

Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. XVI.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1879.

NO. 1

ST. MARY'S BEACON

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. F. KING & T. F. WATTS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 per annum. In advance. Single copies 10 cents. For a shorter period than six months and no paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—The rates per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Right lines or lines of brief type constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until filled, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications of a personal character will be charged at the same rates as advertisements. Advertisements over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 75 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author or no attention will be paid to them.

Hereafter the cash must accompany all advertisements for public office.

For Sale or Rent.

THE STORE-HOUSE and **LOT**, known as the **Beacon**, on the corner of the **Bay**, now occupied by **Dominick Mattingly**, is offered for sale or will be rented. Possession given the 1st of January, 1880. Apply to **J. F. KING & T. F. WATTS**, Leonardtown, Md., May 29, 1879—47.

FOR STATES ATTORNEY.

HAMMETT, Editors—The friends of **DANIEL C. HAMMETT** request you to announce him for State's Attorney at the coming election this Fall and say, if he will be a candidate, he will be warmly supported by
Feb 13, 1879. Many Friends.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

I announce myself as a republican candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Md., respectively ask the support of my political and personal friends.
April 3, 1879. **WM. B. BEAN.**

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

MEARS, Editors—Please announce **D. L. J. SUTTON** as the republican candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county at the election in 1879 and say that he will receive the warm support of his party and friends.
April 20, 1879. **Chastico District**

FOR SHERIFF.

MEARS, Editors—Please announce **D. R. ABELL**, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff at the coming election. He is an old, tried officer and we feel certain that his announcement and election will meet with the approbation of the business community at large, irrespective of parties.
June 30, 1879. **Seventh District**

FOR ORPHANS' COURT.

We are authorized to announce **D. JAMES H. HILDES**, of St. Inigo's district, as a candidate for the Orphans' Court at the ensuing election.
June 12, 1879.

FOR SHERIFF.

MEARS, Editors—You are authorized to announce **JOHN H. BUCKLER** as a candidate for the next Sheriffship and to say he will receive a liberal support from St. Inigo's District.
March 27, 1879.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

MEARS, Editors—You are requested to announce **THOMAS H. BOND**, Esq., of Patuxent district, as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland and to state that he will be warmly supported by
March 30, 1879. **MARY DEMOCRATS.**

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

MEARS, Editors—Please announce **JOHN B. ABELL**, Esq., as a candidate for the position of Register of Wills for St. Mary's county at the election in 1879 and say that he will be warmly supported by the people of the county, generally.
Sept 31, 1879. **The People.**

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland and respectfully ask the support of my friends and constituents.
July 31, 1879. **W. H. HADY.**

FOR THE ORPHANS' COURT.

MEARS, Editors—Please announce **J. CLAYTON BEAN** as a suitable person to represent St. Inigo's district in the Orphans' Court and say that he will receive a warm support from
July 21, 1879. **St. Inigo's District.**

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

MEARS, Editors—Please announce **W. O. HAYDEN**, of the 6th district, as a candidate for County Commissioners, subject to the decision of a Democratic County Convention, if one be called.
July 21, 1879. **Right District.**

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

MEARS, Editors—Please announce **JOHN A. SHERRILL**, of the 4th district, as a candidate for a seat in the Commissioners' Court and say that he will be warmly supported by the people throughout the county.
Aug 31, 1879. **Tax-Payer.**

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

It is due to the people that our county be represented in the next House of Delegates by gentlemen familiar with their wants and who will be the champions of their interests. **M. M. JOHN A. O'MALLEY** can be induced to serve them, the whole people will be gratified and elect him.
July 17, 1879.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I announce myself as a candidate for the next Legislature, respectively solicit the support of my constituents.
Feb 29, 1879. **FRANK N. HOLMES.**

PURE FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS



MANUFACTURED BY

CUSTAV DAMMANN'S

CHEMICAL & SUPER-PHOSPHATE FACTORY,

Leedsdorf, West Prussia, Pr. & Frank. Prov.

