

T. WHALEY To. COL WEBB  
NOV 1, 1845

Paris, November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1845.

Col. North

[illegible]

Ship, post, in packets  
not to be printed

[illegible]

Thos. Whaley to Col. Webb  
(This letter slightly damaged)  
(a rough draft of a letter to)  
Colonel Webb editor of the

Paris , November 1st, 1845

Courier & Enquire , N.Y.  
(letter was not sent because)  
(Whaley's plans were changed)  
(he returned to N.Y.)

Col. Webb,

Dear Sir,

I forwarded you a letter by the ----which left Liverpool the 19th of last month giving you an account of what had transpired here up to the 16th. The reason that I have remained so long silent is because no Steamer has since sailed to my knowledge. The time of their departure is not advertised in either of the city journals nor have the companies offices here where one may ascertain. I know that a Steam- packet leaves Liverpool the 4th & 19th of every month. The other day I was engaged at Galignani's more than an hour overhauling the London files in the hopes that--I-might to learn about the others to no purpose. The sum and substance of this long preamble is that if in case you do not receive my letters regularly you may know to what to attribute the cause. Now let me open my budget of news. The war in Algeria continues to be the (most important topic of conversation and the leading article of the Europe press. In my last I in(forme)d you that the Arabs had slaughtered nearly four hundred French Troops under the command of ----Bourjolly. The following extracted from the Spectator will apprise you of the further reverses of (French) army:- "The fortunes of war has not yet returned to the side of France but new disappointments h(ave em)bittered her mortification. Abdel Kader is in full march towards, the settled French territory. (The) (O)ther body of French troops, 200 strong with a smaller

body of native allies, have been met by an overwhelming force and have laid down their arms. This is said to be the first instance of such wholesale Surrender of by the French Soldiers, and is naturally counted more humiliating than the Slaughter of twice the number. It is much more to embolden the barbarians. These few signal reverses cannot but harbingers further troubles to France. Her claim upon friendly disposition of Morocco depends in great part upon her unquestioned Supremacy in the field. Morocco may be found to keep the peace; but if Abdel Kader has the power to redeem his native country from the invader, what possible interest - what duty - can the Mussalman Emperor own to prevent him? France, however, prepares manfully for the Struggle: her temper will not suffer her to submit to any defeat which can by any means be retrieved, and the contumacy of the Arabs only serves as an impulse to fresh efforts across the Mediterranean. The great military nation have not yet discovered the measure of the means necessary for the final overthrow of Abdel Kader but Some day they will find it out" - (Mean while Marshal Bugeaud, if half the tales about him are true, is playing such prank as ought to disqualify him for command anywhere. He writes letters which are published complaining that Ministers do not adopt his ideas; estimating that the misfortunes in Algeria are all owing to his absence and the misconduct ~~and-t-a-mise-et~~ of his subordinates and making it a point of magnanimity to return to his command. Some of the opposition papers are charmed at his turgid tristia and find "du Napoleon" even in his ~~predicaments~~ punctuation! He forgets that this invasion of Abdel Kader must have been long planning; that he had left his government but a few days before the outbreak; and that if anyone is chargeable with want of ~~forget-ought-~~ foresight and with defective arguments to encounter the new anti-crusade,

it was he himself. It is even said that he was warned of it. Any indiscretion may be believed of a man who writes such letters as his to the Prefect of the Gironde Marshal Bugeaud, the Duke D'Isly, has been in Africa these two weeks. Troops to the number of 12,000 men- are being transported in addition to the army of 80,000 men which are <sup>al</sup> ready upon there. These extensive preparations for a bloody conflict little daunt Abdel Kader. He is as bold as a lion and even dares to enter the camp of his enemy and put the different tribes to revolt. The general impression, however, is that he will be repressed and the wild Arabs be ultimately brought under the French yoke. Much time will be necessary to subdue the brave patriot for he is as cunning as daring. It was supposed that he would take refuge in Morocco, whereas, he flies to the desert. - The French by their gentle treatment to their prisoners of war have taught the Algerians a lesson of humanity; so that ~~when they fall in their hands they need not fear their heads~~ in falling in their hands they need have no fear of losing their heads. - It is said that the Duke d'Aumale and de Montpensier are to proceed to Africa to join the expedition against Abdel Kader. - Marshal Soult, who has been several years past at the head of the War department, is become so infirm and his health is shaken ~~to~~ in such a degree that he has been compelled to retire from the Ministry reserving the Presidency of the Council. Who will fill this important office is not yet known. Some think that it will be General Prival, others ~~think~~ the Duke d'Isly. - I wrote you last of the arrival of Mr. Thier in London from Lisbon. The great statesman has returned here and is now at his magnificent hotel upon the Place St. Georges. During his short stay in England he was every where well received. Lord Palmerston, Aberdeen, Ashburton and Sir Robert Peel honored him with their visits.

