FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1851.

THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1851. [VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 312.

F. P. LEVINE,

(LATE OF THE OTTAWA HOTEL, M'GILL STREET,)

INFORMS his Friends and the Public generally, that he has LEASED that Extensive and Commodious Establishment, the "EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE," heretofore so favorably known as "GOODENOUGH'S."

The House and Premises have lately been put in thorough repair, and a Wing added thereto, for the purpose of affording additional accommodation.

His Table will be supplied with the Choice of the Market, his Wines and Liquors unexceptionable.

His extensive Stabling will admit of accommodating far more Horses than at his former Hotel.

Montreal, January 15, 1851. 281

HEAD QUARTERS.

FRANCIS FRANCISCO

HAVING taken the above well-known ESTABLISHMENT, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage, and to assure those who may honor him with their support, that he intends to keep every thing of the very best quality.

F. F. trusts that his experience will enable him to give perfect satisfaction, he having been for some time Cook in the above Establishment; and as he intends giving that department his personal superintendence, he trusts that Gentlemen visiting the City will favor him with their patronage.

FRESH NEW YORK OYSTERS constantly on hand.

N. B.—LUNCHEONS supplied at ANY HOUR.

BONSECOURS STREET, }
Montreal, October 7, 1850. } 229

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BY L. H. BARBER,

MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

March 8, 1850. 68

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

MR. TURNER (late acting V. S. to H. M.'s 7th Regiment of Hussars) begs to inform his numerous Friends, that he has, in compliance with their wish to that effect, RESUMED his PRACTISE as a VETERINARY SURGEON, and is for the present to be found at Mr. PATERSON'S Stables, in rear of Little St. James Street. Mr. TURNER hopes, in a short time, to make arrangements for larger Premises, a Shoeing Establishment, &c.

Montreal, August 23, 1850. 189

DR. MACDONNELL, RADEGONDE STREET, HAY-MARKET.

Montreal, December 7, 1850. 262

W. E. HOLMES, ADVOCATE, heretofore of the firm of Rose & Holmes, will hereafter practice alone. Office, 25, Little St. James Street.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1850. 233

P. O. DEMARAY, ADVOCATE, No. 6, Corner St. Lawrence and Fortification Streets, Montreal.

Mr. P. O. Demaray will attend the St. Johns Circuit Court.

January 13, 1851. 280

MACRAE & WOOD,

ADVOCATES,

No. 23, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

GEORGE MACRAE.
D. R. WOOD.

June 5, 1850. 122

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, No. 131, Nassau Street, Clinton Hall, NEW YORK, Publish Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Magnetism. Verbal and Written Descriptions of Character, furnished when desired.

ORSON S. FOWLER,
LORENZO N. FOWLER,
SAMUEL R. WELLS.

January, 1850. 12m-49

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

42, *WATER STREET, NEW YORK.*

T. E. LOVETT,
J. K. BETHUNE,
J. DEWAR.

January, 1850. 51

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

CORNER OF M'GILL & CRAIG STREETS,

(Hay-Market Square,)

MONTREAL.

G. A. has REMOVED to the above Stand, and begs leave respectfully to tender his thanks to his Friends, and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, and promptitude in execution of Orders, to merit a continuance thereof.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to.

August 29, 1850. 194

PIANO TUNING.

R. EGAR, being no longer in the employ of MEAD, BROTHERS & Co., has made arrangements to REPAIR and TUNE PIANOS on his own account.

Orders may be left for him at Mr. BROWN'S PIANO FACTORY, George Street (off Craig St.)

Montreal, December 6, 1850. 264-f

MONTREAL BATHING ROOMS,

No. 23, *McGILL STREET,*

WILL BE OPEN EVERY DAY, during WINTER, from SEVEN o'clock in the Morning till NINE o'clock at Night.

H. ENNIS.

December 6. 264

C. DORWIN,

EXCHANGE AND MONEY BROKER,

OFFICE, No. 24, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

COLLECTIONS MADE and CASH ADVANCED on NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES; AMERICAN and UPPER CANADA BILLS, DRAFTS on NEW YORK BOUGHT and SOLD on the most reasonable terms.

