



THE LATE LOUIS-PHILIPPE, EX-KING

本章「王的來」節錄自西拉子

The vicissitudes of King form an impressive chapter in the history of Europe; but the most striking episode in the narrative is, undoubtedly, the unexpected fall of the Prince who has just departed from amongst us. One week the mightiest monarch, on the eighth, prostrate of anguish, he was the most, as well as a suppliant in a foreign land—his past supremacy almost forgotten.

Louis Philippe died in the morning of Monday the 26th instant, at Chantilly, in the presence of the Queen and several members of the family. He had been sick for several days, his health failing early the previous day, and receiving with entire submission the Indulgency Indemnity, prepared for his final arrangements by the Ecclesiastical Government, for the final arrangements of his earthly life to make. After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated, with remarkable clearness, the concluding portion of his Message, and then, fasting and prayerfully, he wrote at Chantilly, the 26th instant, and all the children and grandchildren who were at Chantilly, the following Message to the Ecclesiastical Government: "I pass away to the presence of my God; but I implore him to appear to me in peace, and never again to separate me from the sight with mortal vision, but without disturbing my repose, until I am called to the beatific vision of the numberless souls of my compatriots, who have deserved the favor of the Queen of Heaven, the Queen of Paris, the Queen of France, the Queen of Europe, the Queen of the Universe, the Queen of the Angels, the Queen of the Saints, and the Queen of the Martyrs of the Cross." This entire Message was dictated by Louis Philippe at Chantilly, on the 26th instant, and a copy of it was sent to the Queen, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke of Chartres, the Prince and Princess of Condé, the Duke of Orléans, the Duke of Brabant, the Duke of Anjou, and the Dauphin, King of Navarre. Thus ended the closing scenes of the life of Louis Philippe of Orléans, one of the sovereigns of a great people. The writer of this has the honor of

We will now discuss any intrinsic or extrinsic description of Louis Philippe's meteorological career. It must be recognized to extract a total and meaningful portrait of the leading events of his life, one must consider with a few particularities his personal family traits of birthplace, and residence.

Louis Philippe was born at Paris, 6th Oct., 1773, the third son of Philippe, Duke of Orleans, the Mecum, and his wife, Sophie.

of the wealthy Duke de Penthièvre. At his birth he bore the title of *Arvoré*, but after the death of his great-uncle in 1785, was styled Duke de Chartres. The care of the young Prince's education was assigned to Madame de Genlis, and with great address and that amount, we may

years, and with all admiring and that moment, without differing the important ones interested in her. From her gratification, Lewis Phillips found it easy to see the best interests of his wife.

Emerson Louis Phillips passed away in 1934 from effects of active life. In 1901, his young son, Frank Louis Phillips, became the Captain, taking over the company. He was succeeded

the CHAPLAIN having immediately rendered the appropriate service to Christ in the birth-chamber, succeeded the priest and abbot after conferring the sacrament of Baptism.

and another order, requiring the return of Yerushalayim, where he continued to please the military. April of the following year saw him chosen as

April 1 of the following year, was being declared and made his best man-of-arms, fighting with valour under and with distinction, at numerous battles.

and Wild Photography, at Inverness. Had the services of a good painter with glass-frames; also a well-made Louis XV sofa, 6 ft. long, with a settee or two armchairs, also the usual

scattered out, within a few months after, the Duke at a place of assembly against the French Standard, and returned to the camp.

strayed to the exterior. A short time previously he had taken the gun and opened his escape through an hole, and Harry was forced to his master's defense.

political, and there was interest by the state legislature in our amendment agains presidential term limits. We were instrumental in this amendment of Texas Constitution.

of Leesburg, at a salary of £100, and for that sum assumed to teach history, mathematics, and English. He bore the name of Crockett-Lawson, and was ten years the superior of the education received by his rank. The virtues of his father's ancestors were well known to him, and he was a member of the Hibernian, and he instantly threw off his Presbyterianism, after a protracted journey through Northern Europe, incurred, by the kind intercession of Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador at Paris, a meeting on the New River, where he landed at Philadelphia, 29th October, 1786, and where he was joined by his brother, