Diary
1866

January 2d. Tuesday Evening.

The Diplomatic corps was rec’d at the palace yesterday at 10 o’clock. I took Hay t’Somogy with me by permission & presented them to the Emperor. He asked Hay if he had been here before in the Dip. Service. This question gave me an opportunity of saying that he had been private secretary of the late President, and to the Emperor. To characterize his departure as a horrible act. His Majesty expressed the hope that the relations of the U.S. with France would continue as favorable for the new year as they had been for the old. I replied that that would be dearly reaped if my soul. I could obtain from him of nothing would be wanting on its part to assure such a result.

Count Golty, the Prussian Envoy, invited me to dine with him privately on Tuesday evening at 7 on Wednesday. I am engaged with Boc. Then on Thursday I arranged.
Rev. calls from 3 to 5, over 100
visitors. Genl. Schofield & Staff were also
at the legation. Genl. Morton also for a
while.

Genl. Schofield, Staff, Mrs. Judah Pinney,
and daughter, Mr. Saine (of J.) Col. May.
Capt. Glazman & Evans and Dr. Johnson (male
duo) called with a, at 6 20 or 30 min. I
invited to the evening. I talked my throat
dry.

Today spent in preparing to make
making old reception calls,

Madame de X... called to tell me
what Dr. Evans had already informed me of,
that the Emperor had promised to write strong
to May in lieu of release her child.

M. Julie, de L... grand son of Lafayette
called with the wife of his cousin Ferdinand
to get me to write some letters favoring the Duke
of Ferdinand for the recovery of some property
belonging to his wife who was a Seabrook,
in South Carolina. I have gone to the U.S.
with that end in view. I promised.
Called personally and intimated myself at
all the ministry of the prefect of Police.

Called at the Doctor's for med. for my cold
which is getting worse.

Friday Jan 6th 1866

On Wednesday 2nd dispatch from Seward— one
envelope marked “memorandum W. H. S to be
deliv’d’. To draw up de things for the Emperor, took
it to D. A. who promised to deliver it or return
it the next day— Died with him 20 persons.

Males

Thursday called on Mr. For. affairs, said he
would deliver Mr. S’s letter to Emperor. He introduced
the men, qustion offered their proposals.

1st to retire if the U.S. would guaranty the debt.

2nd to retire taking Sonoa with the understanding
that we would buy it afterward at a price
which would cover their debt.

3rd to retire as soon as they could get their
accounts settled. They in liquidated
the accounts absorbed in the liability.
acknowledged by the post of Mr. All these propositions to be condition upon our engaging not to overturn the port of Mess.

I asked him to join the latter proposition in writing; that being the only one that I entertained. He promised to do so.

Drew into Count Golz Souff, Ambassador, his secretaries and attaches and general officers and all the copy. He was anxious that we should not drive the Saph the Envoy, for said Seh at a situation as dangerous, but a check in his foreign policy is ruin. If you humiliate there fear that he will turn upon us there in Europe.

While waiting in the palace of the Ministry of Foreign affairs before my audience yesterday they said that the Sapha quit lost his head on New Years day and asked the Turkish Ambassador, if the Sultan observed that day as he did.

Sent a copy of the President's proclamation of the termination of slavery in the U.S. to Mr. De Largy, Mr. Guignot, De Ce de Bohy, and Mr. Laborde for ratification.

Drew with 26 guests at
a tall large flower for Do.

Card from La Marchese Conti le Maudon
Serà che a lì le Vendredi 12, 19, 26 Janvier
et 2 Février.

General Sch Dolb had receiv'd none
This afternoon at 5 o'clock.

February 23.

Denny has been confined three weeks to her room by
Typhoid fever and has not been able to go out until
about a week since. I did not attend the ball costume at
The Jullentur or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs nor at
The Marine a cause de deudr. Asked to invite the Duke de Balscun
to have me excused near their Majesties.

The publication of the Cor. dep. at Washington Compelled
D'ouy de Chuy to put the proposition he had made verbally in
a memorandum to me for the evacuation of Mexico, into the form of
a dispatch to Maccllows to publish it in the Gore Journal
to show how that the situation was not do threatening
as it appeared when it was left if the correspondence which
had been sent to Congress. That transfers the negotiations
from here to Washington, in regard to Mexico.
I asked Brouyn de Chuyq to publish our correspondence in rectification of one of his, the shortest, letter in the semi-journal. He replied as follows:

Affaire Brouyn

M. Brouyn, de Chuyq

Les questions en électroteque de l'ordonnance engagée devant nos chambres je dois laisser à M. le ministre de l'État, chargé d'y représenter le gouvernement, le soin de faire les communications et publications qu'il jugera convenables. Mais je n'ai aucune objection contre l'insertion de votre dépêche et de mon réponse dans les journaux des États-unis.

J'ai à vous bien sincèrement,

Brouyn de Chuyq

M. Brouyn, de Chuyq,

In other words I am willing I should live under the false impressions produced by his version of our conversation until after the debate on the Mess. question in the corps législatif is over. What a power was placed in my hands in that note.

I what weakness it betrays.
The anniversary of the birth of war was celebrated by an oration at the American Chapel by J.O. Pettman. The attendance is said to have been small. Grace + Johnny were all from my household.

The call for the celebration was signed by M. Fellman, G. Wood, Roe, W. Gibbs, and others. It was intended to give a lift to the new House of Bubbe, 2nd S. 50, No. 24 Rue de la Paix of which Roe is the Capitaine. I hear that Gibbs, the legal adviser, having taken a beard there, received an invitation after a fashion. The night before Gibbs gave a dancing party in the evening. I was absent also from that, because of the dancing.

His attempt to turn a national occasion into a private account has produced an unpleasant division here which I regret.

Mr. Webster, late private secretary of Mr. Seward, has been here for a few days and I have enjoyed his account of things at home. He said Pettman had been defining his position again & probably for the last time under the Administration. Had the idea that the Alabama claims would not be pressed until the approach of the next Presidential Election...
Went to the Princess de Metternich's reception last week Thursday for the 4th time. Met Bonger there who said the U.S. was the cause of the present discord between the govt of the Chambers in Germany. That we have given the people a new sense of their power & this was pretty well for a legitimist of his rank & confirmed what I have always said that our example of the last 4 yr. would not be lost even in the old world & that a new era began to let it take effect upon the intelligent minds among the ruling classes. N. said the rose coming soon to be one

Sunday Feb 25.

Went last night to Speel. Bonger took me there to Hobl de Belle. Was introduced to M. Vollard's manager della Figura.
Sunday 27. Dined at the Min. of the Int. Sat beside the Countess de Kavarolle whom I led into dinner. She did not please me much. She is daughter of Rouches, Min of State. I asked her if she had heard Thiers the day before at the Corps Legis. She said no, she never wished to hear him. He was not worth hearing, he was living on his past reputation he spoke history, then was no longer any thing of his former talent. So I had heard the speech. It was the first load of great speech of the better. As it was the first time I had heard him speak I was greatly interested. His voice though not very good was far from being disapproving as I expected - a little husky and工作室 with age. Though short he wore a frock coat buttoned up to his coat, most of the time leaning against the end of the seat opposite his own made no gesture, looked steadily while speaking unless interrupted, to half persons on his tangent of the hemi circle with his back then four towards the Speaker on the same tangent. He never addressed the Speaker once.
I heard glass broken by the boldest
member of the opposition. I said till 6
down after the closure was called to Hugo
and. His appearance is very impressive
his utterance very indistinct which
betrayed Uncle R. into the mortifying
insinuate of assuming a reference made
by the Emperor of France which was intended
for Mazzini.

I went to Rouen in the evening of
as I had an opportunity I went to him
you refused you broke to say, You
and the local or to describe to Said
Coward who as I did myself the course
of events which led to the closure. The fatal
words were calling him to attacks
upon the foot. Pasquale did with
the serious attention of the foot.
Rouen asked how we and France
were getting on. We were not going
to have come ace we. He made ponder
other remarks which showed that he knew
the tenor of several reply to Dinziade
Threw the proposition I was disposed to be satisfied with it.

Friday, 28th Feb., 1866. Went that evening to D. & S. de Bouches, the Interior of D. de Bouches. Reception being cold and kind. The Misses of the family, particularly Miss, I have to say. Madame Bouches was ill, did not receive, so Jenny remained in the carriage. Col. Ray & I went in. The mm. said he supposed the coffee was not cooked. He introduced me to M. C. Girard who has just issued an edition of the "Oeuvres," Mémoires de Saint-Non. I bought it at the time said I understood the literature of the 18th Century better than he did.

Friday, March 2. Reception at the Dutchess of Bapaume. Very pleasant. Found many agreeable acquaintances. Made others. Dined yesterday at Lesceurs. Sat beside Madame Armand, sister of Neufman, opposite me, the Dutchess de Bapaume who sat on the left of Lesceurs, my wife being on the right. The Dutchess is d'ici of Bapaume.
Has been very rich beautiful and though how do dresses and conduct as far as the infinite will permit to a girl of 18. Beau
Arms it such elaborate costume chain de
benetton with flowers and all the Caroline
quis which belonged to her thirty years
ago. She made eyes at me but I did not
ask an introduction to her. Mrs. B. talked with
her and promised to go to the ball. She is very rich
and has a splendid house they lay near the
meeter on the Bois.

Saturday March 3.
Reception at home this evening 120 people
and plenty of room 190 invited.
Mrs. Reden present Deaf & dumb present.
Mrs. Taft brought me treats for Paradox reception.
Mr. Taft spent the evening with no society.

Sunday March 4.
I spent the evening
with no society.

Tuesday May 6.
The concert at the Quelheme to which
we were invited last night was postponed
on account of the Princess health. She has the measles.
Dined at Hoe, - 24 people. Met Mr. Gibbs just five days after the celebration on the 22nd, in which he took an active part at my expense. We did not go to any reception that evening.

Wednesday March 7,

Dined with Curtis (J.P.) to meet PM
in Arthur of London, whom I had invited at Mrs. Gibbons' church on Sunday, whom I had visited. The dinner was pleasant. He had been in America.

at 10 PM in the evening went to the Princess de Metternich's. The Prince defense in short speech by his wife in German. The condition of the entertainment being that the ladies all arrived came in dominoes. Prince a my presence when lady arrived. Prince quite devoted to me. She was very civil to me. Did not see the Princess at all to know her. The Marchioness de Caramo who were in the room surprised me. From without any being able to detect her. She is quite clever. When her husband came up, I detected her. There were several
Admiral toilet. One lady with a flower pot full of flowers on her head, Others 3 with masks of violet. Some had flowers in their hair. A lady in blue cloak with a dandar. Hair in her head attracted attention. Jenny wore a white sash. The trimmed with lace. I looked Jenny well. Black dresses prevailed.

March 27.

Then on many things I have neglected to note which I should be sorry to forget. I assisted at the installation of the Post-Parade of the Academy. Madame Poque sat beside me at Niagara beside my wife. The applause at the points made against the Emperor was very loud for such an assembly. Those of Cochin, Montalembert, Bergey, d'Emarest came to Mr. Angelopo's reception in the evening. Jenny and I went yesterday to call upon Gustave. Dore's atelier. I had a long talk with him. He is doing de Fontaine under an old contract with Macbeth. He seems that he had not retained a larger interest in the Bible he had been illustrating. The proprietor will make millions of it. He has offered to do Shakespeare for 20,000 of M. Cochin.
he will do it on his own hook. He has planned also for doing Milton's Paradise Lost. Homer, Ariosto, Tasso, the Neapolitan pictures, etc. We saw some of his attempts at Milton. They were common place I thought. The canvass filled with figures. Mr. Angelus in very poor health. I saw some of his illustrations of La Fontaine which are excellent. He showed us two or three landscapes which have merits and defects, both Thuring. He promises to come to tea at Saturday. Mrs. Angelus made the acquaintance at the Princess de Metternich.

I went to say Tuesday. Mary I went with in to the cattle fair at Poissy. Very Belieu made a speech and saw a fair lot of cattle. Came home in train to St. with The Daguerre. He says he has a ranch near Sacramento of 12,000 acres. The pasture 30,000 sheep on it for wool, besides pocketing 15,000 a year for the grain that he receives for rent of a portion of it.

Miss Carter of Mr. Ronalds is sick with typhus fever and not expected to recover. She
was quite a belle at the fancy ball at the Rue of Marine.
Jundi, mai 2, 1866

I put the boys to board yesterday with M. de l'Isleuse when they go to school, and met Jenny M. March 1 1/2 Mr. Stott, set out for a trip round the lake - reached about 10 clock. Spent the night, bought here a book for learning Latin according to the Robertson method to be published in the city. Stopped at the hotel Univers. Bought also an old Sagraonie of Men Angelegin Armant for 1 fr.

Tuesday, May 8.

Thursday afternoon the 7, we went on to Nantes. Montague met us at the station. The following day.

Friday we visited the fort, jardins des plantes, which was very pretty indeed, the place were the byzade occurred in the revolution and an old book store where for 6 francs, I got several books on Brynasin. De Montague came for Bonlagnos in a few days. We went that evening to Angers and slept, next morning.

Saturday visited the slate quarries, about 4 miles dist. I went into one of the principle quarries.

Our guide gave me a pamphlet containing much curious information about them. The labours
population employed in and about them did not appear to advantage. Intemperance is the almost inseparable sin of people who spend eleven or eight hours of every day below ground and came as they do on an average only two or three from a day. Went on Saturday night to Jemmayzeh and visited the Moslem tombs and Caravanserai. Weather charming.

Sunday my. went on to Borsa. Walked around the town in the afternoon and next day visited the Castle, saw where the Duke of Guise was assassinated and hence Marie de Medici. Both of Louis XIV escaped at many other things. Then took a carriage and drove out to the Chateau of Chambord, a fine castle in a marsh too unhealthy for my aim to occupy. It belongs to Henry V. The double stair case in the interior is one of the most remarkable features of the Castle & indeed is quite unique. We breakfasted at a little hostelry near the castle. Then I went to the castles of Orleans where we arrived the night before the fall of the Man of Orleans with which all the City & neighboring Country was already surrised.

So day the feeling of grief was let all decorated with flags & with lanterns for illumination to night
About 9. We rode out to La Source d'Antic, now as
the temporary residence of C. Plenshawe during his ban-
ishment. It was about an hour's drive or less. A most
lovely place of 100 hectares in extent, Take it,
name from including the Spring from which the River
a small tributary of the Loire takes its rise. The
water came boiling up from the fountain
in the centre of a smaller pond of 30 or 40 yard
in diameter and then went off on its riverine
journey to join the Loire at Oire and I supposed
or the Loire, after a journey of some 12 miles, 
La Source is owned by a Mr. C. A. Knight
an Englishman who married an English lady who
had been the wife of a Pole; one whose
name was Rawson, a Scotch
family. He paid for the place 500,000 francs
not long ago. There was a nice boat on
the Loire; it was of all sizes, and I've seen
darting around or sleeping in its tupped
water. I do not know what I saw and a place
that I coveted more or that more completely
realised my ideal. The trees on it were very fine,
The lawn was neglected to overrun with wild
flowers. I. was not shorn, but I saw no other signs of
A man must be unfortunately constituted that could not lead a contented life in such a home.