Also, DRAFTS on BOSTON FOR SALE.

April 15. 84

THE highest Market Price paid for AMERICAN BANK NOTES.

C. DORWIN.

Montreal, November 4, 1850. 250

DANCING ACADEMY.

W. B. LEVINE informs his Friends and the Public, that he has RESUMED his CLASSES for DANCING, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evenings, at the EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, St. Paul Street.

Mr. L. is the only Master in the City who teaches the Radawa Waltz and the Waltz of Cinque Temps.

Families and Schools attended.

Montreal, November 8, 1850. 252

MR. McDONALD begs to intimate to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that, having completed his arrangements for the Season, his CLASSES will meet on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at his DANCING ACADEMY, (RIALTO ROOMS,) 49, Notre Dame Street.

A JUVENILE CLASS on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday AFTERNOONS, from 4 to 6 o'cl'k.

Montreal, October 23, 1850. 241

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Chap. 9.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM—HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to REDUCE the RATES originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European Rates. The result of such Reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits to Life Assurance at *much lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada.*

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the HALF CREDIT RATES of PREMIUM which have been so highly approved, and are so generally adopted by Policy Holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions, are likewise offered to the Assured, in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America without affecting their Interest in their respective Policies.

ERASMUS R. FOSTER,
Resident Director.

London, January 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every necessary information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Montreal,

Or to any of the following Agents:—

ALFRED G. SMITH, Esq., London, C. W.
FRANCIS HEWARD, Esq., Toronto, C. W.
DAVID BURN, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., Niagara, C. W.
J. STANNUS GARRETT, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.
THOS. BRIGGS, Esq., Jun., Kingston, C. W.
ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq., Bytown, C. W.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

DR. MACK, St. Catherines, C. W.
DR. COVERNTON, Simcoe, C. W.
DR. J. B. JOHNSTON, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Eastern Townships.

EXAMPLES OF RATES

TO ASSURE £100 STERLING ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

TABLE 1.

Age.	Annual. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	36	0	18	3	9	2
30	40	8	20	7	10	4
35	46	9	23	9	11	11
40	55	1	28	0	14	1
45	66	3	33	8	17	0
50	81	4	41	5	20	11

TABLE 2.

Age.	First Five Years s.	d.	
25	23	6	This Table increases every Five Years, until the twenty-first year.
30	26	4	
35	30	4	
40	36	1	
45	44	6	
50	56	7	

TABLE 3.

Age.	For One Year. s.	d.	For Seven Years. s.	d.
25	21	6	21	10
30	22	1	22	7
35	22	11	23	11
40	24	9	26	9
45	28	6	32	2
50	35	4	41	5

TABLE 4.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance on £100, for the whole Term of Life, the rate decreasing at the expiration of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive, after which period no other payment will be required.

Age.	1st 5 Yrs. s.	d.	2nd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	3rd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	Last 5 Yrs. s.	d.
25	72	7	55	6	38	6	19	11
30	78	6	60	10	42	6	22	4
35	85	10	67	8	47	10	25	3
40	95	5	76	4	54	4	28	6
45	108	0	87	4	62	2	32	2
50	124	3	101	1	71	7	36	5

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Half Premium During 7 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 7 Years. s.	d.
25	19	7	39	2
30	21	9	43	6
35	24	11	49	10
40	29	2	58	4
45	34	10	69	8
50	42	6	85	0

If it be preferred, the unpaid seven Half Premiums can be left as a charge on the Policy, when it becomes a claim.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH,

SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

TABLE A.

Age.	Annual Premium. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	44	4	22	0	11	3
30	49	10	25	3	12	9
35	57	0	28	11	14	6
40	66	6	33	8	17	0
45	79	0	40	1	20	2
50	95	6	48	7	24	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled, after Five Years, to an Annual Division of the Profits.

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE.

Age.	Half Premium First 5 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 5 Years. s.	d.
25	22	2	44	4
30	24	11	49	10
35	28	6	57	0
40	33	3	66	6
45	39	6	79	0
50	47	9	95	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled also to participate in the Profits on certain conditions.

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1824.

THE Undersigned CONTINUES to INSURE PROPERTY against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on as liberal terms as any other first-class Office in Canada. ALL CLAIMS FOR LOSS DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF, and without reference to the Directors in London.

Parties who have made Five Annual Payments on their Policies, previous to each division of Profits, will participate in the same; which is an advantage possessed by no other Company in the Province.

No charge for Policy.

ASSURANCES also effected on LIVES.

The most ample security is afforded to Assurers, in the Company, by its large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of its numerous Shareholders.

RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.

Montreal, November 15, 1850. 260

POT AND PEARL ASHES purchased by JOHN G. DINNING, Ashes Broker, 25, St. François Xavier Street.

23rd December, 1850. 271m

NEW YORK PROTECTION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN STRYKER, Esq. .... *President.*
JESSE MATTESON, Esq. .... *Vice-President.*
GEORGE R. THOMAS, Esq. ...... *Treasurer.*
T. JONES, Jun., Esq. .... *Secretary.*

ELON COMSTOCK, Esq., GENERAL AGENT, Rome, N. Y.

AGENTS.

JAS. WRIGHT, Esq., 60, Wall Street, New York.
OLIVER BREWSTER, Esq., 4, State Street, Boston.

REFERENCES.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor Elect, State of New York.
Hon. HORATIO C. SEYMOUR.
ERASTUS CORNING, Esq., President City Bank, Albany.

PROMPT adjustment and payment of LOSSES, combined with fair rates of Premium, have entitled this Corporation to rank among the first of similar Institutions in the United States.

The Undersigned will give immediate personal attention to applications for INSURANCE against FIRE on every description of Property, either in Town or Country.

M. H. GAULT,
AGENT.

Office—College Street, first door from McGill Street.

N. B.—STEAM and CANAL BOATS, in Dock or Repairing, INSURED.

Montreal, January 8, 1851. 278

NORTHERN (OGDENSBURGH) RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF HOURS!

ON and after THURSDAY, December 26th, 1850, TRAINS will run as follows:—

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Ogdensburgh at 8 o'clock, A. M.; arrives at Rouse's Point at 4, P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Ogdensburgh at 2, P. M.; arrives at Rouse's Point at half-past 7, P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Rouse's Point at 8, A. M.; arrives at Ogdensburgh at half-past 1, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Rouse's Point at 1, P. M.; arrives at Ogdensburgh at 9, P. M.

CHARLES L. SCHLATTER,
Superintendent.

December 24, 1850. 280

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAIL-ROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

TWO TRAINS DAILY TO BOSTON, TROY AND NEW YORK!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1851,

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves BURLINGTON at EIGHT o'clock, A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves BURLINGTON at a QUARTER PAST TWELVE o'clock, P. M.

Passengers taking EXPRESS TRAIN will connect at Rutland with Railroad to Troy—arriving at 3, P. M., thence by Cars to New York City, arriving at 11.25, P. M., of same day. Also connecting at Keene with Ashuelot Railroad—thence via Springfield to New York City, arriving at 11.25, P. M., of same day. Also connecting at Fitchburg with Railroad to Worcester—thence by Cars to Allyn's Point and New York City, arriving at 6, A. M., of following day. Passengers for Boston will arrive at 6, P. M., same day.

Passengers taking ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will connect at Rutland with Cars to Troy, arriving at 7, P. M., same day—or to Schenectady, arriving in season to take EVENING EXPRESS TRAIN from Albany to Buffalo—or lodging at Keene, connect at 7.20, A. M., with Ashuelot R. R., thence via Springfield to New York City, arriving at 4.30, P. M., of following day—or at Fitchburg with Train to Worcester. Passengers for Boston will arrive at 2, P. M., following day.

Passengers from Montreal will take Stage at Montreal for Plattsburgh and lodge—arriving at Burlington per Steamer *Saranac* from Plattsburgh in season to take the Express Train at 8, A. M.—thence through to Boston at 6, P. M., or to New York, with choice of routes, at 11.25, P. M., of same day, being the shortest and quickest route between Northern New York or Canada and Boston, New York City, or intermediate Stations.

Ample time at Bellows' Falls for Dinner each way!

Tickets to Boston, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, or to New York City by any of the above routes—or to Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Buffalo, and intermediate Stations, can be procured of H. D. DOANE, Agent, 24, McGill Street, Montreal.

L. BIGELOW, Superintendent.

January 27, 1851. 286

FARE REDUCED.

1851. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1851.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

MONTREAL, PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, AND TORONTO.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that the arrangements of this Line are now completed, and trusts, that they are such as to warrant a continuance of that patronage so long and so liberally bestowed on him.

An ACCOMMODATION LINE having been established between COBOURG and TORONTO, (in connection with the Mail Line,) leaving both places EVERY MORNING at EIGHT o'clock, giving Passengers the privilege of remaining over night at Cobourg, and proceeding by the Accommodation Line the following Morning, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE—the Fare being reduced to an unusually low rate, and being provided with comfortable and commodious COVERED SLEIGHS, renders the Mail Line unequalled for cheapness and comfort.

RATES OF FARE.

Montreal to Prescott, and vice versa.......... $2
Montreal to Kingston, and vice versa.......... $4
Montreal to Cobourg, and vice versa.......... $12
Montreal to Toronto, and vice versa.......... $16

The Stage leaves as follows:—

UPWARDS.

Leaves Montreal daily, Sundays excepted, at Noon, and on Sundays at 10½ o'clock, A. M., arriving at Prescott at 7 o'clock the following Morning, and Kingston at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon; leaves Kingston at 7 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Toronto the following day at Noon.

DOWNWARDS.

Leaves Toronto daily at 6 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Kingston the following Night at 11 o'clock; leaves Kingston at 8 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Prescott at 6 o'clock same Evening, and Montreal the following Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EXTRAS furnished at short notice, on reasonable terms.

AGENTS.

Alexander Milloy.......................... Montreal.
Charles Greenwood......................... Kingston.
Lorenzo R. Weller......................... Toronto.

WM. WELLER,
Proprietor.

UPPER CANADA STAGE OFFICE, }
40, McGill Street, }
Montreal, January 6, 1851. } 278

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. DOANE begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public that, by the aid of a recent improvement, he is enabled to take Pictures almost instantaneously, so that the expression of the countenance may be retained more accurately than by a long sitting. Children may be taken with much more certainty than heretofore.

He has for sale a large supply of Daguerreotype material, including a quantity of the finest French Plates, lately imported from France. Also Buffs for taking Instantaneous Pictures.

August 26, 1850. 199

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Undersigned have received their usual large Supplies of ENGLISH and AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS, comprising in part many approved varieties.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

March 21, 1851. 309

GARDEN SEEDS.

2000 LBS. LARGE RED CLOVER SEED, positively raised in Vermont.
1000 lbs. Red Dutch Clover Seed
5000 lbs. Ordinary Red Clover Seed
200 minots Clean Reaped Timothy, &c. &c.

For Sale low, by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

March 21, 1851. 309

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.

A FRESH Supply of Superior Wool-Lined INDIA RUBBER DRIVING GLOVES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.
Drug Warehouse, 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 23. 271

HEALTHY SWEDISH LEECHES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 23. 271

ARTIFICIAL LEECHES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Corner St. Paul & St. Nicholas Streets.

December 23. 271

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE attention of the TRADE is called to a superior assortment of the celebrated TURKISH BLACK SALVE, just received, and in Lots to suit Purchasers.

For Sale by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Wholesale Drug Store, St. Paul Street.

September 23. 216

GENUINE ERVALENTA,

FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

THE Undersigned, at the request of parties acquainted with the virtues of this remedy, have obtained a further supply, and will warrant the article to be the GENUINE FRENCH ERVALENTA. Sold in sealed packets of 14 lbs. each.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Prize Medicine Warehouse,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 23. 271

PRIZE MEDICINES.

Drug Warehouse, 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

MESSRS. WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., having received the FIRST PRIZE and DIPLOMA for "MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES," at the recent Provincial Industrial Exhibition, have on Sale a large and complete Stock of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, and other articles of family consumption, which will be sold low, for cash, or approved credit.

December 23. 271

NEW PERFUMES.

JUST RECEIVED from LUBIN, of Paris, a supply of the following choice PERFUMES:

Extracts Bouquet Jenny Lind
Jockey Club
Marechale
Patouly
Pois d'Odeur
Violette
Bouquet d'Caroline
Rose
Millefleur
&c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Lubin Bandoline
Cere a Moustache
&c., &c.

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 235

DR. PHELPS' TRUSSES.

NO better proof can be given of the superior excellence of DR. PHELPS' TRUSSES than their rapidly increasing sale. Orders are daily received from all parts of the United States and British America, together with testimonials from the highest sources as to their excellent qualities. These Trusses are at once easy to be worn, convenient, durable, and afford immediate relief.

Agents for Montreal,
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.

November 11, 1850. 253

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—
Hecker's Farina
French Gelatine
Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root
Tapioca
Pearl Sago

—ALSO,—

Orange and Raspberry Gum Drops
Liverwort Paste
Jujube Paste,
&c., &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

November 18, 1850. 256

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—
25 boxes Citron Peel (a superior article.)

ALEXANDER URQUHART.

November 29. 261

MEIDCAL HALL.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., just received, and for Sale:—
Dissecting Instruments
Pocket Instruments
Brass and White Metal Patent Enema Syringes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Respirators, &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

November 20, 1850. 257

STOVES! AXES!! SCALES!!! &c.

Montreal Foundry and City Works.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has OPENED

A WARE-ROOM

In McGill Street, (DeWitt's Buildings,)

Where may be seen Samples of his Manufacture of CASTINGS, Cooking, Parlour, Fancy, and Plain Box, Single and Double STOVES;

American Cooking Stoves of the latest and best pattern, selected by himself;

Coal and Coke Stoves, in great variety;

Parlour, Nursery, and Office Stoves, both for wood and coals.

Warranted Axes, of his own manufacture;

American Axes, "M. White, Cohoes," said to be superior to the "Simmons" Axe.

Patent Portable Platform Scales, from 250 lbs to 3000 lbs;

Dormont Platform Scales, made to order, of any required draft, suited for Hay, Forwarders, Railroads, &c., &c., either of Iron or Wood Levers, warranted durably correct.

Orders for CASTINGS, REPAIRS, &c., will be received at the Office of the Foundry, and executed with neatness and dispatch, at very low rates.

C. P. LADD,
William Street.

October 8, 1850. 238

Napoleon and Pius VII.

[The materials for this interesting sketch are taken mostly from Alfred de Vigny's volume entitled *Servitude et Grandeur Militaires.*]

In the autumn of 1804, the Court was at Fontainebleau. The Consulate had but recently merged in the Empire, with the consent of all the Orders of the State. The Senate by a decree had declared the First Consul to be Emperor of the French; and the people, to whom the question of succession had been deferred, had, by a majority of three millions to three thousand, decided that the imperial dignity should be hereditary in his family. History, as Alison observes when recording the fact, affords no instance of a nation having so unanimously taken refuge from the ills of agitation and anarchy under the cold shade of despotism.

A new order of things having commenced, all, as may easily be imagined, was in a state of transformation and change in the composition of the Court, as well as in the arrangements of the Imperial Household. Under the Republican regime, a great degree of simplicity had prevailed in the appointments of the various Departments of the State, as well as in the domestic economy of family circles; it could not, however, be called unpretending; there was a certain affectation in it, evidently assumed with a view to contrast, even in minute particulars, the system of the Republic with that of the old Monarchy—the plainness of the one with the profuseness of the other. But this was not fated to last long; it had already been giving way under the Consulate, and was now disappearing altogether in accordance with the views of the new Monarch. Titles and dignities were to be restored; Court formalities [illegible] and new ones instituted. The old nobility sprung from the feudal system, and dating, as some of them did, from the Crusades, having been swept away by the revolutionary storm, their places were to be supplied, as supporters of the Throne, by a new race of men. During this period of transition and change, the movement of the chateau was unceasing. Arrivals and departures were taking place almost every hour, to which very different degrees of importance were attached. One arrival, however, was spoken of, as having a more than ordinary interest: it was that of the dignitary who, as it was then understood, was to place the Imperial Crown on the brow of the new Sovereign. "To recall," observes Alison, "as Napoleon was anxious to do on every occasion, the memory of Charlemagne, the first French Emperor of the West," the Pope had been invited, with an urgency which it would not have been prudent to resist, to be present at the consecration, and had accordingly crossed the Alps for the purpose.

Whatever may have been the views which originally prompted the invention—whether it was to play a more secondary part in a Court pageant, or a leading one, as the public at first supposed—or whether all such notions were swept away by some new deluge of ideas, as Chateaubriand somewhere says:—"It is now pretty clear that the presence of the Pontiff at the ceremony was a minor consideration, and that the real motive was that which came out in their interview, as will appear in the sequel." Be this as it may, it was evident to all that the Emperor awaited his coming with impatience; and when his approach was announced—though preparations had been carefully made for their first meeting—the arrangements were such as to give it an air of impromptu. It was on the road at some distance from Fontainebleau that the Emperor met the Pope; the Potentate alighted from his horse, the Pontiff from his travelling chaise, and a coach being at hand, as if accidentally, they ascended its steps at the same moment from opposite sides, so that precedence was neither taken nor given. How Italian the artifice!

They had not ridden long together when Bonaparte, quitting the coach, got on horseback, and returned to the chateau at a gallop, with scarcely an attendant. The drum beat to arms, the guard turned out; but, before they had time to fall in and salute, he had alighted, and was mounting the steps of the vestibule.

It was always so with him; he gave such vivacity to all his movements, such energy to all his actions, that speed seemed a necessary condition of his existence. Still, so natural was it to him, that it did not wear the semblance of hurry. Scarcely had the beat of the drum been heard at the gate, before the clatter of his heels resounded in the hall, as the flash of a cannon precedes the report.

This time, however, he seemed artful and even agitated. On entering the saloon, he paced it like one who waited with impatience. Having taken a few turns from one end to the other, he moved to a window, and began beating a march with his fingers on the window frame. The rolling of a carriage was heard in the court; he ceased to beat, and after a short pause stamped on the floor, as if impatient at seeing something done too slowly; then stepping hastily to the door, opened it—it was for the Pope.

Pius VII. entered alone; Bonaparte closed the door after him. The Pope was tall, but stooped somewhat; his countenance, elongated and sallow, wore an expression of suffering, which seemed to have been induced upon a habitual tone of elevation and courtesy. His eyes were black and large, and on his lips, which were slightly opened, played a smile indicative at once of urbanity and benevolence. He wore on his head a white calotte or headpiece, partially covering his hair, which was naturally black, but now blended with some silver locks; on his shoulders he had a camail or cape of red velvet, and his long robe reached to his feet. Those who have seen his portrait by Laurence, though taken ten or eleven years later, will recognise at once the correctness of this description. As he entered the room he moved slowly, with a calm and measured step, like that of an aged female; and having taken his seat in an arm chair, he turned his eyes towards the floor, and seemed to wait for what the other Italian was going to say.

Bonaparte, as all know, was short in stature, being below the middle height; but in all other respects he was, at the period here referred to, very different in personal appearance from what he became subsequently. Far from having that fulness which approached to corpulence—that sallow puffiness of cheek which verged on the unhealthy—or that heaviness of limb, or general obesity, which threatened infirmity—he was slender in frame, but firm and well proportioned; yet there was something which indicated premature wear, by hardship in the field and toil in the cabinet; he was quick and nervous in every movement, rapid and almost convulsive in his gestures when excited. Still he could be at any time graceful in attitude and elegant in manner. Even then he stooped a little, so that his shoulders inclined forwards, which gave something of flatness to his chest. His face was thin and elongated; but what a forehead! What eyes! What beauty in the contour of his intellectual visage! In repose, its habitual expression was reflective and concentrated, with a strong tinge of melancholy.

Bonaparte ceased not to pace the room after the Pope had entered. After a while, altering his curve somewhat, and having taken a turn round the chair, as if making a reconnaissance, he stopped short, and resumed the thread of the conversation which had been commenced in the carriage, and abruptly broken off.

"I repeat, Holy Father, I am not an *esprit fort*, nor do I like word-spinners or idea-mongers. I assure you that, in spite of my old Republicans, I will go to mass."

These words he tossed off towards the Pope, as if he were giving him a dash of the incense box; then paused to observe their effect. He seemed to imagine that, after the impieties of the Republican regime, such an avowal ought to produce a decided effect.

Pius, however, remained unmoved; he continued, as before, to look steadily downwards, and pressing firmly with his hands the eagle-heads that tipped the arms of his chair, seemed, in thus assuming the fixity of a statue, to say, "I must submit to listen to all the profane things which it may please him to say to me."

Seeing this, Bonaparte took a turn round the room, and another round the chair, which stood in the middle of it, appearing but little satisfied with his adversary, and still less with himself for the tone of levity with which he had resumed the conversation. He at once changed his manner, and began to speak more composedly, still continuing to pace the room. As he passed to and fro, he glanced at the mirrors which ornamented the walls, and reflected the grave visage of the Pontiff, eyeing him now and then in profile, never in front, to avoid appearing anxious as to the impression his words may make.

"One thing I must say, Holy Father, hangs heavily upon me; it is, that you seem to consent to the coronation by constraint, as you did formerly to the concordat. As you sit there before me, you have the air of a martyr, and assume an attitude of resignation, as if you were making an offering of your sorrows up to Heaven. But surely you are not a prisoner; such is not your position in any sense; grand *Dieu*! you are free as air."

Pius smiled and looked him full in the face. He seemed to feel how enormous was the exigence of that despotic character, which requires—and all such natures do the like—not only obedience, but submission, absolute submission, and that, too, wearing the air of devotion to their will.

"Yes," continued Bonaparte, with increasing energy, "you are free, perfectly free; you may return to Rome; the road is open to you; no one detains you."

Pius sighed, slightly raised his right hand, and looked upwards without uttering a word; then slowly inclining his head downwards, seemed to look attentively at a golden cross which hung from his neck. Bonaparte continued speaking, but his steps became slower, and at the same time he gave a marked degree of mildness to his tone, and of courtesy to his expression.

"Holy Father," said he, "if the gravity of your character did not forbid me, I would say that you are somewhat ungrateful. You do not seem to retain a sufficient recollection of the services which France has rendered to you. If I am not much mistaken, the Conclave of Venice, which elected you, appeared to have taken its inspiration from my Italian campaign, and from some words which I let fall with regard to you. It cannot be said that Austria behaved well to you; far from it; and I was really sorry for it. If my memory does not deceive me, you were obliged to return to Rome by sea, as you could not have ventured to cross the Austrian territories."

He stopped short, as if waiting for a reply from his silent guest. Pius, however, but silently inclined his head, and then sunk back into a sort of apathy, which seemed inconsistent with even listening; whilst Bonaparte, putting his foot on the rim of a stool, pushed it near the Pope's chair, and thus continued:—"It was, in good truth, as a Catholic, that such an incident gave me pain; for though I have never had time to study theology, I have great confidence in the power of the Church; it has a prodigious vitality. Voltaire did it some damage in his time, but I shall let loose upon him some unfrocked oratorians; you'll be pleased, if I mistake not, at the result. Now see, you and I may do many things in common by and by, if you wish it." Then, with an air at once juvenile and careless, he continued—"For my part I do not see—I am weary of conjecturing—what objection you can have to establish your See in Paris, as it formerly was in Avignon. I will cede to you the Palace of the Tuileries; I seldom occupy it. You will find there your apartments prepared for you, as at Monte Cavallo. Do you not see, padre, that Paris is the capital of the world? As for me, I shall do whatever you desire. You will find in me more docility than people give me credit for. Provided that war and politics, with their fatigues, be left to me, you may settle the Church as you please; I shall be a soldier at your orders. Do but consider what effect it would have, and how brilliant it would be, were we to hold our councils as Constantine and Charlemagne did in their time! I should merely open and close them, leaving the keys of the world in your hands. As with the sword I came, the sword I should retain, and with it the privilege of bringing it back for your benediction after every victory achieved by our arms." And in saying these words he slightly bowed.