Soon I shall have more news than I will be able to communicate. At a council of the Ministers lately held at the Tuileries the 22nd of December was fixed upon for the opening of the Chambres-dea-Deputes-Chamber of Deputies.- The movements of the French Court at present afford very little interest. The royal party which had assembled at the Chateau St. Cloud to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Louis Phillippe has broken up. ~~Their-Highness-~~ ~~Majesties~~ The King and Queen of the Belgians have returned to Brussels, and Salerno have gone back to Italy.- A grand Solunmity took place last Tuesday in the Salle des throne at the palace of the Tuileries. The King dressed as lieutenant general of the army surrounded by ~~most-of~~the members of the Royal Family; ministers, grand functionaries of State & members of the diplomatic corps, consecrated in the name of the Army, the bronze equestrian statue which has been erected in the court of the Louvre to the memory of monseigneur the Duke d'Orleans. Several lengthy Speeches were delivered upon the occasion and minutes of all that transpired were made which the King presented to the young Count of Paris that he may know in what esteem his father was hold as a military man. This ceremony scene is said much to have affected ~~the~~Madame the Duchess d'Orleans. After this ceremony had terminated the King delivered to the Duke d'Aumale the grand order of the Golden fleece conferred upon him by the Queen of Spain. The Charge d'Affaires of her Catholic Majesty was present. The Royal Family go to Dreux today to pray in the Sepulchrae chapel and will return on the 3d to tak up their winter residence at the Tuileries.- The marriage of the Queen of Spain with the Son of Don Carlos is now contradicted. By another extract from a Madrid letter (and how much credit is to be attached to it I cannot tell) it is ~~as~~ reported that the Secret <sup>retrothment</sup> of the Infant with the Count de Montemolen has found its way into

the political world. By inquiries in quarters whose information merits confidence it is believed that this intelligence is somewhat premature although such a measure is actually in agitation with every prospect of being brought into fruition. A letter published in Galleganis from Milan Oct. 14 ---- says - 2 "It has already been stated that the Empress of Russia was expected here today. We have just learned that she will be probably accompanied by the Emperor himself. This news will no doubt astonish you; for according to the latest advices his Majesty was on the shores of the Black Sea where he had ordered the Prince de Woronzoff to meet him. It appears that the journey of the Emperor has been as rapid as that which he made in his visit to London. He studiously avoided Vienna and would not it is said pass through Prague, where is the Archduke Stephen, Governor of Bohemia, who declined, as it is well known, the honour of entering the Imperial Family (of) Russia by refusing to marry the Grand Duchess Olga. an alliance which the Emperor desired so ardently. (Returning to the Empress, however unexpected it might be has not probably surprised neither the Empress nor (the persons of her Suite, for these sudden visits of the Emperor are not unusual. He sometimes even comes in disguised. He has himself as a courier handed a letter to the Empress. He has assumed the dress of a private brigadier of ----- (armerie is what the word appears to be) and <sup>it</sup> is said that once, when the Empress went with her Suite to visit a military colonist in a country ---- She happened to be for the first time, she was struck with astonishment at beholding under the coarse cloak of a private (soldier) the Emperor holding by the hand his two children also disguised - Hence, when travelling, the Empress and all the persons who accompany her are on their guard. A courier who arrives, a stranger presenting himself suddenly, a cloud of dust on the road,

give birth to conjectures relative to the Emperor's arrival, and this continual expectation of Surprise causes an anxiety and emotion to everyone, which embarrass considerably the courtiers and household of the Imperial family of Russia. " I informed you in my last of the intention of the Empress of Russia to take up her winter residence upon the banks of Lake Como. It appears that her Sojourn in that delightful retreat was very short. While there she received intelligence of the intention of the Emperor to join her at Milan. A letter dated Oct. 14 from that city published by Galignani , Says:-

3. The Emperor did not arrive reach Milan before the 17th. The following day he left ~~for~~ ~~in~~ ~~Company~~ ~~with~~ & the Empress left for Genoa. Their arrival in that city, where the King of Sardinia, Don Carlos, and Don Miguel had assembled, has been announced. - Three Russian and three Neapolitan Steamers were in attendance to conduct their Imperial Majesties and their numerous suite, consisting of not less than Seventy five persons Palermo. & where by this time they must have arrived. The desire of the Empress was to have ~~proceed~~ gone by land as far as Naples, but the Emperor was averse to this from his unwillingness to traverse the Roman States on account of the differences with the Papal Court. The national monument which is being erected ~~at the Hotel des Invalides~~ to the memory of Napoleon at the Hotel des Invalides in this city is to be surrounded with Statues of the Marshals of the Empire Sculptured from the best existing busts and portraits. Several years will be necessary to complete this tribute of respect to the renowned warrior. The lawsuit of Count Lion the reputed son of Napoleon against the Countess of Luxembourg his reputed mother has finally been brought on and decided in the Counts favour. The Countess is to allow him a pension of 6000 francs. Letters were read from Gen. Bertrand, Count de Las Cases and M. Marchand declaring at St. Helena the Emperor had frequent-

ly spoken of the plaintiff in kind terms and had left him in his will a Sum of 300.00 francs to purchase him an estate. The avoue of the argued that the acte de naissance produced by the Count Leon did not and could not in any way refer to the Countess; but on the other side a letter was produced in her own hand writing which she repeatedly named him her son and Spoke of him with great interest. In addition another letter dated Oct. 14, 1845 was put in from the mother of the Countess in which the plaintiff is named "her dear grand Son" and the Countess of Luxbourg is called "his mother". The Constitutional councils the government to offer inducements to the emigrating population of Germany to go to Algeria. "if" it says "the 30,000 Germans which have gone annually to the United States during the last ten years had settled in the new province we should now have a powerful colonial population which would contribute to hold the Arabs in respect and increase our power. The government may change the ~~the~~ title of emigration whenever it pleases. It has only to make known the terms upon which the colonists will be admitted into Algeria and to avail itself of the offers which have been made by Several German States". A letter from Coblenz of the 25 ult says:- the emigrations for the New World which commences with the Spring and continued through the Summer are redoubled now that the year is near a close. Today our quay on the Rhine resembles a grand bivouac so completely filled it is with carts and vehicles of all kinds loaded with the effects of numerous families, in which children predominate, from Nassau going on board the Steamer from Antwerp where they are embark on the 30th for Texas. It has long been thought of draining the Zuider Zee. The gigantic project is not so difficult to execute as it may seem upon first viewing it. At low tide near Medemblik there exists a ~~dyk~~ dike which by being extended made longer and made higher from time to time will soon

~~will-in-time-~~ prevent the overflow of the Sea. The execution ex-  
~~ception~~ ~~tion~~ of this project object will add to the Netherlands an  
~~extent-of-territory-greater-than-her-largest-provinces~~ land greater  
in extent than her largest provinces. The following statistics  
Submitted by the Prefect of the Seine in 1837 to the municipal  
council will give some idea of the State of morals in this city for  
the last two hundred years.