On our return we encountered a procession consisting of some 60 persons lead by two musicians, and with a peddler in the midst some kind of polykeyed horn. Next then came the bride as peasant girl of some eighteen summers not unmoved though evidently accustomed to the travel and to burdens, and the groom who appeared to be near or quite forty, who walked same, had an old antique indifferent face but who was very polite to his neighbors as he passed them raising his hat like the Emperor on a gala day. They had hold of what appeared to be a pocket handkerchief at opposite ends which served as a sort of hyphen, instead of later cash the arm. Behind them came several of a young generation. They might have been children of the late laundress or they might have been brothers of the bride. Then followed other relatives, and the whole procession was brought up by a small market cart in which men sitting two very old men and one very old woman - the grand mother of
deemed to be taking a very solemn view of the occasion. The team of cargo was drawn by a little gray pack ass upon whose harness and equipment the occasion had imposed no decorations and who seemed quite as sober as the grandmother. The men were all dressed in black coats but the shock fit. In a short time emerged the back of the coach. The coat might have belonged any of the parties 20 yrs ago, or their fathers before them. It was a peasants wedding.

We returned to saw the procession in honor of Joan of Arc through the streets. The Bishop of Orleans, Durbant, was in it sheltered from the sun by a canopy of purple velvet supported by 4 men in the ecclesiastical costume.

We saw it all from the balcony of the book store "C. Herlinois" on 29 Rue Jean de la qui who was polite enough to ask us upon the balcony. Before I left I bought 20 francs worth of pamphlets on Joan of Arc & her titles.

1. Histoire, Jean de la, par M. l’Abbé Langlet de Trebons 3.50
3. Décwir, 1759 par Ch. Maroty 2.

6.50
Died in the par Liordeau 1764

15,600

Canter of the Cathedral at Orléans

1,50

Purpynique - Abbe Benet - 1817

1

Eloge - Abbe Longin - 1825

1

" - Renée Guillaume de Goy, Abbe de St. Genevieve Paris 1779

2,50

- Abbe Trunier - au de la Madeline Paris 1823

1

- Abbe Prud'homme 1826

1

- Montalet, chemin de Blois

1

M. Crofion Guizendard, Orléans

1

Abbe pie historique de la Cathédrale de Chartres

2

Purpynique Abbe Alex. Thomas 1864

1

- Chevignon 1857

1

- Abbe B. de Beaucop 18506/855

1,50

- Mgr. Guin

1857

160

21,50

Left Orléans today at 156 and came to Stanfuye.
Wednesday May 9.

Dined this day with Visity Bern. of Council of State. Sat at his left hand, Beyers of Belge at his right. In funia of Madame V. right & Chambellan de right it was near at the left. The Marquis of Arvenpont in deputy 43 rue de Varennes sat on my left—an intelligent man though he did not appear altogether well pleased with the Emperor much at Amore. The funia asked me if it was true that the Ally Govt. of the U.S. had given an opinion that arms might be exported in an article of Commerce. I asked why not. He said they ought from design it looked like a dispute. During one War Austria Brazil Belgium France and England did an enormous business in that way and with such powerful authority against us we could not undertake to modify the laws of nations. But he said these arms which are going from the U.S. are designed to operate against the U.S. I asked him Marabinha had been purchasing arms in the U.S. No, said he, that I know of but the Spaniards have. "Ah," I replied. They represent the Established form. We know no other. But you will recognize the Imperial form, want you. "Never," said I. "Why you recognize Brazil?"

But the Brazilian Empire was the creation of the Brazilians. It was no concern of ours what form they adopted provided it was the form of their choice
"You will recognize the orders when the Army of France is withdrawn."

"We shall recognize whatever government is accepted freely by the Mexican people. Whether Mars will ever be accepted is doubtful.

My impression is that he will think it prudent to return to Europe with the first detachment of the French army."

Prince Metternich came up and asked if I knew anything of a letter from Holstein to Moly about shipping troops from Austria. I told him I had just been reading of the cor.

He said he knew nothing about it but he had received a telegraph upon the subject from Vienna.

I said I would send him a copy in an American journal if he would like to see it. He said he would. He seemed in trouble. He had enough with America without more coming to him from beyond the Atlantic.

The cor all appear in the N.Y. papers. I doubt if it will give entire satisfaction to Moly."

Had a long talk with Victory about the mode of doing business in the Council of State which is purely a consultative body.
Thursday May 10. Dined with Beckwith. Dr. Tucker a
Countess de Tascher de Pagerie & her Sister whose Admiral Madame
de Vran de la Gravière, Mrs. Olivier & M. et Madame la Comtesse
D’Eschmert. I think that is the way to spell it. She was, on my left.
Mrs. A. on my right. Had a long talk with Countess de Tascher
about politics. She is opposed to war. Talked very loud of the
Prince Napoleon, said he was a coward and dreadfully immoral.
I praised his wife. She said she was an angel, never dreamed that
any exception could be taken to his conduct, thought his habits
perfect. She went to see a play called the
the
plan best piece aon servable. Her Prince saw it through and
wondered that any one found any thing improper in him. She was
so innocent that she comprehended none of its improprieties.
When she was pregnant with her first child, the Princess Matilda,
who was with her brother, said that qu'elle
avait été dans sa berceuse - a beautiful compliment
to the princess and quite in response to her brother the former Princess'
husband. The Emperor's letter to the Prince from Algeria
was sent to the Empress who submitted the question of
its publication in the Moniteur to the Council of State. This
was arranged in advance by the Emperor to take the
cause it to be published with the concurrent responsibility of the Council
of State. was introduced to Count Fovato Gory, of Emperor
Today, wrote to London the dispatches, one
saying an air of my interview yesterday with Bong de Lung
We spoke about the German question.
After Huntington, I went to dine at a café.
The French Consul Ping and his interpreter to
a young Chinese who I supposed to be a sort of secretary
and who had been educated by the American Mission;
called especially to an appointment I had made with
The Interpreter M. Bowa on Thursday.

I sat half an hour and promised to return the call
today at 3 P.M.

Read last night in Macknight's Bongbroke more
of his lordship's life at La Source and am quite disposed
to make a monograph about my trip to that place.
It was then that Bongbroke acquainted Voltaire who
then a young man with the Neunide and to show for
himself, paid a visit to the solitaire.

Salus
鳳儀

Ann to Jen
Commissions from China
Paris May 11, 1866
Saturday May 12.

Drove out at 11 am this morn. to Passy with M de Chamont, and called upon Cte. de Rancaner, one of the Editors of the Union, who told me several interesting things about Franklin whose residence at Passy I have been several weeks in search of. He informed me that the Mayor of Passy was making researchers for me at the instance of the Prefet of the Seine, at which I was delighted. He said I would find some interesting materials for a Court labor in Gallerie de Versailles about Franklin and that Madame Antomelle presented to Franklin the Chair à Porte in which he was carried to Paris. Also that a lightning rod supposed to have been erected in Passy by Franklin is as still to be seen there.

Went this evening to tea with Miss Pearce, sister of the Chief Clerk of State Dept.

Then at Lady Cowley's reception of the Prince of Denmark.

I really spoke of the situation as very grave without precedent in 5 days.

**Wednesday May 16.**

The papers announce that the order for shipment of troops from Austria has been countermanded. In few hours flank movement has been successful. There has been an entireurrelement in the Strain.

Have received reply from Baron Arland Lantsmann.

It tells not much new, but in Days there is a map which will throw light upon the subject - at bureau des plans de la ville de Pafy.

I have found many interesting memorials of Franklin's Pafy life in John Adams Journal - Vol. 111.

**Thursday May 17.**

Mr. maconies de Brod called to Day with a letter from Madame Drouyn de lhuys to get information in regard to a grandson of M. de Chauvout, who is fiancée to his daughter. She says she is of a very old family and does not wish her daughter to make an unworthy alliance. My recent researches about the de Chaumouts enabled me to tell her much of the connection of this.
family with Franklin of which he had no suspicion and which delighted me. I promised to lend her Franklin's letter introducing the son of his friend to the President of Congress.

Walked out to Tarry this afternoon with Huntington & stay left and with Delancey that I would call again this Saturday after noon & then we dined together. Coming home Mr. Denny overtook us & walked home with me & sat some time. He advised me to send the boys to the Lycée Bonaparte and to have an institution. He says he has an unfinished history of France to be completed in 12 Vols. awaiting his return to private life.

Wrote letter this evening to Perpignan & to G. D. Morgan. Sent to P. Beauregout of Joan of Arc.

Called on Brown de Lhuyse, he introduced me to the aunt of the present lady who came out with dispatches from Warsaw. Talked with the Marquis de Lema & Count de Goly, told him I had reason to think the contract for shipping soldiers from Tencel to Paris was signed at the Ministry of Marine, he seemed surprised.

Madame Brown de Lhuyse spoke of having given a note introducing the Marquise de Bourrienne but she was ignorant of her business.
Thursday May 18, 1866.
The Marquise de Provence called on me, the letter from Mad. D. Her daughter was about to marry Jeff, a grandson of M. de Chamfort. She wished to know the status of her family in America and the sort of connection the de Chamforts formed in the U.S. by marriage. She wished the inquiries to be considered confidential. I promised to hand her some letters of Franklin which would show that he held the ancestor in great esteem.

Saturday May 27.
Reception.
About a hundred present, including Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Rue de Persigny, Bonne, Martin, etc.

De Reancy could not see me on the day - sent one word.

Tuesday May 27.
Yesterday went out to Sables, de Reancy took me to the gardens occupied by the estate of the old Chateau Valantoin. He was very polite and showed me their title papers and a plan which leaves no doubt in my mind that the site of the Petit Chateau Valantoin occupied by Franklin is now occupied by the estate whose plan he showed. It is always the place usually visited by Americans as the residence of Franklin. I engaged Reancy to make me a memoir, consulting on the subject regarding the Indian probabilities.

Red. from Bacon & Sandford.
a second note enclosing one from Parent du Roses an old citizen
of Paris, containing some interesting items about Frankish soldiers.
Baron Antin's great-grandfather, General Baron Dageville, he wrote,
went to America with Lafayette, in the Regiment Royal. Dusz was
made on the Campaign of the war of Independence
and received as a souvenir of 'Amérique' from Washington, his miniature
Sir Samuel, which he now belongs to his great aunt.

Want to receive the eqq. at mine of Maurice Walsman. Chanterup
thought the time had passed and there was any chance of a difficulty with
us. I asked him if there would remain there after the withdrawal of the
1st detachment. He shrugged his shoulders and said, "Well, he is always
flying for the time when they would go away." Yes I said I knew he
wished to be alone in the town, but I really feared that if he
remained after the French force was reduced one third, he would
hardly escape insult or humiliation. I asked him how many men
he left when a stand had been removed of the French Garrison.
He said about 16,000. The thought struck him would leave
in May next, that he would last dispatch was in May.

Explained to him that the Dept. of State had a public statement
to conclude which compelled him to stay more perhaps than
was actually necessary to accomplish the primary and

Rep. went to Walsman. Talked with Reissouny
in Nunci, Poth to P. Brute something from a Congress. C. not much.
I told him Seward's information did not confirm my apprehension of a war. He replied he could not of a month ago did he not, and then laughed. Paniagua thinks a trade precludeable.

The Mancio says he does not see how a Congress can do anything though his good writing him that they have no belief in the probability of a war. We agreed that we had probably a good or better means of proving more than our good bad, time will show.

In the course of my remarks to Chancellor about Seward's treatment of the Mexican question, he said: 'Weeward'

Thurday May 24

Yesterday went out to Poppa to see Piantez to give him the plan lent us by the French. He mentioned that the French had the idea of buying it if they could get money enough, that it would belong to a wealthy bourgeois of nearly 5000 meters, while they had but 80,000 or there about. I then told him that frankness required me to say that one of my objects in living near the site of Trenching's residence was to purchase it for the site of the U.S. Legation if I did not wish to receive...
more of his confidence than he was disposed to grant. I asked him if they were tenacious about that site. He said no, and he had no doubt they could place themselves elsewhere as well for less money, that their lease had 3 years yet to run and that they were bound when they left to take down the structure which they added when they entered. I asked him to find out what could be done as soon as possible, and to let me know as I had arrangements to contain. It is requested in connection with this that the city might render a distinct understanding upon the subject important.

He promised to let me know and at the same time to bring his men of the house.

Friday May 25.

Attended Lady Cooley's birthday day reception. Was introduced by Capt. Lynd to Layard. I spoke to him of the C. of L. stormant min. of England been during Frankschis term. and which to Layard had told me had probably gone to London, there was nothing at the occasion of an earlier date than 1875. Mr. Layard said that if I would send him a memo of what I wanted he would bo
inquire made.

Bought a set of "Conférence Gaietar" 22 Vols. on 12 quai today for 5fr.

Monday 28. May

Drove out to Mr. Munro's with Broch & Richard
On our way stopped to see Franchin's house at Eaux.
Both thought it cheap at 120,000 fr. But Richard
quite rich I at first, and finally to accept it as a test of the
negotiations.

Mr. Munro has just had a daughter, not yet
bible - in Stopping for the summer in a house let
from the Countess de Sagé. Great legitimist
Saw the dog Stuffed that betrayed Marie Antoinette.
Then a statue of Henry IV. Concealed in the wall
did not worth 2500 fr.

Yesterday received dispatches from London
Carrying out for some delicate business.
Sent to inquire what are the Emperor's intention
about Mexico, also whether the court was
authorized to the laws a constitution of
France to inhibit the circulation of Doc-
ments favoring emigration.
Very B. Much Scope Smith & rode out to St. Germain & lunches with the Reed today. Got back about 6. Brought back Gras who had been spending a few days with Mr. Van Buren. Grace & went in the boy. It Win Aires & Aadette 9.

Monday June 14.

Attended reception of Baroness Budberg at Russian Embassy last Friday evening with Jenny, Luise and Allard with us. Were all presented to the Grand Duchess Olga, Samford & wife were present. She spent the first part of the day at the Opera in Baron Rothschild's box, Meuli de Portici. From the Budberg's we went to Doris who invited us to her apartment to hear Delpy. We arrived too late for that but heard some other good amateur singing.

Sunday heard Mr. Elbridge the new man at the Am. Chapel. He talks through his nose and is very monotonous but I admire to listen well of his views.

The morning train Mrs. reports that Austria makes moves in fits the Conference which will send further negotiations necessary. The Constitutional
Says that Austria requires that all the powers to be present in the Conference should engage not to demand an increase or diminution of territory. 

This must lead to an postponement of the Conference. War seems to be close at hand.

I called by appointment on Drouyn de Lains on Saturday and obtained from him very explicit declaration in regard to the unconditional abandonment of Mexico by the Emperor.

Bought Necker, French Revolution & Xenophones work. To-day.

I have taken the boys from school and am now in search of a tutor for them. Went to see Mr. Monroe, Vice-Republic of the Academy to day about finding a teacher for them. Could not see him. He seems to be in trouble to send me one on Wednesday. I also a report upon M. Colles, qualifying. It is a great care to know what to do with the education of boys at their age. 

I feel very much disposed to throw up my mission and go home. I am so discontented with every thing about my house, my accommodations are so insufficient that the trouble & expense of getting every thing better are so appalling.
June 12, Tuesday.

Mr. Angellio left for England with Grace last Saturday. To visit the Harcourt in London.

Engaged a Mr. Brandt upon the recommendation of Mr. Boulet Secr. of M. Monnier Vice Rector of the Academie, to come Saturday at 8 a.m. but not. His wife is ill he could not come. Meantime I heard through Lewis of a young German engaged here in the study of the language (French). I sent him to me yesterday and engaged him at the rate of 7 fr. a day, little time much.

Had a house dinner company to day.

D. Brannard, Charles, King, Fred. Bronson, Col. F. Adams, Geo. Richards, Jas. Patten, Beechworth, W. M. Sibleyjr., T. Prof. Peck. The Cook Mr. B. left went off with Isabella in the carriage to the Vale at 9. About 10 it did not come back till 12. Brought a mutton fish, strawberries, coffee, orange and I generally every thing was matched. Had to take Carriere to go out and buy new fruit and a piece of ducks to carry off the dinner. Ordered a dessert bread.

Rec'd a note from Mr. L. Monetone inviting me to a cherry party at Petit Val. on Monday. I declined on the ground that I was to be in England on Monday deposited in the escuse.
Wednesday June 15th, 1864

Went last night to dine with Mr. of State - Found on arrival
that my invitation was for June 2, as week. Dined at a restaurant
went out the afternoon to Chateau Champlatreux
in a couple hired of Maria Blonde, 68 rue de l'universite 775, pr.
Chateau belonged to M. Math. Mole father of the present Duke.
I agree. The Duke seems about 40. Son of the Duke de Nercy, at this
dateless about 28 or 30. Chateau large. I have seen it. They
walked out with me after offering a little lunch, showed me
the green house which was remarkably well stocked. A
Catalogue of the flowers in it decorated the panel table.
A grand marble statue of the first M. Mole (shown) in
the vestibule. They are all legitimists and therefore have
left to do with the Lafayette.

The Duke showed me a new Vol. of directions to
judge a stock of Parliament in his intercourse with other
legislators. I had permission to copy one or two of its
directions - for example: It bears date 1758

Quand les princes, et les princes de sang viennent le
voir, il faut (seigneur) de n'avoir pas été avortés après à
temps de leur arrivée pour les actes recevoir à la descente
de leur carrosse; on ne saurait il ne vo jamais que lors qu'il
les reçoit. Son seigneur va descendant et les valets de
chambre et gars de servier le suivent. Le 26 6
De P.P. ne recourent pas ces derniers (le duc et
Conseiller de Grand Chambre, les Archers, etc.), que les
Conseillers d'État. Il ce n'est que à la porte de son cabinet
ce qui ce fait d'une manière non officieuse, en achevant
la Conversation, p. 266.

I. It strange that so little
account is made of Berisac, when the gravest dignitaries
of the kingdom have reduced dangerousness to a system?
The Duke gave me the address of his best cook, trouble
Nedree - passage Dauphine, rue Dauphine, Staker
A. Obere.

The Marquess have invited bright to meet
one on Sunday.
Sent Holm. Sunday June 17th 1866
John and I arrived in London & slept at Mrs. Stuart,
so far away from yesterday. Went to the theater St James
era the Railway in the corp. Came to send Holm this
Mrs. H. Schmitz author of Kitchen reader of Leipziger
Latin Grammar and Director of Cobden International
College was the only person in our coach and he was
going to Paulton. We did not speak till after
our arrival at the station.

Tuesday 19 went down to London Fancy-St. and
stayed with McCurdy at Oak Lodge I went to the
opera in the fog.

Wednesday 20 Dined with Webster Gibson. The ministry
was defeated on Saturday on the Reform bill - Royal
vote ratifying suffrage.

Thursday 21 went out to dinner with Geo. Smith
his brother and Mr. Meier at Richmond

Friday 22 Went out to send Holm again found
Grace & John happy to getting away.

Saturday 23 Bright came out this morning. I spent
Sunday we read at the Paultons where I played
my first game of Croquet. B. hopes for a
dissolution of Parliament.
Monday 25. We all went to town to day & took languages with Mr. Stuart. Weather very hot sleep poor. Went in the Roy. to hear Gladstone's statement. Gladstone asked an adjournment till the following Roy. For a while Sir of Navy is here, wants me to accompany him to Cherbourg in the
distant ship.

Tuesday 26. Went the Roy. to hear Gladstone's statement. Bright placed me in the Diplomatic Gallery. I was introduced to the evening's fore of St. Vic and the Roy. to Kinglake. Both disappointed me in their appearance. Sir, forms looks unsymmetric and the latter comical. Kinglake is opposed to a
discussion.

Wednesday, June 27. Attending the dinner at Church, and breakfast afterwards of Geo. H. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan. Met the Schindley's there who invited us to dine with them the following day, set myself to ride with them on horseback at noon. Jenny of Jesse went to dine with Mr. & Mrs. and Jenny & I went to the Consul's reception in the evening.

Thursday 28. Rose with Capt. & Mrs. Schindley at 12. We went into L. Sermerey a haut time drinkmen
and evidently Mr. Schenck's great care at
met him at dinner then in the Reg. with Sir. B. the
Gov. of Delaware. We then Morgan and Joseph of
some half dozen others a beautiful dinner.

Friday 29. Came down with Fox and Mr. D. of the
Admiralty to Portsmouth to see the Niantic Naval
We launched on the steamer Osborne formerly Queen
of white. I sat on the Duke's left, Fox on his right
Sir D. Gray, Mr. Stansfield, Admiral, Shaw and
others whose names I have forgotten. Hothick
R.N. who accompanied Fox from America and
who is in a lot of naval attaché at Washington,
was with us. He conversed with Fox.

We afterward dined on board the Osborne,
then went to see the Royal Sovereign in the
Rellepophon, got on board and Monitor
about 9 to make sail for steam roller for France.

Saturday 30. The stupid pilot took us 10 miles
beyond Cherbourg and in sight of the lighthouse
which he did not know. A coast pilot
came on board and told us. We put back. Capt.
Beaumont had been brave enough to take
a pilot recommended by the Consul at
Portsmouth instead of taking one of the Steamer Whitefield, the night being too late; the ship if the weather had been bad. As it was instead of getting at Cherbourg by daylight we did not reach them till 12.

Sunday July 1. arrived in London today, went and asked Dupuy de Lôme to receive me. I also went to the Emperor to receive him. Asked him also to dine with me on Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Monday July 2. Called with Fox on Dupuy de Lôme. Juine de la Gravière d'Uruguay. And afterwards arranged with Adolphe Chabert to give me a dinner for 18 covers for 600 francs.

Found a pamphlet addressd to Mottley on my table without any explanation of its origin.

Tuesday July 3. Thompson exhibited to me a pamphlet which was like the one left with me. I read from John Jay to the Union League declining to accept the Presidency. Let me suspect that he had a motive for not handing a copy to me and for concealing it from me. I ran over it and found a fling at Reward to me for not having been firm enough on the Mexican question.
Wednesday July 4

Attended a fête at Mr. Reé Catalan. Had an
email with John Jay. Mrs. Bigelow arrived
there about 1 o'clock.

Thursday July 5

Had at dinner to day, Gov., Baron Brandberg, Bernadette
Gir. Min. & wife to H. S. Capt. By the Sea. Mr. Weston. Col. May
Balcarce, of Argentina, Rep. As both, L. Gov. Gov. of
Maryland, J. J. Marbury and Capt. Duprée, Chief
of Cab. of Chas. Pout. The waited one hour
for Duprée to things, but he did not come. Swam
beside for he did no explanation.

Friday July 6

Dined to day with Beckwith. Small Company.
Read a note from Baron Andé

Saturday July 6. Baron Andé called to day at
10 o'clock at the Conde Hotel, which had occurred.
The Minister had been sent for by the Emperor about
6 o'clock, then till 9. He sent a note
instructing Andé to make his excuses to me regret
but it. Andé had left Mr. Minster and it remained...
Then all the events and it was only by accident
the next day that he heard that it had not been rec.
The notification that Arusha had ceased activity
to France had appeared in the morning that very
morning of my dinner, and of course absorbed every
energy of the mind.

I had a letter from Drouyn de Langle
himself.

Had an invitation to day from Tom Boise

to come and dine with the Cotter Club. To which
I have been elected an honorary member, on the
21st. Gladstone is to take the chair. Declined on the
ground that it would not be much like meddling
with the politics of a foreign country for me in my position.

The papers bring me an account of a speech
Spender in the U. S. Senate in which he calls me
a snob. Montague lent me a copy of the Leader
containing a paragraph in my defense written by
A. O. Hall.

I wrote to day to Wade for his proofs.
I also wrote to Mr. Shower asking to be relieved from
the impatience. I am tired of keeping a hotel for
Americans and of being the slave of others.
I showed my letter to day only. I could not state all my reasons for wanting to lay down my honors, but I am not and never can be comfortable in this position. I hope to be released in time to spend the winter in Italy or spend the East in return early in the Spring to the U.S. We are invited to visit d'Farmery's place in Ireland. In the fall, d'Farmery has accepted conditionally.

Saturday July 7.
Dined with Drouyn de Lhuys. For Min. of Marine, Dupuy de l'Obloc, Ad. Williaumez, Capt. Duperré, Faucornay and an or two other. I sat between Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys &d'Williaumez. Putnam has been removed from the Consulate at Nantes.

Sunday July 8.
Young England & Sanfor. Dined with us to day. Wrote yesterday to Secord a long letter asking to be removed. I have deliberately made up my mind that it is not for my interest or happiness to hold this.
July 16. Langrume sur mer, Calvados.

The children I desette came with me yesterday to this place. Jenny learned from me the day before by accident that I had resigned and wished to remain in Paris to make some preparations. An accident had happened on the road which in stead of enabling us to reach Langrume at 6 in the top hail got us to Caen at 10 1/2. We stood at the Hotel de la Victoire all night and went to Langrume in the morning. I took lodgings at the Petit Paradis - Madame Potellier when we stopped 3 years ago.
Lawrence. Wednesday 25. I hear that Clarenceeward is in Paris, and the weather here is so cold and the house so uncomfortable, that I have concluded to return to Paris today. Yesterday I took a ride on horseback with Grace. Coming home my horse fell and cut his knee very badly. The owner talked of my paying for it. He met him I suppose in his yard and I talked of his paying me for the rest to which he had exposed me of breaking my neck after having assured me that his horse was so strong enough to sustain me on. I left 10 francs with Mr. Souter for the ride. The price was to be 2 francs the hour I was gone, plus 2 hours. I told him to arrange the affair as soon as the horse had Grace has been learning to make lace and was getting on very well. I am sorry that our departure must interrupt her lessons.

A dispatch from Lyons 16th Field announcing the success of the Atlantic telegraph has reached the Legation. I am sorry to have been absent from town upon its arrival. I have been reading with satisfaction Foster's life of Sir John Albert Eliot.
Arrived at home this day at 1 o'clock & went with Mr. B. & M. Seward to dine at the Richards where we met the Delawars & Col Hay.

Found an invitation from the Min. of For. Affairs to dine on the 15th of August

26 Min. of For. Affairs not in town today.

Colton Star Hotel, Born. August 9, 1866 Thursday

Left Paris with all the children but Jenny Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock and reached here Thursday morning at 6 1/2 o'clock. Jenny with Jenny suspected to leave yesterday morning & stop over night at Spa to see Mrs. Huntington. Our train reached Spa at an inconvenient hour for her stop 10 or 2 in the morn.

Received a letter official on Sunday stating that my vote of the 7th. July marked breach of confidece had been referred to the President. He was authorized to say that my request would receive due consideration.
I infer that the President will be disposed to oblige me but that he was unable to express any opinion in regard to it himself at present. They do not mean to accept before the 4th of March when the White House is to be occupied by the new President. This would be uncertain to me as I am situated, and I do not believe they will refuse my request to be relieved by the 1st of December unless for reasons which have not as yet transpired.

Glad Mrs. D is has been appointed Min to the Hague. At least the old man has got a foreign position and I hope he will be happy. He worked himself in the dirt for 10 years to get the pedessein to Paris, which he could have had if he had kept out of the dirt.

I read in the Card Racine, hist of Port Royal. It is an admirable bit of French Narrative. Racine did not probably overestimate it in calling it the "le plus parfait morceau Thiorai qui nous eusse inflamé de notre langue." It is curious to read for the evidence it furnishes of Racine's blindness in Church matters. He was conscientious and proves he was always of the party in the Church.
most anxious to reform its abuses, but he was never able to throw off the absurd obligation of the subject to render a perfect obedience to the temporal sovereign and to the Pope, Both were to be obeyed without question and because they were sovereigns. Now he must have been bothered when they quarrelled! He believed ruling in a saintly spirit.

The Caesars tried it for others than themselves. He said the Jesuits were led to praise cent. The Papalists because they were not allowed to lead the enlightend believers all the Calumny. reported to them that acted

Conventional in most cases. It is strange that he should have seen the advantages to others of exercising personal judgment and should have been so blind to them himself. See p. 88.

Lisette is in bed with one inflam and cold.

Sunday Aug. 12.

Yesterday was Grace's 14th birthday.

Jenny arrived with Jenny Jr. & Mrs. Hatchin on Friday at 3 P.M.

Red letter from Senator Morgan. He has declined to deliver my letter to Wake. He was satisfied that it would be impolite that W. i disappointed it
Had a pleasant letter the other day from John Foster Jr., he asked to make my acquaintance when I come to England. I have been reading Alton Locke for the first time.

We have concluded to send George to Miss Brentwood with Grace. She has long been accustomed to have charge of her, that she will be better trained with her than at home, and will I hope learn something.