Pius, who up to that moment had remained motionless as a statue, slowly raised his head, smiled pensively, and drawing a deep sigh, breathed out one by one the syllables of the word, "*Com-me-dian-te!*"

The word was scarcely half out, when Bonaparte made a bound on the floor like a wounded leopard. A towering passion seized him; he became yellow with ire! He bit his lips almost to bleeding as he strode to the end of the room. He no longer paced round in circles; he went straight from end to end without uttering a word, stamping with his feet as he swept along, and making the room resound as he struck the floor with his spurred heels. Everything around him seemed to vibrate; the very curtains waved like trees in a storm. At length the pent-up rage found vent, and burst forth like a bomb-shell which explodes:—

"Comedian, say you? Ah, ha! I am he that will play you comedies to make you weep like women and children. Comedian, indeed! But you are greatly mistaken if you think you can play off on me, with impunity, your cool-blooded insolence. Comedian! Where is my theatre, pray, and what? 'Tis the world, and the part of which I play is that of master and author; whilst for actors I have the whole of you—Popes, Kings, and People! and the cord by which I move you all is—fear! Comedian, say you? But he who would dare to hiss me or applaud should be made of different stuff from you, Signor Chiaramonti! Know you not well that you would still be merely a poor Curé but for me, and that if I did wear a serious air when I saluted you, France would laugh to scorn yourself and your tiara? Three or four years ago, who would pronounce aloud the name of the founder of your system? Pray, then, who would have spoken of the Pope? Comedian, eh! Sire, ye take footing rather quickly amongst us. And so, forsooth, you are in ill humor with me, because I am not dolt enough to sign away the liberties of the Gallican Church, as Louis XIV. did. But I am not to be duped in that fashion. In my grasp I hold you; by a nod I make you flit from north to south, from east to west, like so many puppets. And now, when it suits me to make-believe that I want you for something merely because you represent an antiquated idea which I wish to revive, you have not the wit to see my drift, or affect not to perceive it. Seeing, then, that I must speak out my whole mind, and put the matter just under your nose, in order that you may see it—more particularly as you seem to think yourself indispensable to me, and lift up your head in consequence, as you drape yourself in your old dame's robe—I'll have you to know that such airs do not in the least impose on me; and if you persist in that course, I'll deal with your robe as Charles XII. did with that of the Grand Vizier—I'll rend it for you with a dash of my spur!"

He ceased. Throughout this tirade Pius maintained the same immobility of attitude, the same calm on his visage. At its close, however, he just looked up, smiled with something of bitterness, and sighed as he slowly articulated the word, "*Tra-gi-di-an-te!*"

Bonaparte at that moment was at the further end of the room, leaning on the chimney-piece. Suddenly starting at the word, and turning round, his whole person seemed to dilate, and his features to expand as passion rose within him. His look became fixed, and his eyes flared; then with the swiftness of an arrow he rushed towards the old man, as if with some fell purpose. But he stopped short, snatched from the table a porcelain vase, dashed it to pieces against the andirons, and stamped on its fragments as they flew along the floor! Then pausing for an instant, as if to catch breath, he flung himself on a seat in utter exhaustion. It would be difficult to say which was the more awful—his sudden outburst of rage, or his immobility and silence after it.

In some minutes the storm seemed [illegible] ... [illegible]

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