Thos. Whaley to Col. Webb  
(This letter slightly damaged)  
(a rough draft of a letter to)  
Colonel Webb editor of the

Paris , November 1st, 1845

Courier & Enquire , N.Y.  
(letter was not sent because)  
(Whaley's plans were changed)  
(he returned to N.Y.)

Col. Webb,

Dear Sir,

I forwarded you a letter by the -----which left  
Liverpool the 19th of last month giving you an account of what  
had transpired here up to the 16th. The reason that I have remain-  
ed so long silent is because no Steamer has since Sailed to my know-  
ledge. The time of their departure is not advertised in either  
of the city journals nor have the companies offices here where  
one may ascertain. I know that a Steam- packet leaves Liverpool  
the 4th & 19th of every month. The other day I was engaged at  
Galignani's more than an hour overhauling the London files in the  
hopes that-I-might to learn about the others to no purpose. The  
sum and substance of this long preamble is that if in case you do  
not receive my letters regularly you may know to what to attribute  
the cause. Now let me open my budget of news. The war in Algeria  
continues to be the (m ost important topic of conversation and the  
leading article of the Europe press. In my last I in(forme)d you  
that the Arabs had slaughtered nearly four hundred French Troops  
under the command of -----Bourjolly. The following extracted from  
the Soectator will apprise you of the further reverses of (French)  
army:- "The fortunes of war has not yet returned to the side of  
France but new disappointments h(ave embittered her mortification.  
Abdel Kader is in full march towards, the settled French territory.  
(The) (O)ther body of French troops, 200 strong with a smaller

body of native allies, have been met by an overwhelming force and have laid down their arms. This is said to be the first instance of such wholesale Surrender of by the French Soldiers, and is naturally counted more humiliating than the Slaughter of twice the number. It is much more to embolden the barbarians. These few signal-reverses cannot but harbingers further troubles to France. Her claim upon friendly disposition of Morocco depends in great part upon her unquestioned Supremacy in the field. Morocco may be found to keep the peace; but if Abdel Kader has the power to redeem his native country from the invader, what possible interest - what duty - can the Mussalman Emperor own to prevent him? France, however, prepares manfully for the struggle: her temper will not suffer her to submit to any defeat which can by any means be retrieved, and the contumacy of the Arabs only serves as an impulse to fresh efforts across the Mediterranean. The great military nation have not yet discovered the measure of the means necessary for the final overthrow of Abdel Kader but Some day they will find it out" - (Meanwhile Marshal Bugeaud, if half the tales about him are true, is playing such pranks as ought to disqualify him for command anywhere. He writes letters which are published complaining that Ministers do not adopt his ideas; estimating that the misfortunes in Algeria are all owing to his absence and the misconduct and the misdeeds of his subordinates and making it a point of magnanimity to return to his command. Some of the opposition papers are charmed at his turgid tristia and find "du Napoleon" even in his prefaces punctuation! He forgets that this invasion of Abdel Kader must have been long planning; that he had left his government but a few days before the outbreak; and that if anyone is chargeable with want of foresight and with defective arguments to encounter the new anti-crusade,

it was he himself. It is even said that he was warned of it. Any indiscretion may be believed of a man who writes such letters as his to the Prefect of the Gironde) Marshal Bugeaud, the Duke D'Isly, has been in Africa these two weeks. Troops to the number of 12,000 men- are being transported in addition to the army of 80,000 men which are <sup>al</sup> ready ~~upon~~ there. These extensive preparations for a bloody conflict little daunt Abdel Kader. He is as bold as a lion and even dares to enter the camp of his enemy and put the different tribes to revolt. The general impression, however, is that he will be repressed and the wild Arabs be ultimately brought under the French yoke. Much time will be necessary to subdue the brave patriot for he is as cunning as daring. It was supposed that he would take refuge in Morocco, whereas, he flies to the desert. -The French by their gentle treatment to their prisoners of war have taught the Algerians a lesson of humanity; so that ~~when they fall in their hands they need not fear their heads~~ in falling in their hands they need have no fear of losing their heads. -It is said that the Duke d'Aumale and de Montpensier are to proceed to Africa to join the expedition against Abdel Kader. - Marshal Soult, who has been several years past at the head of the War department, is become so infirm and his health is shaken ~~in~~ in such a degree that he has been compelled to retire from the Ministry reserving the Presidency of the Council. Who will fill this important office is not yet known. Some think that it will be General Prival, others ~~name~~ the Duke d'Isly. -I wrote you last of the arrival of Mr. Thier in London from Lisbon. The great statesman has returned here and is now at his magnificent hotel upon the Place St. Georges. During his short stay in England he was every where well received. Lord Palmerston, Aberdeen, Ashburton and Sir Robert Peel honored him with their visits.