The two sons of Elisha Riggs spent the afternoon with us, and partly reconciled John to return to Brown for school, he had hitherto shown no partiality. I asked him at tea if he would like to return. He said he would prefer to have W. Klinger there, but that he would rather come back here than go to a new school. I told him I cared not have W. K. that he would rather go to W. P. and then go to a college in Paris if he left here. We then concluded to stay. We went up in the evening to the school, it arranged to send them the next day.
End, Duchy of Nassau August 13, Monday

We put all our baggage on the hotel Comber, got ourselves in the carriages and went first to the Hodogamiy where we left the boys and then to Behrendt, then we left Grace & Jenny and then to the Car. Then was less crying than I feared. Jenny was a little overcome but did not propose to go with us the reached Ens at 11. Dined at Hotel Gutenberg, took rooms at Hotel Prince of Wales. Next day to Kusaal I met Chasney Thompson took one glass of water which made me perspire.

Ens Tuesday 14 1866

Rode up to Hemmenau on Donkey. Met Chasney Thompson, rest of crew back. Saw the Silver Grouse. 2 hrs. Dined at Hotel Altschau. Took 2 glasses of water before breakfast. In the afternoon went to a play at the Kussall in the evening. Ever had got in odds with Halle who is writing to have him removed wants me to come to his rescue.
Enns. Sunday. Aug. 19, 1866

I left Enns for Frankfurt at 10 o'clock Wednesday last expecting to arrive in 4 or 5 hours at most. Did not reach them till next 9 o'clock. Omnibus from Vienna to Hochheim. Murphy had gone to Stuttgart with Gov. Wright. Spent Friday at Rass' book store. During that and the following day bought over $300 worth of books. Among them a large paper copy of Beethoven's Voltaire, the finest copy I ever saw.

Murphy & Wright returned Saturday morning. I spent an hour with them. Mr. diplomatic character came to an end yesterday, Frankfurt from henceforth becoming a part of Prussia.

Found on my return another letter from Perry. He is at open war with Hale. I have appealed to Sewards.

Coming home from Frankfurt I read Addison's "Remarks on several parts of Italy, etc. in the years 1701, 1702, 1703" which I bought of Hauer. This was the first thing that Addison published over his own name I believe. He prepared himself for this tour as he did for his Spectator by extracts from memoirs from an elaborate course of reading. "Before I set upon my voyage," he says...
Then cure to refresh my memory, though I elaborate careful
among the classic authors and to make such collections
out of them as I thought afterwards have occasion for."

One of the least pleasant consequences of this preparation
that he quotes nearly every thing to be found in classic
authors about the regions he visited, apropos for the
most part however of nothing in particular. His year
however must be his excuse for the want of artistic
tact. His quotations however are worth in general quite as
much as his reflections. For example he seemed surprised
to find people at St. Reims (near Geneva) in December, with
nothing over their shoulders but their sharts, I said not
cold. "It is very lucky" he remarks upon this, "for the poor
dort to be born in a place that is free from the greatest
inconvenience, to which those of our Northern Nations are
subject, and indeed without natural benefit of their
climated, the extreme misery and poverty that are in
dest of the Italian goods would be insupportable."
He entirely overlooks the part which cold weather
and long winters have in making people provident
and thrifty. p 341.

Again p 311. He censures the Genoese Govt. for not
having prohibited the subjects purchasing lands at
Naples because the Spanish sold. would not allow
It subjects to buy them back, in order to compel
Genoese to hold them to pay the heavy taxes, the
Spanish king, chose to impose on them,

Again he touched upon nearly all the territory
of Switzerland, without one allusion to the
Glaciers or to Mont Blanc.

Here is a remark on p. 30 which I suspect
has hardly enough truth in it to merit printing.

"The Italians, notwithstanding their natural firmness of
Temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate;
insomuch that one sometimes meets young men
wasting the streets with Spectacle, on their
Notes, that they may be thought to have improved
their Sight by much Study, and seem more
grave and judicious than their Neighbors. p. 30

He makes another remark which probably has
very little value in itself, but which Current events
lead an interest to. He says: "The principal motions
of the Italians for their favoring the German
above the French, is this, that they are entirely per-

suaded that it is the interest of Italy to have Milan
and Naples, rather in the hands of the first than
of the other." p. 32. "Tria and the progress of
Military Scene have given a singular flat deuteni
to his attempt to give the reasons why Venice had been correctly represented as one of the most defensible cities in the world. Venice has been a bond of controversy for an indefinite period but the battle, from which her fate has depended, have been uninformul fought far away.

He thinks the appearance of the Milanese demonstrated that the means used of large that cover were not "so many streams of putrid liquid running together," for "he adds," how could a liquid, that slowly hardening by degrees, settle in such a surfeet uncompacted surface." It never occurred to him that the liquid stream kept running together with its new supplies while other parts were hardening.

The rest of his reflections upon this subject are more tmessless. In 1878.

Addison attributes the scarcity of sects in the Church of Rome to the multitude of convents, with which they (give what they refer to) that serve as receptacles, for all those fiery zealots that would set the Church in a flame were not got together in these houses of devotion. All men of dark temper, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humors.
as I met with companions at Gomorrah themselves, so
that the Prot. may not call a fanatic is, in the
Roman Church a Religion of such or
such an order.” p. 340. It may be that
Maconays explanation of the meaning of the
Latin Church as developed in his view of Rome
may have been suggested by reading this,
but he makes the case broad enough
for the effect while Addison's explanation is
about as satisfactory as to say that there
is no fruit on the tree, as winter because
there are no leaves.

After mentioning a fact that I did not know that
the Swiss troops under Louis XIV were allowed then
Protestant chaplain “which he says” in the most
remarkable he could the very same prince refused
even those of the Church of England, that
followed their master to St. Germain, the
public exercise of their religion.” p. 335.

The account of the little Republic of
San Marino is very interesting. They was
not a spring or a fountain of water in the whole republic.
The chief officers, the Capitaneos, are chosen
every 6 months I never twice in succession; their judge
always a magrier chosen for 3 years, a position which the Geneva borrowed for a period. The fourth man in point of dignity is a physician, and also be a magrier and is chosen for 3 yrs.

A 'Anthony' speaks to the fiske, is very serious.

And the Italian bankrupt law p. 51 is I believe quite unique. Any debtor that will swear himself not worth 500 and is set by the Bailiff shrouded with his bare buttocks on the stone in a full hall clears himself of any further prosecution from his creditors." Addison intimates that only the process of discharging one's debt for a poor man might seem it did not bring appeals to its severe, for no body had appeal to it for the preceding 24 years. p. 57
One Monday 20 Aug.

Rode this morning with wife Mr. Hutchins to
Harvey's at Albemarle on business. He told me that
it was strongly suggested at one time to send
Molley to England to help Mr. Adams keep John
Breel in order. Molley wrote to Mr. Adams to
express his doubts of the necessity or propriety of
such a step and Adams concurred with him
in his doubts so fully that Molley stayed
at Vienna.

I finished reading yesterday letter of Achille
Murat written from Naples a year or two after he left
Florida in 1826, to a friend in France. As he is a man
of no brains of course they are not intelligent but
as a reflection of the public sentiment of the
gentlemen of the south upon political and social
questions it is not without interest. What he wrote
about Harvey reads by the light of recent events
in ludicrous. The last time he saw the Prince
was just before the collapse of the Confederacy,
He said the North could never subdue the South
and he wished he could make his friends
go and fight for its independence.
Mrs Tuesday, 21.

Read Morell's Life of Cardan the Milanese
philosopher. An entertaining book and creditable
to the biography. One knows of no book in which
one can get so good an idea of a doctor's
life in the 16th Cent. as this. He was a remarkable
man certain. Speaking roughly, "says his biographer
we may even say that when Cardan was thought
mad by his neighbors we should think them wise
and when his neighbors thought them wise we
think them mad." p. 98. Note: He depended for
his livelihood till near forty years of age
upon gambling, so unsuccessfully did he
content for the position which his talent entitled
him to. He had no success till he vowed with
a friend addicted like himself to the vice to gamble
no more. In a very few years after he was
the most renowned philosopher in Europe.
He denounced gambling afterwards in the most
measured terms. In advice to his children
he said, "He who calls a man a gambler
calls him the brute of all vice," that a put
some one would not affix any that motto
on the Meddaal him.
Em. Thursday Aug 23.

Tom had a hard time. He was a very remarkable man. His learning, his versatility and his faculty of generalizing were Baconian. But for his malady, condition he would have taken rank with Galileo and Copernicus.

Mr. Bryant is day a letter of Condolence on the death of Mr. Bryant about which I had a letter from Mr. Henderson yesterday. She was beth eleven weeks. Had a letter to day from the Classic Cafe mentioning a place for sale at Ville d'Avray.

W. Oppenheimer an American died here last night of hemorrhage of the lungs. I wrote to his widow a letter about how to announce the fact & requesting him to send for her.
Ends August 20th, 1866

Dear Mr. Bryant,

A kind note from Mr. Henderson yesterday brought us the news of your great affliction.

I suppose you were against ad well for life such a blow as one can ever be in this world though I am not sure that yours has not been one of those trials for which the more ample our preparation the greater will be less grief.
You are an absent of the deceased
sympathy of a circle of friends for
more extensive than your personal
acquaintance but I have only
too recent occasion to know how
worthless in all human sympathy
at such times. True is however
always on consolation attending
such bereavements. They strip death
of its terror one by one and reconcile
us to his coming when we shall
be among the mourned and not
among the mourners. I trust
his visit to you may be distant and that you may have an opportunity of showing how grateful 10 wear the episcopacy of Providence as you have shown us for so many years how to bear its blessings.

Smyth

Now Mr. Gouverneur and myself and John feel deeply for the Gouverneur with his large family and for Miss Julia. We have both known the sorrow which they are expiring and the regret that they are not where such consolation as we have to offer can derive them. A great resource for them whatever will be found in the discharge of the new duties which the
I am happy to say, in proportion to my health. She writes with me in expression of sincere comfort and sympathy. Very truly yours, with respectful regard to yourself and Julia.

John Bigelow.
Friday Aug 24

Walked with little Annie this morning up above the Sweethome. I've done a morning swim of the Crafts path. Annie would say "fall" or "not fall" and I would reply No Annie don't fall when her dear Papa has her hand. This occurred so frequently that finally the idea came into my head that I might with equal propriety say Heavenly Father. Then I went on in another vein. Every kind of pure kindness or love such as I think I was animating by helping my little darling was Divine, and that came from God and had Divine power. Hence we might always have God to hold us by the hand and if we would always use the strength thus communicated for his glory, in other words if we labored as much and as faithfully to promote the welfare of others as our own. Then I thought how faith was early developed in the heart of a child by an affectionate parent. Annie with my support came tumbling down the hill without the least fear or anxiety though she felt every step that without my support she would have fallen and injured herself seriously. She was
in this way all unconscious being instructed
in the fundamental principle of all religion a
sense of dependance upon Superior power of faith in
its goodness. So all affectionate parents
are teachers of Divine Truth to their children.
So all who do acts of true charity & kindness
in others are preachers to others of prayers
for themselves. If one could only keep
these convictions in our heads how much better
we all should be. We should work for God
instead of worshipping regardless of how. If we should
always have the support of His hand instead
of having our schemes constantly but beneficent
involved by him.
Sirs, Thursday Aug 30, 1866

I have read Voltaire's Louis XIV. with great interest and with a constant eye to my Jezebel which I prize to devote myself to. I also read Beaumelle,note. They are for the most part impertinent and captious. Voltaire's work was done hastily and abounds in errors of style and of fact. Comparison? My impertinent details. He was not a man particular fastidious about the truth in its moral bearings but he had an intellectual respect for which would make him more correct than a much higher moral standard would perhaps secure from inferior men.

It is not strange that a man like Voltaire who regarded human glory as the highest aim of human ambition should have made a hero of Louis XIV. They are comparison? two such men who differ have a higher standard. The consequence is that Beaumelle's criticisms are forgotten. Voltaire's age of Louis XIV is about the most popular book in the language.
Friday Aug. 31, 1866

Since I took a long walk today she told me the history of his troubles with his wife. She was a niece of Destino C. Cornig. She had been holding an illicit commerce with one David Stewart more than two years before B. suspected that she ever had an unclean thought. It was all over Chicago his most intimate friends knew it but didn't tell him. He was defeated in his trial for divorce by the corruption of Cornig who got the venue transferred to a small country town where he and the people went into money to manufacture a public opinion for the candidate. He says not Mr. Cornig. David Stewart, the Irish secong grade all-jury foreman, deliberately & that Cornig had shut himself up and is now dying of remorse. He told me also what I did not know before that C. was turned out of the Central R.R. about 2 yrs. ago with all his creatures. Prugs among the number who told Brinck one day that C. was picked up and was about $100,000 a yr. out of the town.
The expect to go to Rome tomorrow morning, and I am glad to get off for I find we are making too many acquaintance, the balance of which I do not know how to appreciate.

Wednesday Monday evening, Sept 3. Hotel Remondini.

We reached Rome Saturday afternoon at a little after 3. The children met us on the wharf and went with us to the hotel where after sitting a while and distributing the presents we had brought, we talked forth to shop for them. Mama went with us as a while and then went to see the Pennigastel. Grace & Jenny stayed & Shopped with me. All dined with us on Sunday. Mama, Grace & Jenny went to Ronaldshay in the afternoon. We boys stayed & Shopped with me. Grace hated to have me leave her but Jenny, whom we thought it would be most difficult to content seems quite willing to stay. I bought at Bohn's three or four curious books - Dubuquié, "Memoirs of himself" Dubuis' account of the last hours of Voltaire. Nonotte's "Critique Litteraire. What's the term? Voltaire, Errors & Corralli. (I think that's the name) his reminiscences of Voltaire.
We left Donn the morn, at 8 O'clock I reached my place - my wife was out of the cars at 7, and I all the way to Biebrich on the boat at 8. I read on the way with great delight Dubugny's memoirs. I had no idea any thing had been written of or about him so interesting. If he had been a Catholic, biographers' fear should amount in every booksellers shop con-son in Paris. We sold these memoirs to his children. He tells his children to keep but the copies which they are not to let go out of the house. If you fail in this, he says, your disobedience will be chastised. The curious, who will ridicule the marvels of God in my deliberances and my speculations. and make you repent your curious vanity. He says he wishes his followers as well as his merit for their instruc-tion to promise to make what commentary they please upon his lives, provided always they always bear in mind that the haps and mis-haps of his life come not from one's self, but from the Most High. Page 3.