F. O. Box 327. BATHINGEN.

STILL AHEAD!

DAMMANN'S

Celebrated Arlington Guano,

The best Fertilizer known for the Yellow Tobacco.

It is large, lumpy and easy, and it is easy to use. It stands the drought and does not fire the Tobacco.

DAMMANN'S

Standard Fertilizers for Wheat.

Arlington Guano, Pure Dissolved Bone, Pure Dissolved Bone Ash, Pure Acid Bone, Alpha Dissolved Bone and Fish, Wheat, Corn and Oats Fertilizer, Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone, Pure Ammoniated Bone, Pure Bone Phosphate.

CHEMICALS.

Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Sulphuric Acid 42° and 60°

For sale by

W. J. EDELL & CO., Leonardtown, Md.

L. O. ALLSTAN, St. Clement's Bay, Md.

W. F. FOLEY, Baltimore, Md.

ISALAN CASTER, Charlotte Hill, Md.

VERBUE LOYD, Supl. of Agents, April 17, 1879—60.

Weems' Line of Steamers to the Patent River.

FRUIT SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

On and after **WEDNESDAY, July 23rd**, the steamer **WENONAH**, PLANTER and **MARY WASHINGTON** will run as follows:

WENONAH every Sunday night, at 6 o'clock, for Plum Point, Governor's Wharf, returning, will leave Bristol every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, for Baltimore, calling at all the landings below Benedict (except Parker's) and at Governor's Wharf and Plum Point for fruit and passengers, Light Street.

PLANTER every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock, a. m., for Plum Point, Governor's Wharf, returning, leaves Benedict every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock for Baltimore, Plum Point and Governor's Wharf, and Saturdays at No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse Wharf.

MARY WASHINGTON every Wednesday night at 6 o'clock, for Plum Point, Governor's Wharf, returning, leaves Bristol every Thursday at 10 o'clock for Baltimore, calling at all the landings below Benedict (except Parker's) and at Governor's Wharf and Plum Point for fruit and passengers, Light Street.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent, Office 114 Light Street up stairs, July 21, 1879.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 33rd Annual Session will commence Sept. 10th, with thorough organization and its usual full corps of instructors. Buildings and grounds are spacious and furnished with every modern convenience and comfort. The monthly arrangements are very complete and successful.

Unsurpassed advantages in Music, Modern Languages, and full course of English, Latin, and French in all its forms, constantly discontinued.

Trunks, Bunks, Furnished Room, heating by Steam, Gas, Washing, rest in Church, Physician's fee, and tuition in full course of English, Latin, French, Education in Glasses, Latin or Greek, and at Governor's Wharf and Plum Point for fruit and passengers, Light Street.

The above on Scholarships, \$175 to \$150. Music, Geo. Extra.

For Catalogues, address **REV. E. B. PHILLIPS**, July 21, 1879—60. 1730 N. 17th Street.

DRUG STORE,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

DR. CHARLES CORNELL, HENRY WATSON.

COMBS & SPALDING,

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Physicians' orders promptly filled and prescriptions carefully compounded.
May 1, 1879—60.

STEAM SAW & GRIST MILL.

F. M. DYER,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

Has a large stock of saws, grist mill, and other machinery. Also a large stock of public patronage solicited.
Dec 5, 1878—17.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

I announce myself as a candidate for the next Legislature, respectively solicit the support of my constituents.
Feb 29, 1879. **FRANK N. HOLMES.**

ACTORS AND AUDIENCES.

"I have seen Lord Beauchamp," I said to Mr. Irving, "when he was Mr. Duressel, rise in the House of Commons and begin a speech in a vein and manner evidently considered beforehand, which, proving out of harmony with the feelings of the House, he has entirely changed to suit the immediate mood and temper of his audience. Now, sympathetic as you are with your audience, have you, under their influence in the development of a new character, ever altered your first idea during the course of a first representation?"