Soon I shall have more news than I will be able to communicate. At a council of the Ministers lately held at the Tuileries the 22nd of December was fixed upon for the opening of the Chambres-des-Deputes-Chamber of Deputies.- The movements of the French Court at present afford very little interest. The ~~royal~~ party which had assembled at the Chateau St. Cloud to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Louis Phillippe has broken up. ~~Their-Highness-~~ Majesties The King and Queen of the Belgians have returned to Brussels, and Salerno have gone back to Italy.- A grand Solemnity took place last Tuesday in the Salle des throne at this palace of the Tuileries. The King dressed as lieutenant general of the army surrounded by most-ofthe members of the Royal Family; ministers, grand functionaries of State & members of the diplomatic corps, consecrated in the name of the Army, the bronze equestrian statue which has been erected in the court of the Louvre to the memory of monseigneur the Duke d'Orleans. Several lengthy Speeches were delivered upon the occasion and minutes of all that transpired were made which the King presented to the young Count of Paris that he may know in what esteem his father was held as a military man. This ~~ceremonial~~ scene is said much to have affected the ~~Madame~~ the Duchess d'Orleans. After this ceremony had terminated the King delivered to the Duke d'Angoulême the grand order of the Golden fleece conferred upon him by the Queen of Spain. The Charge d'Affaires of her Catholic Majesty was present. The Royal Family go to Dreux today to pray in the Sepulchral chapel and will return on the 3d to take up their winter residence at the Tuileries.- The marriage of the Queen of Spain with the Son of Don Carlos is now contradicted. By another extract from a Madrid letter (and how much credit is to be attached to it I cannot tell) it is ~~sa~~ reported that the ~~Secret~~  <sup>betrothment</sup> of the Infant with the Count de Montemolin has found its way into

the political world. By inquiries in quarters whose information merits confidence it is believed that this intelligence is somewhat premature although such a measure is actually in agitation with every prospect of being brought into fruition. A letter published in Galleganis from Milan Oct. 14 ---- says - 2 "It has already been stated that the Empress of Russia was expected here today. We have just learned that she will be probably accompanied by the Emperor himself. This news will no doubt astonish you; for according to the latest advices his Majesty was on the shores of the Black Sea where he had ordered the Prince de Woronzoff to meet him. It appears that the journey of the Emperor has been as rapid as that which he made in his visit to London. He studiously avoided Vienna and would not it is said pass through Prague, where is the Archduke Stephen, Governor of Bohemia, who declined, as it is well known, the honour of entering the Imperial Family (of) Russia by refusing to marry the Grand Duchess Olga. an alliance which the Emperor desired so ardently. (Returning) to the Empress, however unexpected it might be has not probably surprised neither the Empress nor (the persons) of her Suite, for these sudden visits of the Emperor are not unusual. He sometimes even comes in disguised. He has himself as a courier handed a letter to the Empress. He has assumed the dress of a private brigadier of ----- (armerie is what the word appears to be, and <sup>it</sup> is said that once, when the Empress went with her Suite to visit a military colonist in a country ---- She happened to be for the first time, she was struck with astonishment at beholding under the coarse cloak of a private (soldier) the Emperor holding by the hand his two children also disguised - Hence, when travelling, the Empress and all the persons who accompany her are on their guard. A courier who arrives, a stranger presenting himself suddenly, a cloud of dust on the road,

give birth to conjectures relative to the Emperor's arrival, and this continual expectation of Surprise causes an anxiety and emotion to everyone, which embarrass considerably the courtiers and household of the Imperial family of Russia. " I informed you in my last of the intention of the Empress of Russia to take up her winter residence upon the banks of Lake Como. It appears that her Sojourn in that delightful retreat was very short. While there she received intelligence of the intention of the Emperor to join her at Milan. A letter dated Oct. 14 from that city published by Galignani , Says:-

3. The Emperor did not arrive reach Milan before the 17th. The following day he left ~~for in company with~~ & the Empress left for Genoa. Their arrival in that city, where the King of Sardinia, Don Carlos, and Don Miguel had assembled, has been announced. - Three Russian and three Neapolitan Steamers were in attendance to conduct their Imperial Majesties and their numerous suite, consisting of not less than Seventy five persons Palermo. Th where by this time they must have arrived. The desire of the Empress was to have ~~proceed~~ gone by land as far as Naples, but the Emperor was averse to this from his unwillingness to traverse the Roman States on account of the differences with the Papal Court. The national monument which is being erected ~~at the Hotel des Invalides~~ to the memory of Napoleon at the Hotel des Invalides in this city is to be surrounded with Statues of the Marshals of the Empire Sculptured from the best existing busts and portraits. Several years will be necessary to complete this tribute of respect to the renowned warrior. The ~~law~~ suit of Count Lion the reputed son of Napoleon against the Countess of Luxembourg his reputed mother has finally been brought on and decided in the Counts favour. The Countess is to allow him a pension of 6000 francs. Letters were read from Gen. Bertrand, Count de Las Cases and M. Marchand declaring at St. Helena the Emperor had frequent-

ly spoken of the plaintiff in kind terms and had left him in his will a sum of 300.00 francs to purchase him an estate. The avoue of the argued that the acte de naissance produced by the Count Leon did not and could not in any way refer to the Countess; but on the other side a letter was produced in her own hand writing which she repeatedly named him her son and spoke of him with great interest. In addition another letter dated Oct. 14, 1845 was put in from the mother of the Countess in which the plaintiff is named "her dear grand son" and the Countess of Luxemburg is called "his mother".

The Constitutional councils the government to offer inducements to the emigrating population of Germany to go to Algeria. "if" it says "the 30,000 Germans which have gone annually to the United States during the last ten years had settled in the new province we should now have a powerful colonial population which would contribute to hold the Arabs in respect and increase our power. The government may change the tide of emigration whenever it pleases. It has only to make known the terms upon which the colonists will be admitted into Algeria and to avail itself of the offers which have been made by several German States". A letter from Coblenz of the 25 ult says:- the emigrations for the New World which commenced with the Spring and continued through the Summer are redoubled now that the year is near a close. Today our quay on the Rhine resembles a grand bivouac so completely filled it is with carts and vehicles of all kinds loaded with the effects of numerous families, in which children predominate, from Nassau going on board the Steamer from Antwerp where they are embark on the 30th for Texas. It has long been thought of draining the Zuider Zee. The gigantic project is not so difficult to execute as it may seem upon first viewing it. At low tide near Medemblik there exists a dyk dike which by being extended made longer and made higher from time to time will soon

~~will-in-time-~~ prevent the overflow of the Sea. The execution ex-  
~~ception~~ ~~tion~~ of this project object will add to the Netherlands an  
~~extent-of-territory-greater-than-her-largest-provinces~~ land greater  
in extent than her largest provinces. The following statistics  
Submitted by the Prefect of the Seine in 1837 to the municipal  
council will give some idea of the State of morals in this city ~~for~~  
the last two hundred years.

(damaged slightly)

Paris, November 1st, 1845

Col. Mont,

London,

I have just received a letter by  
the London Express of the 19th  
of last month giving you an account  
of what had transpired here up to the  
16th. The reason that it was remained  
so long silent is because Mr. Thacker has  
since gained the up knowledge. The time  
of their departure is not advertised in  
either of the city journals nor have the  
the companies offices here where one  
may ascertain. I know that a steam-  
packet leaves Liverpool the 4th & 19th of  
every month. The other day I was engaged  
at Galignani's and saw some circum-  
stances that were very curious. I was  
told that the officers to no purpose.  
The cause of the delay of the long pre-  
amble is that if in case you do not receive  
my letters regularly you may know to what  
to attribute the cause. I would like to open my  
budget of news. The war in Algeria continues  
to be the most important topic of conversation  
and the leading article of the Europe press.  
In my last I informed you that the French had  
slaughtered nearly four hundred French troops.

21/10  
(Troop)

Paris, Nov. 1, 45

under the command of — — Bonapolly.  
The following extracted from the Spectator will  
appraise you of the military reverses of French  
army:— The fortune of war has not yet  
returned to the side of France but new disappoint-  
ments have embittered her mortification.  
Abdel Kader is in full march towards the  
settled French territory. ~~the~~ other body of French  
troops, 200 strong, with a smaller body of  
native allies, have been met by an over-  
whelming force and have laid down  
their arms. This is said to be the first instance  
of such wholesale surrender by the French  
soldiers, and is certainly more humiliating  
than the slaughter of twice the number ~~the~~  
~~previous time~~. It is likely to embolden  
the barbarians. Their new signal reverses can-  
not but harbingers further troubles to France.  
Her ruin upon friendly dispositions of Morocco  
depends in great part upon her unquestioned  
supremacy in the land. Now it may  
be said to sup-<sup>er</sup>impose, and if Abdel Kader  
has the power to reclaim his native country  
from the invaders, a most possible interest-  
what duty — can the Sultan of Morocco  
owe to prevent him? France, however,  
prepares to engage in the struggle: her  
temper will not suffer her to sit by and see  
which can only be maintained; and  
the contumacy of the Arabs only serves as an

3)  
(over)

Paris - Nov. 1, '45

impulse to push ships across the Mediterranean. The great military operations have not yet commenced the measure of the means necessary for the final overthrow of Abdel Kader but some day they will find it out." (Green-when Marshal Bugeaud, if half the tales about him are true, is playing such pranks as ought to disqualify him for command anywhere. He writes letters which are published complaining that ministers do not adopt his ideas; intimating that the misfortunes in Algeria are all owing to his absence and the misconduct ~~and the misconduct~~ of his subordinates and making it a point of magnanimity to return to his command. Some of the opposition papers are charmed at his alleged franchise and find "du Napoleon" even in his ~~productions~~ frankness! He forgets that his invasion of Abdel Kader must have been long coming, but he had left his government out a few days before the outbreak; and that if anyone is chargeable with part of ~~the~~ the oversight and with defective arguments to justify the new anti-slavery, it is he himself. It is even said that he was warned of it. Any indiscretion any any any of a man who writes such letters as his to the Prefet of the Gironde) Marshal Bugeaud, the

This part in brackets is not to be printed

4  
(Beyrout, Lib)

Paris - Nov 1, '45

Duke d'Angoulême, has been in Africa these two weeks. Troops to the number of 12,000 ~~men~~ are being transported in addition to the army of 80,000 ~~men~~ which are already in there. These extensive preparations for a bloody conflict little daunt Abdel Kader. He is as bold as a lion and even carries the water the camp of his army and put the different tribes to revolt. The general impression, however, is that he will be overpowered and the wild Arabs will be brought under the French yoke. Each time will be necessary to induce the brave patriot for he is as cunning as a fox. It was supposed that he would take refuge in Morocco, whereas, he flies to the desert. The French by their gentle treatment to their prisoners of war have taught the Algerians a lesson of humanity, so that ~~when they fall in their hands they will not fear their fate~~ in falling in their hands they will have no fear of losing their heads. It is said that the Duke d'Angoulême and de Montpensier are to proceed to Africa to join the expedition against Abdel Kader. As for General Solt, who has been several years past at the head of the