What he says of Henry IV has greatly altered my opinion of that Monarch. He fell into disputes first with that Monarch, while only King of Navarre, because he would not help his induce a young woman who resisted all his appeals. His days Henry was very
enmity, and jealousy of every whole herculean, because
conspicuous around him so that he himself requited
in Marqu’s estimation in that way. p 61. 63. 67. 68. 113. 14. 15.
No wonder the frequent accusations of envy
and ingratitude and other grace faults; he does Marqu
the justice to say that “in losing brain France lost one of
the greatest kings she ever had. He was not without his
“defects but he had sublime vertue.” p 152.
D’Aubigné was certainly not made for a counsellor. No
king was ever treated with more freedom of speech by a subject.

One day when he was The King of Gabrielle d’Estée, the
King showed him his lips when it had been cut by the knife
of a pupil named Jean Chastel, D’Aubigné said to him
“Sir as you have renounced God only with your lips God is
content that they only should be pierced. But if it should
ever happen that you renounce him from the heart then he
will permit your heart to be pierced.” p 126. “My master,
the Royalographer. This added did take the free reporter in
bad part but the Mistress exclaim of “pretty words but
badly used.” Yes Madame replied because they will
be of no service.” Not long after this he persuaded
Marqu to project an expedition against Paine. The
King on taking leave of him when the plan of action was
finally arranged said; “D’Aubigné don’t deceive yourself
I hold both my temporal & spiritual life at the hands of the Pope whom I recognize as the true Vicar of God. "From whence" says Arboisie, I conjectured that his vast plans not only would end in smoke but that the life of the poor Prince was in danger since he committed the Care of it to a mortal man. I communicated even this thought to my most intimate friends, in which to my great heart-break I was but a good a prophet for a little after they came to announce to me the frightful death of the great king before I was up with the circumstance that he had received the fatal blow in his throat. At which Arboisie says he at once died, no the blow was not given in the neck but in the heart as afterward proved to be the case. Which recalled to my memory what he had said to Henry in reference to the attempt of Joan Chastelet. p. 162-3.

Arboisie's mother died in giving him birth hence he read the name of Agrippa et quae aegrie passitus. At 5 yrs. of age he could read in French, Latin, Greek & Hebrew. At 7½ he translated the Crito of Plato. While yet a child he was dealt with a contract which carried off 8,000 persons in Paris. "My servant" he says named Scholastick who died a minister. Brittany did not aband on me but wanted
on me during all my illness without taking it, having for his sole protection but one verse of the 45th Psalm continually in his mouth. His father caused him of a disposition to meekness by leading him the dress of a shop keeper's boy & having him conducted in the alleys among the shops at Orleans to chose the trade he wished to follow as his conduct was un worthy of a gentleman.

p. 11. He studied magic at Lyon where also he got out of money so low depreciated in consequence as to go to the bridge over the Saone with the intention of drowning himself. "But " he says "the remains of a good education I find making me remember to pray to God before satisfying my desire. I did it at the last words of my prayer being "eternal life" frightened me & obliged me to pray God to assist me in my anguish which I had no sooner done than turning my face towards the end of the bridge I saw a solat of M't de Chellard my cousin German who xxx brought me Silver I released me from my danger."

This habit of constant dependance upon God was a remarkable & in one of most interesting front in character. After a great fright which had some of his soldiers had without reason caused, he made this reflection: "From whence we conclude that God did not
give courage & understanding but only lead them. p.32

Even when setting out to fight a duel with Magdelame he says “I got up early, prayed God devoutly, breakfasted well, & went to the rendezvous when after waiting a half hour” he learned that his antagonist had been prevented & all trials from coming. “Behold! explain I the effect of my prayers of the Day.” p.76

He says with great sorrow that his first love whom on account of her being a protestant his parents would not let him marry, died of melancholy in consequence. p.46

Apropos of the Spanish expedition he repeats a proverb which he says the king always had in his mouth. “qui va foible en Espagne y est balle, et que que va fort y monte de faîre.” p.164

D’Ambige’s fidelity to his religion was heroic. Once disgusted with the Hugos cause he got the best books on the Catholic faith that he could find & read them to see if he could not find a path to heaven through the Catholic Church. He rose from his study more convinced than ever that he was right. The king & others tried to persuade him to budge trim to Come over. They tried to compromise him by sending a man of their party named Marseau to pray Court to him. “One of our corrupted he says had the audacity to ask of me in the presence of the Duke
de Brillon what ladurance was done in the room where he had been before? Since yesterday? 
What did he do? I replied. What he did do at your house the first time and what he had not succeeded in doing in mein the twelfth time.

Hotel St. Augelle Strasburg Aug 4th Tuesday

The report which reached me at Bonn that Drozpe de Shuys has been replaced by M. Moutier, the Minister of France at Constantinople is confirmed. I don't know that I have any reason to regret it. He was an ultramontanist and dared not be at the helm of affairs in France and see all that was cherished by the Ultra Montanists trampled under foot by a Protestant power and be made accessory after the fact to the Military Dictatorship in Europe for the first time in history. Nor did he care particularly, I suppose, to read the funeral service of Limpualcimar in Mexico. He goes into the privity council to have him I suppose where he can be watched most conveniently.
The next day, at 8:30, I left Wiesbaden. I was at Bingen. I dropped at Baden to
come on this far toward home.
In the cars I finished d'Aubigné's life
his account of the misconduct of his son
father of Madame de Maintenon is most
painful. The sufferings for his Belvoir
is the wonder; certainly he died not from it
from his father whom he described as

remakably cool and tranquil. He probably
from his mother in confirmation of which
suspicion it is to be noted that though
D'Aubigné married twice he survived both
his wives, he never speaks of letters expect
to mention their courtship, marriage and
death. He says not a word of
the misconduct d'Aubigné's life
praise upon either nor a word of respect
at their death. This abstinence in an autograph
play addressed to his children Corneille
have been accidental, and the motive
seems to be the most obvious explanation.

In the same volume I found a fragment
d'une relation de la cour de France faite
du Senat de Venise dans le commencement
de l'année 1700 par M. Paul Aubas Franois,
which has some curious things about the
Verfaille family and more especially about Madame
de Maintalay, and the Duke & Duchess of Burgundy.
In the same volume (found in Histoire)
de Madame de Thury par sa femme de Chambre
which is most as bad as any thing that I know.
She ran away from her husband to as
the lover of two or three persons among others
young Stanhope who had been obliged to
leave Paris in consequence of the war of
the Spanish Succession breaking out, after
obtaining permission to visit her but before
realising the opportunity. They next met
accidentally without recognising each
other in the diligence going from Paris to
Madrid; she disguised as a man he as
a woman. Each made love to the other
for five it was not till the clothes of
the red chamber revealed their respective sex
that they found each other out.
This volume also contains a letter
from Scarron to Bouquet about Bordeaux.
with a lot of epigrams and a long
ode Vespasiana on the occasion of Th Ide of
Racine. "Histoire" refers to the report that
Durey's father, Grandfather of the
The natural son of Antoine de Navarre, father
of Henry IV, with whom he was brought up
in whole chamber he had slept. The
Moral of the bag is to explain why Louis XVI
wrote against the Marquis of War, not
appealed as that of Acharnom was at
The interception of letters
Je vais donc dire en deux mots
les Juifs n'étaient jamais affaire
D ans Jesuits. Lane Bright. p. 235.

Sobre cond. day. A Relation de la Mort de
Confession et fin de M. de Voltaire de habla
par Joseph Dubois dans un testament de
Grande 1763. Thi Dubois surfe to have
been Voltaire in Vallet de Chambres. The last
Ten yrs of his life & the quiet. What purposes
it be Voltaire's Confession to a guest. The
whole is imaginary but illustrates the venonou,
feelings entertained & cultivated in Thole
Days towards Valence.

I also looked over the letters de Mazarine.

I have as yet met nothing about not yet any thing so absurd as Voltaire's writing about first would lead one to expect. I have not got half through them.

After taking my dinner this evening, I went up through the city, took a look at the Cathedral, bought a basket trunk for 11 francs and returned to the hotel. I have suffered from a slight diarrhoea yesterday and to day.

Paris August 7, 1866.

Left Strasbourg at 10 o'clock, but not until I had bought several books in Strasbourg. Ledentz's Vie de Luther 1.50  
Schaeffer Influence de Luther 1
Bartholomeus Huet 1
Ebelinisseme Historique 1 par Rev. D'Ur. 1.50
Methodes d'Expression 2.50
Swedenborg Works in French 1 Vol. 1788 2
Aumont Conquest 2 Vols. 3
In the 982, to the great risk of my eyes, I finished "Collet's de Juno amour de Voltaire" which interested me exceedingly. Collet was an intelligent young Florentine who left his parents without notice for fear of their opposition and after 3 years found himself at Berlin with Voltaire resident at the Court. He profited by some favorable circumstances to make Voltaire acquainted with him and become his private secretary. He stayed a full year during the rest of his stay at Berlin from 1752 to 1753. I travelled with him to Switzerland and shared the insults inflicted upon him at Frankfurt. I finally settled with him at the Delices where he remained until June 1753. The relation was interrupted by cause of favor in the name of Voltaire's niece or a letter he wrote which chance to fall under his eye. He was sent off in a friendly way and continued to enjoy the friendship and occasional correspondence with Voltaire during the remainder of his life. The sick in Rome appeared first at Berlin the year of his arrival there, printed with the new orthography. Whose bears the name of its immortal author, Politzer, many at court writers have adopted which perhaps
Voltaire never seems to have enjoyed any health "he says collini habitually sickly or thought to be from his brother. He made frequent use of Cafeine & rhubarb and as if he feared himself by taking coffee & quinine. He healed his room winter and summer" 159. In a letter to collini 11 July 1764 he says "J'ai été privé de mes moindres par une flisquion apprivoise qui de promene encore sur une paixure figure, née tres faible et affligée de soiante eul et onz ans qui se rendre beaucoup ouvres. Je suis oblige de prendre medicin quatre fois par demain: Vous jugez bien que sans cet etat je suis beaucoup plus dique de la boutique d'un apothicaire que de la cour. Vus premier Amable de p. 167. 17314

Great allowance should be made for the Strain on and temperament of a man thus afflicted. 

Voltaire generally dictated with marvellous facility, p. 180. but collinni never caught him when he was writing poetry. He always seemed to require absolute seclusion for that, p. 184. Collini wrote
a pamphlet to prove that a challenge once
handed between Marshal Turenne from Charles
demi Elect of Palatine. It became the subject of
a friendly corresp. between him & Voltaire. The latter
days some curious things about the basis motion
of Turenne's conversion to Romanism in 1299, it
refers to an inquiry of Louis XIV if it would be
proper for them to fight the Emperor Leopold. This
Statement was made in letters and letters
Voltaire wrote Ramsey as a Scotch Saracen
not entitled to certain confidence. He boasted
of having been converted by Fenelon and
afterwards wrote a letter to the Archbishop, p. 300
when Voltaire wanted to be left alone by his
Secy, he would say à promet, lafge moi un
mari renagre. Collen easily advised him to
pay no attention to Beaumelle, p. 57.
After his disgrace arrest at Frankfort he
went to France as for 3 weeks. As he said joking.
"It is a niche for habit, mondelles pour le naufrage"
Not long after he went to Branson ne Chalais
Franquin situated at the shores of Lake Lucerne in
the Canton 21 and, I think that is his property
now owned at the moment occuhiped

the Prince Napoleon. Voltaire often said to Volteri that he should remember him in his will. If he did, it was to give him nothing.

Paris Sunday August 9, 1866.

Dr. W... called Friday. I wanted me to have him named one of the Commissioners at the Exposition. I referred him to Beckwith but he declined to accept.

So then, Dr. after reading told me that the Dr. was going to set up a sort of School on his own hook. It informed me that the law prohibits the selection of Committee from among the Whigs. I shall notify the Dr. accordingly.

I had a note from the halell to ask me an interview for himself and W. Phoe. the Emperor's private. I told him to come Saturday at 2. They came. Phoe is interested in a series of mines of incalculable value in Mexico. he wishes to fund an American of prominence connected a little with Commerce to become one of the partners to the company, but asks are money. He wished me to assist him in finding such a man.
He said that in its unsettled state of
things in Mexico it seemed desirable for
greater security to have an American influence
in the city. I promised to think of it.
I sent to Beekîth to come to town to have a
talk with me upon the subject. He is
to be here tomorrow.

R ich H. Dana called yester day. Said
he sold his book for the Mast 10th Harper,
for $2.50, & he has never heard from them
since. He also gave me an account
of his new edition of Wheaton & the late
Laurence was out. I was, perhaps
inclined to believe a story to make others believe
that there is no nothing left of value
in Wheaton's book but his Life Notes.

John Van Buren is here. He last
year a solicitor on paper. I sent them
to him with a verbal invitation to
breakfast with us to day. He said he
could not come to breakfast but would
call up at 2 o'clock. I have
not spoken to him since his resulting
speech at Buffalo in 1853.
Mr. Bon saw me this m'g. The correspondance secret spéciale de Louis XV. Sur la politique française n° 2 vol. by M. E. Boutan. De la Roi Chez la Reine en 1776. Secret de Mariage de Louis XII. et Marie d'Anjou. By Armand Banchet from whom I obtained my apartment ceplation.


Pump who was to have gone to France last week did not. The day has been postponed an departure until to-morrow. I was accompanied to go on Saturday.

Have been reading an etude historique on deBarge Grandar, a captain in the French navy under Louis XVI. who claimed a portion of the credit of planning the campaign which resulted in the defeat of Commeinister. Who had set in contact with Washington E who brought home Lafayette after the peace. The author M. A. de Bouchel sent 3 copies on for m. one for the President & one for the Bibl. Nat. I prepared a letter for Mr. DeWard for the author about it the m'g. The author does not believe much in republicanism nor in Protestantism but he has nevertheless done full justice to his hero who was a good deal of republican rather too much like a good Catholic.
John Van Buren. His daughter called to see me on Sunday & I returned to visit yesterday. The first time we have spoken since our quarrel in 1853. He says Dr. Drayton told him that John Jay had been preparing a pamphlet about me which he S. has been advised not to publish. The S. never spoke of that to me.

Priscilla of the N. Y. Observer called yesterday with a Mr. Leach. He latter asked me to dine with him today at 6. Priscilla was not pleased with me. Dined at Phillips. I met a fewcellaneous company all strangers but Col. Hoar. The two Vermonters brothers N. Y. a Mr. Leary of Vaudenhoff, Prisco & C. Dr. Snell came in the evening, is going home next month. I did not ask if he had made his peace with his loyal countrymen.

Jenny baby Lisette at Pomeroy left this evening for Picauitz. I am alone in the hou.