"It opens up an interesting train of thought," Mr. Irving answered, "I expect once I have seen altered, my original idea under the circumstances you suggest. That was in 'Vanderdecken,' and I changed the last scene. I can always tell when the audience is with me. It was not with me in 'Vanderdecken.' Neither was it on the first night of 'Hamlet,' which is perhaps curious, considering my subsequent success. On the first night I felt that the audience did not go with me until the first meeting with *Ophelia*, when they changed towards me entirely. But as night succeeded night my *Hamlet* grew in their estimation. I could feel it all the time, and now I know that they like it—that they are with me, heart and soul. I'll tell you a curious thing about my *Hamlet*'s audience. It is the most interesting audience I play to. For any other piece we have a difficulty in getting the people seated by 8 o'clock. 'Hamlet' the house is full and quiet and waiting for the curtain to go up by 7.30. On the first night the curtain dropped at 12.45."

"What were the two unprecedented runs at 'Hamlet'?"

"The first was 200 nights; the second 107, and in the country I have often played it ten times out of twelve nights' engagement. But as we have got into this line of thought about audiences it should be remembered that, with the exception of a benefit performance on one occasion years ago, I had never played 'Hamlet' before that first night at the Lyceum. Indeed, so far as regards the legitimate drama, my successes, such as they were, had been outside it, rather in eccentric comedy. As a rule actors who have appeared on the first time in London in such parts as *Richard III.*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet* and *Othello*, have played them previously for years in the provinces. They were a point about sure they estimated the performance accordingly, giving me their special sympathy and good wishes. I believe in the justice of audiences; they are sincere and hearty in their approval of what they like, and have the greatest heart in making the actor's reputation. Dramatic power cannot be overvalued. It is enormous, but in regard to actors it is a remarkable fact that their permanent reputations, the final and lasting verdict of their merits, are made chiefly by their audiences. Sometimes the true record comes after the players are dead, or it is written by men who possibly never saw a posthumous reputation. If you read the newspapers of the first time you will find that during his acting days he was considerably cut up and maled. Garrick's imperfections were not much written in his day. As to Burbidge, Betteford and other famous actors of their time, whose names are familiar to us, when they lived there were practically no newspapers to chronicle their work."

"You believe, then, that merit eventually makes its mark in spite of professional criticism, and that like Macaulay's final story of success may go down orally to posterity?"

"I believe that what audiences really like they stand by. I believe they hand down the actor's name to future generations. They are the judge and jury who find the verdict and pronounce the sentence. I will give you an example in keeping with this rapid age. I am quite certain that within five or six years of the production of a new play of any importance all London knows whether the piece is a success or a failure, no matter whether it has been noticed in the papers or not. Each one of the audience is the centre of a little coterie and the word is passed on from one to the other."

"What is your feeling in regard to first-night audiences, apart from the regular play-going public?"

"I confess I am happiest in the presence of what you call the regular play-going public. I am apt to become depressed on a first night. Some of my friends and fellow-artists are stimulated and excited by a sense of opposition. I fear it lowers me. I know that while there is a good hearty crowd who come to be pleased, there are some who have not come to be pleased. God help us if we were in the hands of the few who, from personal or other motives, come in the hope of seeing a failure, and who pour out their malice and spite in anonymous letters."

It was in his chambers at the corner of Grafton street, on Wednesday week, that I had this pleasant talk with the most notable actor of our time. The windows are filled with colored glass, illustrative of birds and their plumage; the mantle-piece is an old oak cabinet, with a silver shield as a centre-piece. Over the book shelves which line one end of the room is a stuffed raven. The room is full of bric-a-brac, historic relics, presents, purchases, knick-knacks, in "admitted disorder." All the more scattered this morning because Mr. Irving's

man is packing his master's trunk for a holiday voyage in the Mediterranean. Here is Edmund Keen's sword, which he wore in 'Hamlet.' It was presented to Irving on the first night of his *Richard III.*, by Mr. Chippendale, who was a personal friend of the great Keen and had acted with him. In a case another treasure, Davy Garrick's ring, which is set a miniature of Garrick speaks. This was given to Mr. Irving by the Baroness Darnley, who was a staunch friend of the actor's. It is a most precious piece of jewelry, and a good and remarkable work of the goldsmiths of the day. It is a cabinet, from which the servant is removing some curiosities into an iron safe, the cross which Edmund Keen wore in 'Richard III.' lying close by in Charles Keen's prompt-book of 'Louis XI.' and on a pedestal a marble bust of Young with a faded wreath. The adjoining rooms are a museum of art treasures.