$\frac{5}{(1+x)^2}$

War Department, is becoming so infirm  
and his strength is ~~so~~ taken ~~to~~ in such  
a degree that he has been ~~forced~~  
compelled to retire from the Ministry,  
reserving the Presidency of the Council.  
Who will fill this important office is  
not yet known. Some think that it will  
be General Prévost, others ~~say~~ the Duke of Leinster.  
I write you last of the arrival  
of Mr Thiers in London from Lisbon.  
The great statesman has returned here  
and is now at his magnificent hôtel  
upon the Place St Georges. During his  
short stay in England he was every  
where well received. Lord Palmerston,  
Abinger, and the Duke of Devonshire met him  
with their friends. — soon I shall  
have more news than I will be able  
to communicate. At a council of the  
Ministers lately held at the Tuileries  
the 22 of November was fixed upon for  
the opening of the Chamber  
of Deputies. The President of the  
French Court at Paris affords very little  
interest. The royal family had  
assembled at the Chateau de Compiègne to celebrate  
<sup>the anniversary</sup> of the birth of Prince Philippe has  
broken up. ~~The King and Queen~~ The King and Queen of

6  
(Answer to)

Paris - Nov. 1, '45

The Belgians have returned to Brussels, and ~~their~~ the Prince and Princess of Salerno have gone back to Italy. — A grand solemnity took place last Tuesday in the salle au thron at the palace of the Tuileries. The King issued as lieutenant general <sup>of the army</sup> surrounded by ~~most~~ of the members of the Royal Family; ministers, grand functionaries of State & members of the diplomatic corps, associated in the name of the Army, the bronze equestrian statue which ~~was~~ <sup>has been</sup> erected in the court of the Louvre to the memory of Louis XVIII. The Duke d'Angoulême, <sup>bravely</sup> ~~several~~ <sup>delivered</sup> ~~speeches~~ <sup>made</sup> upon the occasion and minutes of all that transpired were made which the King presented to the young court of Paris that he may know in what esteem his father was held as a military man. This ~~ceremony~~ <sup>scene</sup> is said to have affected ~~the~~ Madame the Duchesse d'Angoulême. After this ceremony had terminated the King delivered to the Duke d'Angoulême the gold order of the Legion d'honneur conferred upon him by the Government of 1830. The Charge d'Affaires of the Netherlands <sup>ambassador</sup> was present. The Royal Family went to sleep today to pray in

2/  
(copying in)

Paris - Nov. 1, '45

the Imperial Chapel and will return on the 3d to take up their winter residence at the Tuileries. The marriage of the Prince of Saxe with the son of Don Carlos is now contradicted. By an extract from a Madrid letter (and how much credit is to be attached to it I can not tell) it is reported that the secret betrothment of the Infant with the Count de Montemolin has found its way into the political world. By inquiries in quarters where information merits confidence it is ascertained that this intelligence is somewhat uncertain although such a marriage is actually in agitation with every prospect of being brought to fruition. ~~A letter published in~~ ~~St. Petersburg from St. Petersburg Oct. 4~~ says "It has already been stated that the Empress of Russia has departed for today. We have just learned that she will be probably accompanied by the Emperor himself. This news will doubtless astonish you, for according to the latest advices his Majesty was on the shore of the Black Sea where he had ordered the Prince de Woronzoff to meet him. It appears that the journey of the Emperor has been as

7  
(over)

1845-3-1, '45

in his visit

rapid as that which he made to London.  
He studiously avoided Vienna and would  
not it is said pass through Prague, where  
is the Archduke Stephen, Governor of  
Bohemia, and indeed, as it is well known,  
the honour of entering the Imperial family  
(of) Russia by refusing to marry the Grand  
Duchess Olga, an alliance which the Emperor  
desired so ardently. <sup>(returning to the Empress,</sup>  
however unexpected it might be has not  
probably surprised either the Empress nor  
any persons of her suite, for these sudden  
visits of the Emperor are not unusual.  
On sometimes even <sup>(in disguise)</sup> in disguise  
he has been as a soldier handed a letter  
to the Empress. He has assumed the dress of a  
private brigadier of <sup>(armies) as it appears</sup> -----,  
and it is said that once, when the Empress  
went with her suite to visit a military  
colony, in a moment she happened  
to be for the first time, and was struck with  
astonishment at beholding under the coarse  
cloak of a private soldier the Emperor holding  
by the hand his two children also disguised.  
On other occasions, when traveling, the Empress and  
all the persons who accompany her are  
on their guard. A courier who arrives, a  
stranger presenting himself suddenly, a

9/2

cloud of dust on the road, give birth to conjectures relative to the Empress's arrival, and thus continual expectation of surprise caused an anxiety and emotions to a very odd, which embarrassed considerably the courtiers and household of the Imperial family of Russia." 1 I informed you in my last of the intention of the Empress of Russia to take up her winter residence upon the <sup>mount</sup> of Lake Como. It appears that her sojourn in that delightful retreat was very short. While there we received intelligence of the intention of the Emperor to join her at Milan. A letter dated Oct 14 from that city published by Caligaris, says:— 3. The Emperor did not reach Milan before the 17th. The following day he ~~left Milan~~ <sup>left</sup> ~~with his~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~company~~ <sup>company</sup> and ~~the~~ <sup>they</sup> ~~left~~ <sup>left</sup> for Genoa. Their arrival in that city where the King of Sardinia, Don Carlos & his family had assembled, has been very brilliant. Three Russian and three Austrian instances were in attendance to conduct them in formal Majesty with a very numerous suite, consisting of not less than seventy five persons Palermo. & where by this time

