain the biggest number of voices."<sup>28</sup> These two last amendments were sent to be examined to Petersburg Court, but the Assembly closed with no answer.

Regarding the usual assembly, "the first task of the usual assembly was to have an opinion about the law projects sent by the ruler, by a message countersigned by the State Secretary."<sup>29</sup>

The laws were all voted with absolute majority. The vote's result was communicated to the ruler by a note signed by all the deputies who had participated to the meeting. No law became valid without princely penalization. The ruler may refuse the penalization, he may suggest changes, and he may require a new consultation. Thus, the ruler was participating actively to the legislation work and many times, under Constitutional Regulations' system, there were real disputes between the assemblies and the rulers. The assembly did not have the law initiative.<sup>30</sup>

According to the principle of powers' separation, required by 1821-1822 programmes, the assembly could not hinder the work of the administration sovereign power and guarding the discipline and the public silence that has been given to the ruler.<sup>31</sup>

Since the Constitutional Regulation, the Ruler's power was limited for the first time, by the assembly's tasks that he had to convoke every year.

The governing self power, committed to maintain the discipline and the community's rest, the discipline in all jobs; the first command of the gendarmerie represents the prerogatives next to the governing Ruler's protection, according to the Regulations.<sup>32</sup>

The provisional Russian rule, "despite the court officials' opposition", gave the ruler important judicial tasks. He emphasizes the Supreme Court's sentences, he even judges in certain circumstances. He emphasizes the auctions and the alienation documents of the moving goods forever. He may decrease the convicts' punishment and, sometimes, he has the right to pardon.<sup>33</sup> If the princely chair is vacant, the provisional government is entrusted to regency containing the big village chief, the big bailiff of the justice and the

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<sup>27</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 97

<sup>28</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 101

<sup>29</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 105

<sup>30</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 105

<sup>31</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 106

<sup>32</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 107

<sup>33</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 107

high divan's president. The day of its settlement, the regency has to begin the achievement of the electors lists for the extraordinary elective assembly of the Ruler and the eligible and on the 5<sup>th</sup> day it has to invite the subprefects to convoke the electors to assign the deputies. The elections for the extraordinary assembly must be ended 40 days after sending the form letters to the subprefects, and 10 days ago the deputies has to be in the capital. The extraordinary assembly would open the 61<sup>st</sup> day since the regencies' installation.<sup>34</sup>

Regarding the judicial power, before the Regulations, the first judicial instance was, for every region, the subprefecture. The subprefects accumulated judicial and administrative tasks. The Constitutional Regulations makes a change regarding the judicial power. The first instance under the Constitutional Regulations' system is represented by the village courts, required by a reform project, some kind of peace judges containing the priest and three inhabitants every year, a public man, a middle peasant and a lagger.<sup>35</sup>

According to the village chief Mihail Ghica's suggestion, to research the appeals occurred because of the cattle' damage, they added the village court. Until 10-15 old lei, the village court judged with no appeal. In the regions, the prefects were without there judicial duties that were entrusted to some "judges" in Muntenia, courts in Moldavia containing a president, two members and, in Muntenia, an attorney, who judged with no appeal, until 1500 old lei capital in Wallachia, until 500 old lei in Moldavia where they could not even judge over this sum, they could only "accumulate knowledge" for the supreme court.<sup>36</sup>

When introducing the Constitutional Regulations, the valid laws were: Caragea Code, in Romanian edition since 1818 in Wallachia, Calimah Code, in Greek edition since July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1817 and the criminology's register since 1820, promulgated in 1826 in Moldavia. For the future, The Regulations decided that an ad-hoc assembly would be immediately convoked, to elaborate a complete code, according to the country's needs. The same committee would settle the rules of registering the documents and keeping the archives, to keep the documents that "ensure the life, the honesty and the fortune" of the inhabitants.<sup>37</sup>

In Moldavia, the trends of the court officials in the revision assembly compared to the supreme court's structure, may be inferred from Kisseleff's greeting: "I aim – as Conachi in the committee of eight, - at removing the Ruler's power, who would not have any share in the judicial problems and he would be only a village chief of the bailiffs. Kisseleff is against these desires, noticing that no matter the abuses occurred because of the governing power mixed with the judicial one, I think that, in a country so not advanced country, politically, the people still trusts the high chief, talking about the judicial problems. Also the irremovability could settle down only when the judges accomplish a special group because of their wisdom and the right judgement of the people emphasizes the judges' conscience. Until then, the connection of the ruler with the judicial problems should be kept but it would be limited by the cassation court's power..."<sup>38</sup>

„The representative system introduced by Russia in the principalities, said A.D.Xenopol, ensured a strong influence above their ascent. At first, the new organization was a renovation of the old forms (the assembly could be named the public council or the bigger divan of the old times) it should be received very easily by the people because the country's political traditions seemed to be respected; but as the old form, Russia had

<sup>34</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 108

<sup>35</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 130

<sup>36</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 131

<sup>37</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 130

<sup>38</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 132

introduced, by some changes, a radical transformation that made Romania a tool for the Russian plots and the fate was in Russia's hands."<sup>39</sup>

As a consequence, the Constitutional Regulations contained constitutional and administrative disposals. The general Kisseleff, whose governing is regarded joyfully by Mihail Kogalniceanu because "it seemed to reward the long acts of ardour and faith of our parents to Russia", he made efforts to give a reform to improve their deplorable state to the Principalities, by this constitutional work.<sup>40</sup>

However, the opinions are very different regarding the Constitutional Regulations' aim and role. On one hand<sup>41</sup> the Regulations' validation is made so skilfully so that the Romanian people received them, at first, as a charter opening a regeneration age and a national mandate age. But, in fact, the Regulations were, by their nature, meant "to destroy us, or we should burn them", thing that happened in 1848 in Muntenia when the revolutionists burnt the Regulations.

On the other hand, the Constitutional Regulations are basic laws required from outside. They overlook the institutions "whose origins are in our land and that we do not want to adapt according to the age's lights and needs".<sup>42</sup>

However, regarding the principle of powers' separation inside the state, we could talk about an innovation of these Regulations, before their endorsement there was not the powers' separation, even if these documents did not accomplish a clear separation of this powers (executive, legislative, judicial) because it has an imperfect feature.

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<sup>39</sup> Filitti, *Romanian Principalities since 1828 until 1834*, 90

<sup>40</sup> Alexandru Al. Buzescu, *Governing the Romanian Countries until 1866*, (Bucharest: Printing "Romanian Book" Publishing house, 1943), 235

<sup>41</sup> G. Marinescu și C. Grecescu, I.C. Brătianu, *Documents and Speeches*, „Appeal for the electors”, on October 16th, 1858, I, 228-229 apud Buzescu, *Governing the Romanian Countries until 1866*, 235

<sup>42</sup> M. Kogalniceanu, *Special works: National parties' desires in Moldavia*, published by G. Drăgan, Reflection, 98, apud Buzescu, *Governing the Romanian Countries until 1866*, 238

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