"I was looking for this," said Mr. Irving presently, handing me a book. It was 'Notes on Louis XI.,' with some short extracts from Commines' 'Memoirs,' dated London, 1878, and "printed for the author."

"I call your attention to it," observed Mr. Irving, "simply following up your expressed wish to talk about audiences. It was sent to me by a person I had then never seen nor heard of, and came anonymously. I wanted a second copy and sent to the printer, who referred me to the author, the work not being for sale. The author forwarded me a copy with a note saying that if I should ever be seen by him I should be glad to see me. I say 'the author' because the letter did. Well, I found the writer one of a most agreeable family. 'You will wonder why we wrote and compiled this work,' they said at parting; 'it was simply for this reason: A public critic said that as nothing was really known of the character, manners and habits of Louis XI., an actor might take whatever liberty he pleased with the subject. We published this to put on record a refutation of the statement, a protest against it, and a tribute to your impersonation of the character.' Here is another present which I received soon afterwards—one of the most beautiful works of its kind I ever remember to have seen."

It was an artistic casket, in which lay what looked like a missal in carved ivory and gold. It proved, however, to be a beautifully bound book of poetic and other memorials of Charles the First, printed and illustrated by hand, with exquisite head and tail pieces in water-colors, by Bockman, Castagn, and Sile and Phillips. This work was printed for the author at London, 30th January, 1879; and the title ran—"To the honor of Henry Irving; to cherish the memory of his 'Charles the First,' these written thoughts, gold of the dead, are here devoted to put on record a refutation of the Charleses and several of their generals are in the highest style of water-color painting, with flat gold borders, and the initial letters and other embellishments are studies of the most finished and delicate character."

"Now these," said their owner, "are only two out of scores of proofs that audiences are intellectually active, and are here devoted to put on record a refutation of the Charleses and several of their generals are in the highest style of water-color painting, with flat gold borders, and the initial letters and other embellishments are studies of the most finished and delicate character."

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Democratic Nominations.

William T. Hamilton was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, September 28, 1820, and is now fifty-eight years of age. His parents were residents of Boonsboro, in which town, under the tuition of James Brown, Esq., former Surveyor of Washington county, the foundation of his education was laid. His mother died when he was six years of age, and his father (Henry Hamilton) some two years thereafter. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, and at the Jeffersonian Academy, and completed at Jefferson College, Conowingo, Pa.

Upon his return to Hagerstown he studied law under the Hon. John Thomas Mason, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1845. In 1846 he was nominated upon the Democratic ticket, and elected to the House of Delegates of the State, and in 1847 he was elected to the Senate.

The prominent measure of that session of the Legislature was the payment of the interest upon the debt of the State, recommended by Governor Pratt, which received the support of Mr. Hamilton. In 1847 he was again nominated upon the Democratic ticket, for the same position, and although he ran largely at the head of his ticket, was defeated, the whigs having that year carried the county. On their ticket was the Hon. Robert Fowler, whose re-election as State Treasurer preceded by a few days that of Mr. Hamilton as Senator. In 1848 he was placed upon the Cass electoral ticket for his Congressional district. In 1848 he received from the Democratic party his first nomination for Congress, and was elected in a close and very animated contest, although the district had the year before given a large majority for General Taylor. The absorbing issue of the day in the district was the tariff. The results of the Congressional elections in the different States were ascertained, and it was believed that the vote of Maryland would be decisive of the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the House. Mr. Hamilton, with his able coadjutors throughout the district, and (concomitantly) the manufacturing and mining interests of Allegany county, proclaimed and maintained the Democratic creed, and was elected by a signal but close vote.