10  
(Brestland)

Paris, Nov. 1, '45

they must have arrived. The desire of the Empress was to have ~~gone~~ gone by land as far as Naples, but the Emperor was averse to this from his unwillingness to trouble the Roman States on account of the differences with the Papal Court. The national monument which is being erected ~~at the Hotel des Invalides~~ to the memory of Napoleon at the Hotel des Invalides in this city is to be surrounded with statues of the Marshals of the Empire sculptured from the best existing busts and portraits. Several years will be necessary to complete this tribute of respect to the renowned warrior. The ~~son~~ <sup>the reputed son of Napoleon</sup> of the Countess of Luxembourg <sup>his reputed name</sup> has finally been brought on and decided in the Courts favour. The Countess is to allow him a pension of 6000 francs. Letters were read from Gen Berthier and from the Emperor and N. Marchand declaring that at St Helena the Emperor had frequently spoken of the plaintiff in kind terms and had left him in his will a sum of money to purchase him an estate. The verdict of the argued that the acte de naissance produced by the Countess did not and could not in

4  
(cont'd)

Paris - Nov. 1, '45

any way refer to the Countess; but on  
the other side a letter was produced  
in her own hand in which  
she repeatedly named her son and  
spoke of him with great interest. In  
addition, another letter dated Oct 14. 1845  
was put in from the mother of the  
Countess in which the plaintiff is named  
"our dear grand son" and the Countess of  
Luxemburg is called "his mother". The  
Constitutional says also the government  
to offer inducements to the emigrating  
population of Germany to go to Algeria  
and it says "a number of Germans which  
have gone to the United States during  
the last two years had settled in the  
new province and should now have  
a powerful colonial population which  
would contribute to hold the Arabs in  
respect and increase their power.  
The government may change the title  
of emigration whenever it pleases. It has  
only to make known the terms upon  
which the emigrants will be admitted,  
into Algeria and avail itself of the  
force which has been made by  
several German states." A letter from

12  
Hester (from)

Public - Nov. 1, '45

Exuberance of the 25. ult day:- The emigration for the New World which commences with the spring and continued through the summer was redoubled now that the year is near a close. Today our quay on the Rhine is a grand bazaar so completely lined as it is with carts and vehicles of all kinds loaded with the effects of numerous families, in which children predominate, from whom going on board the steamer for Europe where they are en route on the 1st for Texas, as it has long been a project of draining the Rhine for. The gigantic project is not so difficult to execute as it may seem. After viewing it as at present there exists a ~~type~~ like, which by being <sup>extended</sup> ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> ~~from time to time with~~ <sup>from time to time with</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~project~~ <sup>project</sup> ~~and a higher~~ <sup>and a higher</sup> ~~excution~~ <sup>excution</sup> prevent the ~~project~~ <sup>project</sup> ~~and add to the other lands an extent~~ <sup>and add to the other lands an extent</sup> ~~of territory greater than her biggest~~ <sup>of territory greater than her biggest</sup> ~~provinces~~ <sup>provinces</sup> ~~has a greater extent than~~ <sup>has a greater extent than</sup> ~~her largest provinces.~~ <sup>her largest provinces.</sup>

The following statistics submitted by the Prefect of the Seine in 1837 to the Municipal Council will give some idea of the state of morals in this city for the last two hundred years.

February 8, 1846

Poem -

"How well do I remember,

The greenwood and the lawn,"

Letter - W. O. Cornwall to T. Whaley;

Rio Grande. 24 Aug '46

General News: 28 May 1846,

Travel; Friends; letter E. Miller

To Thomas Whaley 18 Aug 1846

12

Mr. Thomas H. Nelson;  
Care of Geneva, Can. Post Office  
New York.

How well do I remember  
The greenwood and the dance;  
Where with merry hearts we sported  
At our sweet loving's dance!

Our steps were light and joyful then  
No sorrow in our hearts;  
And a shadow came and went  
That shadow quickly past.

It came when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;

It came when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;

And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;  
And when we were dancing  
To the school-boy's song;

Whence parted again children still.  
And thought so always to remain;  
How deep the anguish then that this old  
The more we seem to meet again!

Many years since you have said  
That that pleasure is no more;  
We have that still the same there.  
But we are not forgotten.

You have remained in land and sea -  
But still you are unchanged;  
Then to each other we go home -  
In the years that you remain.

— Elizabeth

Feb. 15. 1846?



13  
M. de la Roche  
19 Avenue de la République  
Paris

Reçu par le Maire

Answered Dec 16. 1846.

Lancaster Dec 15<sup>th</sup> 1846.

Dear Thomas

Your letter dated April 1<sup>st</sup> came to hand,  
only a few days ago, and that it has been so  
was all the time, but because my mother is  
so much afraid I should go to America that  
she kept it back from me and has just  
forwarded it to me. Indeed, I had been so long  
since I had news from it. If I had I should  
sometimes regret not having been there was  
not so many. Yet one I cannot forget, a often  
and sleep off of memory and imagination,  
often do I sit at the old window on the  
evening walk down Broadway with the  
"Pioneer" and glance at our old ship, "Dorothy" and  
say "Alas."

Miss Emerson has probably told you of  
the letter I had her about two months  
ago, and you must know I am now  
at Paris with my sister and to leave her  
here these six months.