Bayonne Sunday Sept 16, 1866

Left Paris yesterday morning at 10-45. Slept at Hotel St. Etienne. Bordeau & came on here this morning. In the car from Paris read a sketch of the life of Jacquard, written by Bandreilart for the Conference Populaire. "Le paternage de l'Imperatrice". Jacquard's life is a useful illustration of the dauntless one encountered only half a century ago from inventing labor-saving machines. I read here what I never saw before. He says Franklin said Man is an Animal who uses tools.

Adam Smith defined Man an Animal who makes exchanges. Both successfull distinguished Man from all other animals. Jacquard had the good fortune in all his trials and they were very great before his genius was recognized to have a wife who appreciated him. In this say Bandreilart he had the advantage of Bernard Fallis...
When I had finished that I read Lorenzo’s life and Works of Barthelmeo de las Casas of whom I had read nothing except that he had been accused of saving the American Indians from slavery by promoting the trade in Slaves to take their place, las Casas’s father declares to share with Columbus a portion of the credit of having discovered America for he accompanied the Admiral on his first two voyages. Barthelmeo went out with his father on his third voyage with Columbus in 1498 it returned with him in 1500 bringing native Indians with him, a slave presented by Columbus —one to all the officers. Queen Isabella debated Columbus it compelled the people bringing to take them all back, "who has authorized my Admiral? She said thus to give away my subjects," he seems to have been a man of moderate capacity but of great real persistence All his efforts to protect the natives from extermination and his accounts
of their treatment by the Spaniards is something I think without a parallel in history. In one of his discourses before the king with a bishop who maintained that the best use you could put an Indian to was to make a slave of him, he who quotes Aristotle in support of his doctrine, he says "Beside, supposing even the Rev. bishop is right (in attributing these sentiments to Aristotle) we must not forget that this philosopher was a pagan and that he burns in despair." His argument against using force in conciliating the Indians is a rather remarkable plea for toleration for those days although it is most illogically based upon the assumption that the Pope is the real fountain of all political power and the only justifier of all territorial titles. I believe it obliged to reduplicate all this stuff and charge it to the blindness of the world at that time. Las Casas certainly did convince at the West Indian trade as a substitute for
Indian slavery which also Horatio
tried to estimate by showing that
the African slave trade was already in
operation. He Las Casas did not think
it bad policy to limit the slavery to one
of the races instead of extending it to both.
But the difficulty is that Las Casas
has never any word of pity for the poor
African, at least so far as I have read,
and I doubt if a passage can be found
in all his writings which puts the right
of freedom of the Indian above those
broad group of which would include
the African. He wrote a book entitled
Confesorario or Advice to Confessors, in
which he recommended the director of
consciences to ask each penitent if he
had any Indian slaves and if he had
to refuse their Absolution unless he gave
them up. Yet though the crime of holding
blacks in slavery was equally great
he that not a word for them.

It is true as Las Casas, that when
they landed in Hispaniola he knew of
no part of the world so populous as it was and that there were at the time he wrote, but 200,000 in Hispaniola which used to have a pop. of 3,000,000. Then it is certain that the capacities of production of the West Indian island must inevitably be put again under restriction. OTacansays the astonishing conception of the New World by the Pope to Spain was her ruin. It caused her to lose more than a million families, Vol. I, p. 323 * more than 10 millions of souls, caused her industry to be abandoned and demoralized her people. It was a terrible calamity. The views correspond substantially with those of the Marquis de Lerna late Minis of Spain at Paris, who was opposed to erecting a monument to Columbus in Spain on the ground that he brought upon his country the greatest calamity she ever experienced.
Brant
11 Rue Franço Sept 20. Thurs
I left Bayonne & came hither on Monday last
at 11 in an omnibus. Suffered some from
a diarrhoea which has been growing worse
instead of better ever since. I am today
reduced pretty much to the sourest a
rice diet. Brantiz is a charming place
and I think if I were still would enjoy it
the found of our acquaintance here Mrs T
Mrs Samuel Ruband, Mrs & Mrs Thordyke,
the Marquise & Analott Family. Glop has
since arrived. An Englishman of surpass
boguzy who married the daughter of the
present Mayor of London, & among our
acquaintance, reminds me, Jenny Jane
sorry I say had gone. When we sup tonight
we met the Grand duchesse Marie on the
balcony one day & exchanged greetings.
The prince also was in bathing at the time.
He is small his eyes are not promising.
He was playing yesterday with a lot of
some treating or third of the boys visiting him
in the grounds of the Villa Eugenie.
I learned of the sudden death of M. de Labat and of Mrs. Kellerman—Mr. letter to young L. J. Richards.

Read letter to day from M. Drouet, author of the life of Grandvrai asking permission to publish parts of the letter to which I wrote thanking him for the copy he sent me. He promises me the copy of Grandvrai memoirs published in 1858 if I cannot buy a copy. It was interred he says.

I have been reading Bouan's Correspondence. Secret misère de Louis XV. His vision of the court, yet in which reading I stuck. He says a 30-1 referring to the remark of Fred. 11 that that which I read was strange. That Louis XV made the same complaint. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buffon, D'Alençon, Diderot, & Cie were not great men at the court of these gentlemen. In the eyes of Louis XV. says M. Bouan, greatness was the exclusive privilege of the nobility & of the army.

John P. Hale Family came here Thursday after my wife saw them on the beach. He did not ask for me & behaved as she thought.
Simply like a man of no breeding.
They are staying at Bayonne.

Sunday 23 Sept. 1866

The Kales were over again from Bayonne Friday. I met them unexpectedly on the Palace at the Matinée in the afternoon. I went up and spoke to them for minutes and all. We looked dreadfully ill and as if I wanted. I should think he had lost half his weight. He could not have looked after a long fit of illness. He behaved as well as he knew how to but that was not very nice. We asked the result of the elections. I told him as far as known. Presently I referred to the roasting the President had had at Cleveland. He made no reply. Evidently he was being prudent.

Yesterenad at the Newport the Emperor & Empress came up to the Prince Imperial bath. Jenny placed herself in line to speak to them. I think she was the only person except the Infantry to whom she addressed any remarks. She asked if was here first. I was
In the afternoon a Mr. Leon banked at Mayowne called with his wife. Very curious to cultivate us. In the afternoon at the house of Isaac Pennock, who was introduced to Mr. B. C. Brown at whose house he was staying. He introduced him to me. We talked till the dance was over.

Told him what Stockton said about his defies before the bank commissioners. He was pleased to find that before he became a banker, he carefully studied the sciences. He also talked about music.

He spoke as if the Emperor hoped for some arrangement with the U.S. about the debt. I told him the error Douay de Chancy made in not proscribing the U.S. for withdrawing the declaration of neutrality before the war closed but when its result was apparent. It induced him very much to whom we parted hoped for an opportunity of talking with you more upon this subject.

Read the secret letter of Louis XIV. Was reminded yesterday at the bath of something I had read in it. I saw Marmier the tutor of the Prince Imperial attending him. After a, I had seen him I never saw any one speak to him. It occurred to me that he must
have done interesting experiences of the sort, facing and that he might be won talking with.

Father, especially, brought me to the conclusion that he could not have a miscellaneous acquaintance or intimacies out of the family without being discontent. It would be just feared that he would make households affairs the topics of conversation. We have a not dissimilar jealousy of the intimacies of our servants with outsiders.

Apropos of this - Louis XV would not permit his agents of secret correspondence to write to others without showing them their letters.

On the 4th Nov., 1755, he writes to Ferrier, "I have reached me through an unexpected channel that M. April of the Cabinet (secret service) wrote you every day a letter to Kyphus, that is to know what they knew about. Is it so that you lend me those of the past week with the key?"

Then again 1st April, 1756, he writes to the same, "Do not send me the letters in which you occupy you should receive no presents except from the one mine who make but one with me."

This is one of the constant of Dupuyris. This
confide in royalty. That our intercourse with them must be of a very formal character.

Brantley. Tuesday, 25th Sept., 1866.

Walked yesterday around the Vicuysport, where they are extending the harbor by digging great ditches of mason and building up a great wall upon them.

Yesterday was occupied upon the Haydn teddy proverbs, made draft of note to the Countess de deposit. Bussifin of the Herald arrived in the afternoon, and interrupted me. He reported Charley's dinner as engaged to Miss Hooper of Boston.

He must be about 5-5 at the 13 50s is only about 20.

Read in secret of Com. of Louis XV. I do not find in the whole extent of these two volumes but one single reference to literary man or word that is in consequence of Jersey accidentally having authorized the publication of the Spirit of the Laws. I lost Tender his position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the pacts of the Decrees. The King defended tender by saying that he didn't die.
not read the work. The reason was not to blame. So he gave him plusieurs d'keft

thine or as before in his secret services.

In my second vol. I quoted a curious extract

from the Memoirs of Vol. I p. 120 in which

the king says: Le principe permanent des princes

est de s'accroître autant que leur pouvoir leur permet;
quoy que cet agrandissement soit sujet à des mod-

ifications différents et variables à l'infini, ou selon la situation

des états, ou selon la force des voisins, ou selon que les conflu-

ences sont heureuses, le principe s'en est peu moins

invariable et les princes ne s'en dérobaient jamais:
d' ef travers leur prétendue gloire; au mot, il faut

qu'ils s'agrandissent.

He goes on to say that it was to be desired that from

the Rhine would bound the dominion of France. The successor

of this day does not seem to be precisely of this opinion.

These volumes contain some curious information about

Eugenie, the Minister who with Franklin negotiated the

independence of the U.S. It comes from a note Vol II, p. 424

that Venogeus while Minetti at Constantinople married a

Greek girl of great beauty. This marriage was regarded as

the love of de Pompadour et de Barry, a Presalament
when the Count de Broglie proposed him as minister to Sweden
the King wrote "Je n'approuve point le choix de M. de Vergennes,
C'est vous qui m'y ferez; mais je défends qu'il amène
la rançon femme avec lui." The editor says that
Madame de Vergennes "était une femme de mente et avait
tout estimable."

Louis's notions about the best way of keeping the
Caribou are a fair measure of his statesmanship.

Writing to Count de Broglie 16 May 1769 p. 407 Vol. 1
he says "Prenons garde quant voulant faire trop
florir nos îles, nous ne leur donnions les moyens un
journ et peut être promptement de se soustraire à la
France, car cela corrompait dure moment un jour de toute
Cette partie du monde."

Certainly Bourbon Selfishness is the most perfect
type of selfishness that the human race has yet produced.
England tried the policy of crippling and starving
her colonies. She kept more of them than France
did. Louis might pretend that the event had vindicated
his views of France had lost her colonies by their own
territories which was not the case however.

The Emperor & Empress were walking at
8 o'clock up and down on the terrace when the
music played for nearly an hour & perhaps longer.
Branty. Wednesday 26th.

Called to pay on Mr. & Mrs. Leon, on my return met Pereira who went home with us. Mr. Power, Mrs. Miss Ironside, Mr. Buffum and one or two others called at the same time. We spoke of the portion of France viz. a viz the German question. I said, 'Thought the Emperor had practically humiliated and he asked how. I said, he had got his feet in the Adriatic and he had divided Germany. I said, I approved of Lavalette, let it go. He said, there would be a terrible onslaught made upon it in the next session. I said, there and the partition of weak, which could be pushed to the wall. That if Mr. Rochefort had squashed both the high position of that letter that the interests of Europe were the interests of France she could not be answered to. Theirs or any one else. I asked if I knew Rochefort. I replied that I knew him. One, he had the usual official intercourse. He said he was all there was of the Administration, I told him that that had been my opinion. I added that supposed he had a finger in Lavalette's lot. He then took hold of my thumb & finger and made an expressive grimace to give me to understand that he wrote it all.
I said the Emperor would have the territory to the Rhine yet. He had no war to develop the power wealth of France, and it would soon be the interest of France to give him what was necessary to contain the public sentiment of France. He said he thought that if the war had not ended so abruptly, France might have moved an army on the Rhine, and avoid difficult the territory denied would have been ceded. I said a war for territory was always a folly. A nation can some times derive greater advantage from a foreign territory than if the treaty were kept. England would never have drawn so much revenue from its colonies, nor if they had never incurred.

I asked what present France could give for taking Belgium. I told him that the belief in declaring and a little help from Paris would permit all the other countries, but asked why does France need Belgium. He said the use of the same language at Constantia of instituting an army, rendered it very difficult to set on with such a neighbor, wishing more trade.

All the discontent of France does not express a Hulse at the port of people around the port, were diseased with so offensive that it was hard to endure.
He added that the Chief Cabal of the Ministry of the Interior was to watch the press, of the Belgian press.

He said that Guardia received permission to publish the liberty of all from the Emperor but that he abused the privilege of the Emperor he thought to an enormity for what he had done.

On the palace that afternoon was introduced to the Grand Duke Leuchtenberg son of the Grand Duchess Marie. He was walking with my wife. Soon after I was presented also Jenny to the Infanta of Spain. He is a very plain and I think bad looking man about 35 yrs age apparently, who is either a very decentful or very indisc. person. I think that Spain must pass through a crisis which is at hand.

Spoke of the dynasty as doomed, thought aid to the revolution would come from Portugal / France. Portugal is arming under pretense of defending herself from Spain, Spain in arms against Austria it suit no more real provocation. France in a way to see the last of the Bourbon & wants it also.

He said the Queen is a, the victim of a false fanaticism which made her perfectly insane, & impossible in the presence of imminent danger. She listened to no one but the men whose old clothes the
We know the appeals even from Rome and as he said is in the excess of her superstition a Protestant as she protests against the papal authority when it conflicts with the authority of the man who deprives her of her money and her bracelets it builds nunneries. She had just a few days ago been laying the corner stone of the 4 at St. Sebastian which she has founded within a few years.

Dined yesterday at Hotel de France with de Selva and the Marquis. Mrs. H. could not eat for anxiety about her son who had not appeared or been heard of since her departure. He turned about for the evening. She had been detained in a way which he could not explain to his mother. Met the Emperor & Empress this evening on the palace. She drove in a carriage.

The boat was not ready when we arrived and came forward to speak. She had a long talk about common place affairs. As they were leaving the place gave Henry a card and asked the B.'s to myself to be at the Port des Pêcheurs at 1½ P.M. today where the boats would be in waiting to take us.
and a few other invited guests on board.
The squadron which was part of the harbor.
The Magenta, the Flandre, the Magnanime, and another,
its name forgotten at this distance.
The took Buffon & Pomeroy, Old; Mercier, Baron Strohm, M. Chateau Renard, two persons
connected with the Spanish legation & Lord Houghton
who as well as the others, not known to me, were introduced.
Their arrival was
lovely, the spectacle beautiful. The Emperor
decorated several of persons on board
the Magenta. I walked home with Lord Houghton.
He talked of rest. Johnson's position thought
it substantially right, & regarded that he did
not know how to maintain it with more dignity.