During his first term in Congress Mr. Hamilton gave a steady support to the compromise measures of 1850, introduced by Mr. Clay. In 1851, he was re-elected to Congress for his second term. In 1853, Mr. Hamilton desired to withdraw from public life and declined to be a candidate, but, at the urgent instance of prominent gentlemen, throughout the Congressional district, he was, for the third time, nominated by the regular Democracy, and elected upon the Honorable Francis Thomas, who was an independent candidate against him. This was one of the most important and exciting contests ever held in the district, involving joint action between the candidates in every county, and resulting in a majority of one vote in favor of Mr. Hamilton over his opponents. In 1855 Mr. Hamilton was re-elected to Congress, and during the last term of his service was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and as such chairman he took a leading part in the commencement and prosecution of that vast work by which the city of Washington is now supplied with water from the great falls of the Potomac.

Mr. Hamilton, again determined to withdraw from public life, but the great "American" or "Know Nothing" party having sprung into existence, he was once more induced to bear the standard of Democracy and battling for the principles of his party, he was defeated. From that time to the adoption of the present Constitution of Maryland, persistently declining all nominations to office, including that of Governor in 1861, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession.

During his Congressional career Mr. Hamilton had associated with him in the practice of the law the Hon. Richard H. Alvey, now chief judge of the Circuit and judge of the Court of Appeals. After his retirement from Congress, and up to his election to the United States Senate, he applied himself to his profession, in the prosecution of which he has been equally successful, and very soon became one of the leading members of the bar of Western Maryland, which in point of ability is not excelled by any in the State. His practice has of late years frequently carried him to the Court of Appeals in the trial of important cases, where his standing as a lawyer has been as clearly defined as his name.

All those who visit Madrid at that time must remember that hospitable salon which the intellectual leaders of every country—diplomats, writers and artists—would seem to have made a place of rendezvous. A *grande dame* who was justly famous for her intellectual qualities and her affability, the Comtesse Montijo, did the honors of the salon, of which her two daughters were the chief ornaments. Eric Jong

Governor of Maryland, but was defeated in the convention by Hon. John Lee Carroll, the present Governor. At the late Democratic State Convention he was rewarded with the nomination by the unanimous voice of his party.

Hon. Charles J. M. Gwyn was born in Baltimore, October 31st, 1823. He graduated at Princeton College, N. J., in 1840, was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1843, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1849, he was a member of the House of Delegates, and the following year was elected to the State Convention, in the position of Attorney for Baltimore city, for the term of four years. In 1851, he was one of the Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket.

From 1856 to 1873 he did not appear in public life but devoted himself unreservedly to the duties of his profession. In the autumn of the latter year he was elected attorney general, the position for which he has just been re-nominated for four years from January 1st, 1876. He is a recognized leader in the councils of the Democratic party. In 1851 he married a daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Hon. Thomas J. Keating, the nominee for Comptroller, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, May 24, 1829. He graduated at Princeton, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. In 1857, he purchased the *Centreville Sentinel*, and changed its name to the *Centreville States Rights*. This paper he edited until 1864, warmly upholding the Southern view of political questions. In 1860 he was elected State's Attorney for Queen Anne's county, which he held continuously until 1876. In 1877 he was nominated for State Comptroller at the convention held in Baltimore, to which position he was subsequently elected and now fills.

Mr. Spencer C. Jones, the nominee for clerk of the Court of Appeals, is a native of Rockville, Montgomery county, and is about forty-three years of age. At seven years of age he moved to Frederick city, where he was educated and learned the printing business, which he followed in the office of Hon. W. J. Ross. At the beginning of the war he was arrested and lodged in Fort Delaware, Judge Carmichael being a prisoner at the same place at the time.

On his liberation from this fort he entered the Confederate army and served under Gen. Bradley, and returned through the war, and resumed his profession. He has been twice elected State's Attorney of his county, a position he now occupies.

NAPOLEON'S SKETCH OF EUGENIE.