I have hired a room at the rate of £30 for a year  
on the third story opening on the street with a  
pleasant prospect, furnished it, and we live there  
as united as our fortune will make people be.  
'Close to my home' is a little municipal  
franchise where I fill the modest duties  
of a magistrate & judge with a very meagre  
salary, but what of that, we are so very economical  
we enjoy all the pleasures of Paris, those that  
cost nothing, attend concerts, the public ones  
and see plays performed there in open air.  
When we awake next morning we feel as well  
as the people who have spent 20 times the  
day before perhaps better. I think you  
were pretty economical when at Paris, but I  
wish that you I wish people might live  
on air alone. What aerial spiritual virtues  
we would be!

We had lately at Louis school which is particu-  
larly my 200 boys, we had a boy from 18. His  
name is you have a reputation to grow  
past master, he was only a short time and  
left for America. As we have some English  
boys I talk very much of them and it prevents  
me from forgetting. I am glad, that you entered  
a French house, for I am afraid you  
would have forgotten your French, and it would  
be a pity.

Desjardins is no more at Louis's old game. A  
~~town~~ called Hunter is bought of some here,  
and has bought the good will of a dry good  
store together with the good, for the  
amount of 8000 francs; he is I think in  
a good way to do well, though he has at  
present a good deal of trouble, but means  
being rather scanty: he is going to pay  
me the little money but him, that is  
the 1000 he borrowed in his difficulty, he  
has not been able to pay me back since, but  
I do not he would bring me the money in the  
end of this month. Mrs. Drouard is in  
an interesting situation and going to give a  
little child in a few days. M<sup>rs</sup>. Desjardins  
Drouard, who has recovered her senses and  
is quite sensible again. M<sup>rs</sup>. Desjardins  
is as sweet a sister as ever and as he received  
me but could not when I arrived. I having probably  
to be at the expense of some dinner, I  
have not seen him since. The people  
I meet here are all so mean that I regret  
often the friends I have in America and  
the reasons that keep me here must be  
pretty strong, for I have many that  
wish me on. I don't desire to  
go, yet, but at present it is out of the question.

You inquire very kindly after my health,  
I am sorry to say it is no better, ~~and~~  
pretty good and bad by turns; I should  
despair but hope is so strongly  
implanted in human breast, that I  
act and decide exactly like other people.  
I am glad you say Cornwall has not  
given up his intention of coming  
to France, I want him very much here.  
I have also a greater hope to see you  
as you have entered in French firm  
and when you are an importer it  
is probable your business will call  
you to France. Gensoules and  
acres are not planted in the little  
creek - In the end old times may come again.  
I must keep some paper to tell something  
to my friends. And first I send my best  
compliments to your good mother and sister,  
the Major always always dear to me  
my friend Cornwall. There are all my  
papers and acquaintances: when you see the  
next letter give them also my compliments  
and receive for yourself my cordial advice  
and welcome. 1840. H. H. H.

Lucy Blanche 42. The sister friends and my compliments  
who often say, "The 1840 style  
of our good fashion."

1,  
Rio Grande Aug 24<sup>th</sup> 1846

Dear Friend

I arrived safely at this Port at 10 o'clock  
2. P.M. that is to say we ended our voyage according to  
the Captains saying, but are still lying at anchor 12 miles  
from town waiting for a fair wind to go. You have made  
a sea voyage yourself, and know well, what incidents are  
likely to happen aboard a vessel. The voyage was very pleasant and  
less tedious than I expected, after the first three days, I was not  
troubled with sickness. nor have we had any frightful gales,  
nor fearful depths, but twice we were not even visited by  
"Old Neptune" when we crossed, a great omignon on Rio Grand  
as there were several new arrivals on board, it is very pleasant  
reading about the Temperance of Ma. by the the commencement of  
Spain. or the East of India. went on shore this afternoon saw a sandbarke  
a Light House, and a number of Indian villages, some tiled roofs, and some  
thatched, went into one, where some gentlemen were having dinner, it being  
a Tavern, they were very polite to us, and offered us a place at the  
table but we declined. then except having nothing to our appetites,  
I tasted of a cup of Indian wine, which tasted like incredible Claret,  
we made a supper of about a hundred oranges, which are very plump  
and thick, and had a warm dispute with a soldier  
on the bank, who would not permit us to land quietly, and  
a heart-catch at a full blooded African, who did his  
best to get into conversation with us, making many enquiries  
about America, and receiving no answers, excepting <sup>from</sup> one  
of our number, who was conversed with his company.

and called him a Black Nigger. He concluded we were  
all "pitiful heads". and shook his sides and floated off -  
depositing in our boat a bag of Niggers, into which we  
got ourselves, washed up to our knees, and floating back to  
the Barge. This is my first visit to Brazil and when I  
have learned something more of the country I will give you  
more particulars. My regards to your family not forgetting  
Miss G. Mrs. Jones, to friends, and all who may enquire.  
Your affectionate friend

A. E. Cornwall,

Mr. Charles Francis

19 Bond Street

New York

Oct. 1st

My dear Mr. Francis



Paris May 28th 1846

Monsieur

Edite Turgot.

J. Whaley. N. York N. U. S.

I am glad Mrs. C. desires me to  
say that she has recd the pleasure to receive  
your several letters & that she will answer  
them on first opportunity - I am happy  
to learn that you are on your way home  
to your native country & that the country  
above all others affords you the most  
compounded fabric of circumstances at the seat  
of Government. I have been at Toulouse  
all winter where I find great success and  
where the higher government is  
business with the Government.

I have taken the liberty to enclose a letter  
to my sister not knowing her address will  
you be so kind as to hand it to her. She will pay  
for the postage - Very truly yours  
J. M. Cockburn

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
Dr. J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges

*[Vertical handwritten text:]*  
J. J. Sturges