Onely found a dispatch in the Petit Montereau
stating that Mr. Nerald had ceased to support
Johnson. If so he will be impeached.
Friday Saturday Sept. 29. 1866.

Thursday we drove in the afternoon to Santa Croix: the residence of M. Leon Pere, in the carriage with his lord Mademam.

They occupy a very pretty country place a short distance from Bayonne. M. Leon Pere was a Consul of M. Pereire at boarding school and is of precisely the same age. Vizle Leon is a Commission Merchant & banker at Bayonne & with his brother proprietor of a large pine forest near Bayonne whence they draw quantities of resin. They have recently sent a man to the United States to ascertain what the tax put on the turpentine crop or product is likely to be under the system of free labor.

The dinner with M't Madame Trifle Loun at Brandy M't Pereire pero & friend, at Madame Pereire La ferne t Two or three other persons assisted, mostly of the Hebrew persuasion. M't Emil Pereire told me that about was an hombre mal élevé, that he was once invited chez la prince de Mathilde, that he placed himself beside her on the sofa to while talking with her. Nevekerke approached, "voila la jalousie approche" said about. The Princess indignantly rose & turned he back on about. Present Cirickekerke approached...
and gave about the understand that his presence or
then was not agreeable to the Princess that he might retire which he did. I would like to
learn about's version of the affair. I dare say
his own dignity & breeding would suffer least
in his version of the affair.

Friday, we went, M & Mad. de Silvia Buffum, Jemmy
& I rode out to Camby. breakfasted & returned & dined
together at the Hotel Touraine. Returning we descended
the river Niere several mi., in a small boat
rapaced several rapids. It was very pleasant.
The company however excessively stupid.
Saturday, Jenny M & Madame Emeline Mepes
Buffum & Pomroy went to Fontenaria at St Sebastian.
the men joined at the Station & M. Saibot a lawyer
at Bayonne, M. Jones a German studying French
law, M. --- who is an official in the Naval
Army & went out to Mexico with Jemmy de la Grandère.
the made the trip together. M. Saibot made himself
known to me as the friend of M. de L'Alambert who
accompanied him through Spain last year
in search of material for his history of des
Monkeys Occident. He was very instructive,
and agreeable. Having been raised at Neufchâtel
the frontier town of France he knew the ground over which we were to pass, intimately. We took its first through France, then to the Euplo to, passing when the famous treaty of the Pyrenees was signed on an island near Biald in the middle of the river Adour, about half an acre large. A treaty was signed a few years between France and Spain in which the island was neutralized. The Emperor has erected a poor sort of a monument to mark the spot where the treaty of the Pyrenees was signed.

We then drove to Fontarabia and saw old Spanish town going rapidly to ruin, desolate apparently of its fishers. A fine church, a citadel, all filled with cannon balls, or in the holes which cannon balls, a few noble houses, in the same condition, constituted its curvets.

We then took a good breakfast at Hotel the Cars to St. Sebastian. The view from the mountain citadel was superb. I repaid me for the trouble of going there. A little breeze was just leaving the port for Bilbao, the sky which had been cloudy, cleared away. So as to let the sea lighter up some of the peaks, I judged the neighbour mountains and altogether I have
rarely seen any thing more picturesque. I very
at first a stone and then threw it into the sea
from the cliff or vally from the hill on which it stands
into the sea, to establish a communication between
us and our distant Country. Madame Dumesnil wished
me to throw another for her at a Raphael friends of the US.
I selected another immediately placed it on her lap, 
then sent it after the fish. This little episode made
quite a sensation. We took the car at 9:10 for
Brant leaving Raphael and Romery at Sebastopol.
I have never enjoyed a party or vallay an excursion
in France, so much. The conversation was always
do interesting. M. Lamout said that he heard
one of the neighbours at Brant ask a priest
the other day "Est il vrai M. l abbé que le Mon Dieu
de l'ail et c'est vrai là, non," in allusion to the bad weath-
ter generally bad time which people had here in company
with what they had in the US. He said that the
North place of Ignatius Loyola is only a day journey
from Brant it we made a sort of engagement
To go there on Monday day. I hope nothing will
tend to prevent us. She returned to Brant
about 11 o'clock.
I have finished the memoir of Lafayette, and a more infamous book if authentic, I don't think I ever read. It is mainly the recaptitation of the successive misfortunes of a French nobleman, with a narrative of the circumstances under which the became such. He gave, their names to make a permanent record of events which compromised not only the crown of France, but many of the first families in Europe, scarcely excepting the Queen of Louis XVI.

The only portion of his life which seems to have been devoted to any useful end was that which he spent in the Army of Rochambeau, but in going to America he certainly had no idea of the importance of the struggle in which he was engaged. He reports nothing of what was said or done by Americans except the discontent manifested by Washington. Because Rochambeau in one case had not conducted his mission, p. 338. He seems to think we won our independence more through the blindness of the English than the valor of the ablest of Americans. p. 343. I find two curious things in the text. One is the case of the Count de Vergennes and the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who was sent to London at the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between France and the U.S. Vergennes at first while
Minia at Constantinople married a Greek girl who had been his mistress. The paramour of Sir Barry d’Oppéron, who, according to V. du Bocage, was soon localized — as some day partly of not wholly on that account. While living in retirement at his country place, the Comte de Borghe asked the king to name Minia Minister to Sweden. She was appointed on Condition that he should not take with him his beloved femme. Thi is told in the Cor. Secr. de Com. XV. A note in the Memoirs of Langue State, that the Greek girl had been his mistress, which is not stated by the author of the rest of the story.

Correspondance Secrét. de Police, p. 343. De personnage illisible.

Paris, le 15e 1802 ex 8° is frequently cited in the note. De Langue.

On the whole, Mr. Memoirs of Langue have given me a better idea than I once had of than one could ever get from any other source of the actual nature of Society in France before the revolution. The editor says of it, "Cette race lâche, dégénérée, corrompue, en monstant enfant des heros, des fleurs les plus gracieuses, les plus rares, nait de la boue et du fumier, et la fable antique fait sortir la beauté de l'écume des Océans," f. XVIII.

Speaking of the Able Mounet, Professor Starling, yesterday, Sandot explained her success in the way. Persons wanted a number of Masons, said for their relations, deeded the priest of their parish (it being for instance) could not say...
So many, each can stay but one a day, while in some parts of the country where the Canon have few or no calls of the kind, persons there fare lead a hundred francs to Wiihe or such alike. In the Master, he sends the order to Canon in disponibilité, who receive books from the funds in pay instead of money.

Dearest, Monday Oct. 17, 1866.

The Emperor is reported to be in two days of not three, with rheumatic colic. The Emperor was not at the Château but at the young princes. The Emperor said he was not well. He told M. Loriot that his Majesty was his descendant and no better than his. Loriot is Inspector partial de Donnees, in Mexico with de la Gracière.

It is reported that their Majesties will leave for Paris on Thursday. I called at the house to inquire and the Concierge said that the Emperor was a little indisposed but nothing important - was out on the terrace. He, say, I breakfasted with the family at table a, usually Created judiciously. I had a long talk with the Infanta of Spain who proposed scarcely to make Cuba the price of
Such assistance as the United States might render the Spanish enemy to overturn the government. I asked him if he had broached this matter to Mr. Hale. He said no. The wife of Perry was a Spanish woman who served as a Spy of the port. It was not therefore safe for me to tell them Paris. He thinks the revolution is ready to break out any moment, all that is wanting is a little money. He assured that his purpose here is to intrigue for the movement and to counteract the intrigues of France for the restoration of the Bourbons as a race. He left me to understand that he hoped

Mr. Greene called this afternoon and outstayed a number of visitors to have a talk with me. He wishes an alliance with the U.S. He evidently came from the Emperor. I said that America stood more cordially disposed towards France than towards any other foreign power but that His Majesty had not seemed to think that such was the interest of France, on the contrary, since I had been here. I said I thought I had remarked a deliberate coolness towards us and indifference to our friendship.
which to me was incomprehensible, forced me to the conclusion that the Emperor had some inescapable policy which was inconsistent with a closer union with us. He asked me if I was not partly responsible for that if I had not by my own conduct and reserve discouraged closer relations. He added that he thought so from his own observations. I replied that I had never suspected any thing of the kind; that the circumstances under which I assumed the Paris mission were such as forced me to be so little reserved. I then mentioned how I was promoted from the Consulate at Paris to the first mission in the world and how the Emperor and all his Courtiers asked me the first time I was presented if my successor had yet been named, as if they wished it to be taken as a matter of course that a casually appointed Chargé de Mission could not be regarded as an available candidate for the mission. I also said that when I met Mr. Rouher, he never seemed disposed to talk with me of affairs in question between the two countries and inspired me
with the suspicion that he wished to avoid
the discussion of all such matters with me.
Mr. P. said that his coolness with W. Brough de
Hamp might perhaps explain that fact that
I would not find such to be the case and
longer serve, returned to Paris. He spoke
of the universal feeling in France that the
Emperor had been justly disposed, partly upon
the advantage of France over all other States
as an ally of the U.S. that England's financial
supremacy was at an end and that France
the U.S. were or might be now the great
Country of the future. He was so well pleased
with what I said, which amounted only to this, that
the Emperor must do something to satisfy the people
of the U.S. that he had diminished all Arriere gardes
and was for an increased and devoted friendship
with the U.S. which done he would find up what
we had been before the war and wished to remain
—that he promised to speak of the matter to the
Emperor tomorrow when he had been promised
an audience. This is very curious and I find
it difficult to imagine what he has in mind.
He also said that the Mexican affair was
definitely stated that some troops would be authorized in November next, all in the months of March and April next. He offered now to show me the letter received from the director of the company yesterday stating the receipt of such instructions from the Minister of War after a deliberation in council upon the question. I said I was glad to have this assurance as I had asked to be relieved from the mission upon the assurance that the question was definitely arranged and I would not like to have it reopened to be treated by another person.

This lead to an explanation of my motives for resigning, which I felt at liberty to refer to as I received a dispatch from May at midnight last night of the following tenor: "John Bigelow No. 1 Rue France Printable "Depeche transatlantique New York. C. Seward "dit demission acceptee. Senat d'Homme. "partira "a la fin 1'Octobre. "May "Mr. Park if I would go away immediately upon the arrival of my successor. I said I should not leave Europe certainly until Spring whether I returned then to remain would
defend, some what upon the result of a visit 
which I should then make to the U.S.
He said also that Toled was expected here 
to-night - more however to say that he had been 
there than for any other purpose he thought.
He gave it as his impression that there would be 
an extensive change of ministers before long. 
War, Marine & Finance, the latter without 
much doubt.

Mr. Wroughton, his wife & daughter 
Called this p.m. which Persival & others were with us. 
He says he would be glad to go with Scaubot to me 
tomorrow to the birthplace of Ignace Loyola, if 
he can I will let me know in the morning at the Depot. 
Scaubot, Mr. McKee, J. W. Buffum & ourselves, dined at 
the Hôtel des Prince, togethers to-day. We were told 
that Russia manufactured all the cotton it used & that 
the had one of the best mills in the world, employing 
1500 men.
Dépêche Télégraphique

Washington le 24 juillet 1866, 12 h.

À Son Excellence,
John Bigelow ambassadeur des États-Unis
Paris

Reception accepté de
appointed successor leaves here.
october.

W. & Seward
Washington

Pour copie:
Pour Le Directeur de ses
Ch. Mon
Begun October 3, 1866 - Wednesday

Having rented a room at the St. Sebastian Hotel, I was to leave by train for Paris.

I observed unusual sluggishness about 10 A.M. upper jaw and finally discovered that his front teeth are movable. He said that Prosper Merimée who is at the Bèlla-Denche told him that there are no books there and that no body ever reads a book.

This morning after a cup of chocolate and a piece of bread we took the train for Lournage at 8 a.m. and arrived about 11. Road through a hilly and very picturesque country well cultivated and very rich soil apparent. The Traverse miles of apple trees, I never saw so many apple trees before in any one day in my life that I remember. Indeed I am not sure that I ever saw so many in all my life and all laden with remarkable fine looking fruit. Aéne is a staple of the
part of the world. I. is a small place of apparent not more than 1000 inhabitant, we engaged a carriage to take us to Astephe and then ordered our breakfast, which was soon ready and very good. We were about an hour and a half on the road, through a country somewhat more accident than that through which we had passed but substantially the same in its appearance and culture. We reached The Convent about 1/2. It is a rather imposing structure with a fine dome of Carrara marble rising in the Centre and a deep Virgin of Porche. A man was selling things to one of the friars in front and a number of poor people were coming out with provisions which they had been supplied with by the locality. We saw a couple of dozen being devoured as we entered. We were soon put in relation with a priest some 60 yrs of age who spoke French very well and who promised to direct us to the place. He first called our attention to the wall of the house still standing in which Loyola was born at site of which the war brought after being wounded at Pamplona.
This edifice is completely enclosed by the new Conventual Structure so as to preserve it completely. In the wall is a stone plate with the inscription:

Casa Solar de Lopola
Aquí nació St. Ignacio en 1491
Aquí visitado por S. Pedro Nª. la SS. Virgen
Se entregó á Dios en 1551.

The last line refers to the epoch when he was wound
ed.

Over this inscription was another plaque in rough stone with a design upon it of the
least, workmanship. I sketched a copy of it which does the original no injustice.
We were then shown the room in which he is supposed to have been born, the room in which he was taken when wounded, one of the upper chambers of his house now converted into a chapel I visited by numbers of people, for it is open to the public. Two women were praying when I entered. The men also shown who was represented to have been part of the burning of his bed a bureau done 10 inches wide, worsted and gold and a patent for establishing, heart of a college bearing his signature & that of his secretary. We asked to see the library but he made no reply & I concluded by admitting that they had few books & none worth seeing. He also informed us that there about 500 of the brotherhood, there were but three Jesuit Monasteries permitted in Spain & they were exclusively employed in preparing for foreign missions. The church under the dome is magnificent. I saw the golden statue standing above the altar which has gone through almost as many vicissitudes and trials, as the order to which it belongs. A fine garden lies in the rear of the Convent which is the chief feature of a lovely valley.
watered by a fruitful mountain stream, great
loads of sand by recent rains. A mountain
which lies between the Concast and the Sea
is the only one that I saw that was compara-
tively destitute of verdure. It was bald.
I looked about upon that tranquil valley
and those picturesque hills which bounded
the region on every side and reflected that
igneous must have looked daily in his
early life upon those very hills. And that
very valley looking as nearly as possible
four hundred years ago as it did to-day. I
reflected that when he was created in that
obscure and rock bound valley Columbus was
wondering about concluding his preparations
for the expedition which was to give Europe
a new continent. I reflected that probably
there were no two events every seen more intimately
in the same state so near to each other which
exerted such an influence upon the destinies
of mankind and by such different processes.
After spending nearly two hours on the
premise, we called our carriage I drove off.
Our team consisted of a horse & a mule.
Humped together. The mule had no spirit for going back and the driver beat him mercilessly and the mule every now and then kicked. Once he kicked his leg over the tongue of the wagon so I was near injuring myself. We got on again however after a while but do horror that we only reached the station with the train. We saved ourselves, and were so grateful to have escaped a night at the posada of Tecamachalco that we that ourselves, the most fortunate of travellers.