An extraordinary chain of circumstances has put us in possession of the following interesting document—the portrait of the Empress Eugenie, drawn by the pen of her august consort, Napoleon III. The article was sent, many years back to a journal, long since dead, known as the *Dieu et Monde*, and a copy of the paper containing it is not to be found now in the public market. The sketch was written entirely by the hand of Napoleon III., and as such is of historic interest.

"To-morrow is the fete day of the Empress, so it will not be out of place to dedicate a few lines to her. Spanish by birth, and the daughter of a great patrician house, some public organs would seem to take every pains to represent her as being imbued with the most intolerant religion, fanaticism, and in fact, with all the prejudices of nobility. What good is it to occupy one of the first thrones of the universe if one is misunderstood in this way? A short sketch of her life will put her before the public in her true colors. The fact of the Empress Eugenie's birth, and the Comtesse de Montijo, one of the few Spaniards who, being inspired with passionate devotion to the Emperor, followed him through all his campaigns, taking part as he did in our triumphs as in our reverses, and crippled with wounds, he was one of the last to combat the enemies of France on the heights of the Baltes de Chaumont. Retiring to private life on the downfall of the empire, he kept his liberal opinions, and ere long his liberal opinions made him the object of persecution on the part of Ferdinand VII.

"In 1838 the Comtesse Montijo came to Paris with her two daughters and placed them in one of our largest educational institutions. Brought up at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, she who was one day destined to be Empress of the French and who was then called the Comtesse de Teba, learned as it were French at the same time as her native tongue, Spanish. A few years later the Montijo family returned to Spain, where the Count died. Left under the wing of their mother, the two young girls received from her that complete education which prepares her for her entire life society.

"All those who visit Madrid at that time must remember that hospitable salon which the intellectual leaders of every country—diplomats, writers and artists—would seem to have made a place of rendezvous. A *grande dame* who was justly famous for her intellectual qualities and her affability, the Comtesse Montijo, did the honors of the salon, of which her two daughters were the chief ornaments. Eric Jong

the eldest exposed the Duc d'Albe. The youngest was remarked not only because of her great wit and intelligence but for the amicable and lovable qualities of her heart. Frequently surrounded by persons animated with sentiments of a different epoch, her precocious intellect prompted her to reject what she could not approve of in their opinions, and, whether owing to recollections of the years passed near her father, or to the influence of her French education, or finally to the power and vigor of her own personal convictions, she was frequently heard in intimate relations boldly to defend the cause of progress and the new ideas. Her lively imagination sought food for these noble aspirations towards the beautiful and useful, and she was often seen poring for hours at a time over the works of Fourier. Her friends nicknamed her laughingly 'La Phalanstienne,' but every one admired this young girl of eighteen, who was to such a degree interested in social problems, and who seemed to be preparing herself by study and meditation for some great and systematic destiny.

"One curious incident in her life is worthy of being chronicled. Always full of sympathy for those who are suffering and by nature feeling compassion for the oppressed, she was inspired with a secret sympathy for the Prince, who, a victim of his convictions, was a prisoner at Ham, and notwithstanding her extreme youth, she begged her mother to bring him some consolation. The Comtesse Montijo, it is said, had decided on undertaking the pious pilgrimage when her plans were suddenly changed by reason of unforeseen circumstances. This long-suffering Prince she was destined to see a few years later, not in a dungeon, but placed by popular acclamation at the head of a powerful state; she was destined to exercise over him the influence of beauty, intellect, and the most noble sentiments; she was destined to associate herself with his existence and to share his destiny.

"The Comtesse de Teba has not been lost sight of in the eclair of the Crown of France. The Empress remains a woman of simple and natural tastes. After her visit to the cholera patients at Alesia nothing seemed to surprise her more than the murmur of applause which from every side greeted her courageous venture. In the end, indeed this even annoyed her. The lot of the unhappy classes most especially is forever exciting her interest, and she never ceases to be active in the reorganization of the prison for children, in that of the Societies de Sauvete