I came on to Bayonne expecting to find a note for me at the Hotel Commerce from Jenny but found none, nor could I have a room there so I came on further to the hotel at St. Esteve.

Before parting with Lambot I presented him with my unembossed sleeve button, which cost me 70 fr. as a souvenir of our voyages together. I like him very much

Lord Stoughten also deemed very grateful to me for putting him in the way of having such a pleasant day. Coming home, he said D'Israeli despises books of literary men,
never had one at his table. Bulwer is deaf, but his last book 'The Last Days of Mult
on of his best. Mr. Dickens very stupid and very good. Thought Dickens behaved very 
bad in his case. Thunk Troude's book been fine and been sound; that Henry VIII 
is the greatest of British Sovereigns, quoted a 
mand that Elizabeth has been overacted and is 
some down. Cited a remark of Troude, that 
it was a melancholy reflection that no body 
would help him build up the Character 
of Henry, but every one was delighted 
'to have him pull Elizabeth down.

I thought what shocked me a little, that he 
should vote against any reform bill that the Tories brought 
in for they might bring in a good one and if they it might keep 
them in power for twenty years. I asked how he could 
vote against a measure he had advocated or ever support 
such a measure again after voting against it? Oh he 
said that he made back some thing to it that the Tories would 
be obliged to vote against. I thought to myself that 
if the people are no more in earnest it might end in 
their demand for enlarged representation. Then such 
reformers as he, it is not worth any while to take the late
defeat of the liberals much to hear.

Sept last night at the hotel de France I left at 10 45

for Paris this

Pan Thursday Oct 4. 1866 Hotel de France,

arrived about 2. Found a hand letter from Moreau
inquiring about my resignation. Was shown a friendly
notice of my retirement in The Union in reply to an
article in the Patrie of a different character which
I have not seen. Wrote brief a reply.

Found my wife and Mr. Desloups here. They arrived
last night.

Pan.

Oct 5. 1866. Went yesterday in a carriage with

Jenny & M. de Désloirs to Saint Bonne, & Saint Chamants.
The weather was fine, the scenery of Paul was lovely.
Country places of rare elegance abounded on the road.

We stopped to breakfast at 10 A.M. very hungry. The
latter part of our route lay through the mountains, the sides
of which were covered with sheep and goats to their tops and
looked like mites in a cheese.

The stopped first at Saint Bonne, a small village which
has sprung up in the valley between the mountains. The
sleep at Hotel France. A cheerful fire burning in the
parlor testified to the elevation we had gained.
in the course of our afternoon ride.

We started this trip at 9 ½ from the Château de Massy. The sky was perfectly clear and the air as pure as possible. We reached our destination in about an hour. On the road lay all the way through a ravine, the mountains rising on either side precipitously. A family of Eagles soaring about the summit of one of the peaks led us to speculate upon their probable intentions or expectations. Cash of sheep swarmed still along the side of the mountains. Eau Claire, aQuit somewhat later Éaux-Bonnes but it seemed as if one would not feel himself quite to much a prisoner at the former at the latter place. The man who kept the Hôtel de France, before which we stopped, said he was servant to Souci at Madrid it went with him to the U.S. where he stood until the war broke out.

Returning we breakfasted when we breakfasted yesterday it reached Paw about 4 ½ PM.

That evening finished Baschet's de Roi Chez la Réne in Marquis de Louv XIII et Anne d'Autriche. front to me by M. Plon just as I was leaving Paris. It contained some extraordinary statements to which I am not to be credited if given upon less unimpeachable authority than are cited by M. Baschet.
Louis XII, though not great himself, occupied one of the most remarkable situations in history. He was the son of father of the two most illustrious sovereigns of France, his mother being queen of England and the only one ever beheaded; he was master of Richelieu, he kept his mother a State prisoner all the latter part of her life, and that first act of royal authority was to starve into his favorite Marshal St. Aune....

The first act of this book of St. Baschet are the deeds of furnishing of the arms and his mother's confinement at his birth, as detailed by the Sage St зиме, and the Condemnation of marriage with Anne d'Autriche. Some 4 yrs. after their marriage...

The Sage St зиме tells us how King Henry VIII. on the night of the 29th Sept., 1601, in the grand oval chamber at Fontainebleau...

le jour de Saint Anne et Saint Damien. 9 months and 10 days after his marriage with the queen, bent for her to ask for the pains the queen was suffering were from child-bearing. How on learning that they were, he bent for the Princess of the blood about an hour after midnight, how the bed was decorated with crimson velvet and all kinds of sheets, how sheets were brought near for the King, his sister of Madame de Montpensier, the Queen Mother, the Queen, how the Queen非常高. In the morning, the Queen suffered from a cold which all the faculty present found great difficulty from disposing from the pains of labor. When the Queen fell greatly the difficulty in delivering. How the relief of Saint Marguerite was placed on a table in the Chamber and the deliquesce, from St. Germain des Pres, prayed over by Sainte Acad. To make things as comfortable as possible. How the Queen was in labor 22 hours, and how the King never left her all that time.
except to eat it. Than Saint constanly forethought of his condition. Now
the company disappeared. Musicians were present around the room during
the delivery; how the baby was born; how the Sage femm
said that if it were another favorite child she should breathe some wind
from her own mouth into it. How the King told her "Sezeta comme à son autre", and
how the little yellow seemed to take to the wind as if it were brothers with
her. Now all this, though the story of the Stranger had not been disclosed, how
the King took was bad in consequence, how he refused to believe her
at first when she said it was a boy even! She uncovered him and produced
meant to be evidence of his masculinity. How the King gave thanks to God
of the tears, big as peas, rolled down his cheeks, how the company in
the ante room were invited in some time. Then the name of the Great
"disfus" of the Sage femm, how the King when he learned it slapped
her on the shoulders. Said, "Sante, sante, Sage femm, uke fache
d'ait alain et à tout le monde; if not you know..." He rejoiced. How
everybody embroidered every body in the confusion of delight in some instan
csans. Embracing the servant, not knowing what they were about.
Now though the time there was nothing seen or heard but joy de joire, dreams
of trumpets, tears, bast of wine were opened to drink the King's health, how
he had his bed brought to beside the Queen where he slept, refusing
to leave her. How the Prince de l'incendie illegitimate, elder brother complained
that now no one spoke to him, how the Queen pardoned him for entertaining
him. How the King complimented the Sage femm for her formosed, the life of which
he had never committed in the camp elsewhere. "Elle tient mon fils" Sandson griez
..."
et regardant le monde avec une mine affligée que tu n'oublies pas. 

"et te chausse de gants et va trouver le Comte de France."

"Finalement, on lui déclara l'honneur de being the remise de M. le Dauphin préparant à slicK la tête de la France."

"Now we have the Diary of D. Here is the Dauphin's physician, who tells us of the phenomenon of youth. He had the first meal that he ate was duck when he was two years old, but in his fourth year the King loved his car for his pastry."

"I don't want to be in prison for his indiscretions. Basing "Jesus be praised above all."

"Now he danced with an extreme grace on the 28th, knew all the letters on the 28th. It's read in the bed it said "Ce n'est qu'une fraise.""

"Now he decided being spoken to of his bastard brothers. One day the King taking him to walk in the garden pointed out the countless doves. He said "My son, I have made a child by this lady, she will be your brother."" The Dauphin replied "C'est pas mon frère."

"When 9 yrs. old. He passed faction in the court of a government to those of M. Louis. He spoke. He first heard was to read in Josephus the ascent of the Eusebius. Should he be called to the Council of Francis, where 13 he went to the Church of the kinder."

"And went to the bishop of Leuven, afterward his prieur Monseigneur."

"At 15 he first swore it etiquette square that knee for his short should be handed him of the young garden constant."

"At 14 he held to be one of his teachers with a bishop's title to shorten his lesson."

"He married Anne Dantemche in his 18 yrs. in 8 days. His junior. The Queen mother found him on the top of their wedding at 8 o'clock in his own bed. She told him that being married was not all of maternity that he most go to lie with his wife."
he went in presence of his governor physician mother & two or three
officers went to bed with his bride woman left the room but the two
men who had orders to remain an hour or two while the
marriage was being consummated, which the king said he did twice
soon after he got up and went to his own bed & the queen to hers.
Evidently no worse for anything he had yet succeeded in doing to her.
The year before he was sickly had convulsions, delirium & an emetic rela-
tion to made another, proclaimed himself master of the Maccus and
that among his other qualities, he has two excellent for ruling, destini-
uation and silence. Before long it became apparent that
the marriage had not been consummated. It then became a statute
matter so that with the peace of manhood was concerned. The king did
not meet his wife again for nearly four years. All
the Maccus's ambassadors made their appearance from the
Council to the theme of their dispatches --- it was not
until the king was aroused by the fear that his sister to be
was married many years later and had a child before
that he took advantage of a night when chance,
he could not get in elsewhere to go to the harem,
the with the Queen. He professed to have had a very
pleasure time & to have thrown an inclination to make
up for 100 years. The next day he sent a special messenger
with the deed to all the vaults closed specially interesting.

We left you yesterday in the diligence for Tarbes & reached there about 6 o'clock. Spent the night & next day took diligence for some such place where we took the rail & reached Toulouse.

Tuesday Sept.

At Toulouse bought Guizot's portraits politiques of those Englishmen prominent in the Revolution of 1688 who left chronicler of their experience & read it the following day.

Wednesday Oct 10. in the Cars on my way to Paris.

Jean remained at Toulouse with Louise the baby to visit Carcassonne.
Friends & Fellow-Citizens.

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being near at hand, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should give a part of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I hope you at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country—and that, in what drawing the tender of service which lies in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no demolition of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but actuated by a conviction that, as to the

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THE WINNING OF THE WEST.

CHAPTER II.


The result of England’s last great colonial struggle with France was to sever from the latter all her American dependencies, her colonists becoming the subjects of alien and rival powers. England won Canada and the Ohio valley; while France ceded to her Spanish allies Louisiana, including therein all the territory vaguely bounded by the Mississippi and the Pacific. As an offset to this gain Spain had herself lost to England both Floridas, as the coast regions between Georgia and Louisiana were then called.

Thus the thirteen colonies, at the outset of their struggle for independence, saw themselves surrounded north, south, and west, by lands where the ruler and the ruled were of different races, but where rulers and ruled alike were hostile to the new people that was destined in the end to master them all.

The present province of Quebec, then called Canada, was already, what she has to this day remained, a French state acknowledging the English king as her over lord. Her interests did not conflict with
[30 MAY 1860]

C. R. [signature]

To Clinton [signature]
My dear DaythnXr,

I have just received the enclosed for the 25th, the other in a case for the 1st.

The Sedgewichs are in town & as the artist have deserted, I have the honor of being the first to visit. They are called upon by everybody & his wife. I saw Roger (Jaw) who was the first visitor.

Sunday — We went to hear Fox — including six Sedgewiches, Mr. Maff, Stevenson, Bleeker, Mr. P. Fox was most "uncommon" eloquent & Russell — a sugar plan for "America and her glory" evidently walked down at us his distinguished visitors, who were in the best of honor — and the few hours for which we were invited to take fees!! —

Sedgewich & I have just explored Doctor's Commons seen all the wire & back to the Bowery incl. dining Shakespear, which we found a reverence.

The Clark was amazing, polite & pale built. The meals were amazing, polite & bare built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazing, polite & pale built. The clerk was amazi

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10 Park Place, New York
October 1st 1852.

Sir,

We take the liberty of informing you of our intention to publish an original periodical of a character different from any now in existence, and as it is our wish to have the best talent of the Country to aid us in the undertaking, to solicit your assistance as a contributor.

We propose to publish monthly a work which shall combine the popular character of a Magazine, with the higher and graver aims of a Quarterly Review, but to preserve in all its departments an independent and elevated tone; and to make it as essentially an organ of American thought as possible.

The want of such a publication, we believe, has long been felt in the Country, and it is only after mature consideration, and on the advice of some of the most eminent literary and scientific men of the Union who have offered us their aid that we have determined to supply this want. We believe that the facilities connected with an established publishing business will enable us to place the work at once on a high footing, and beyond ordinary contingencies.

The work will be wholly original, and, as we are well aware that gratuitous contributions ought not to be relied on, even though they could be, we expect to pay as liberally as the nature of the work will allow for all articles that we may accept.

The first number of the work will be issued on the first of next January; it will contain about 144 pages, occasionally illustrated, printed in the best manner, and sold at $3. a year.

As it is desirable that we should know the extent of our literary resources, we shall be greatly obliged by an early answer as may suit your convenience, whether you will be able to furnish us an occasional article, and if you will be willing that your name should be announced as a probable contributor.

Business Considerations making it important that no publicity should be given to our design before all our arrangements have been completed, you will oblige us by regarding this as a confidential communication until we make our public announcement.

We are Sir, yours very truly,

[Signature]
PRIVATE

JOHN BIGELOW.
Nov. 22. 1853

An Excursion to Mayli

St. Thomas Vol 1.

[Signature]

16th 24
An Exeucntion to Haiti
Of
December 22, 1833
St. Thomas
Vol. II
Janmary 1854
Notes
Notes of
An Excursion to May 11, 1854, St. Thomas
Vol III.

January 1854
Notes
of
An Excursion to Hayti & St. Thomas,
Vol IV
January 1854.
John Bragg

No. 1

From Nov. 13, 1858 to Jan. 10, 1859.
Journal of a brief trip to the South of France in Jan. 1860.

Wednesday Jan 4th. 1860.

Set out about this morning from Paris for a trip through the South of France. Jenny with Grace & baby rode with me to the Car & we passed through Stamps where is a public square called Esec hemo [no one knows why] stands a cross erected many hundred years ago. On top a man was seen sharpening a dagger on the pedestal of the cross. What are you doing there asked one of the spectators. I sharpen a dagger which will make me long talked of. ‘J'aimais mon poignard qui sera longtemps parler de moi’ replied he. This man was Pauvriere & the dagger that in the which he killed Kenny IV.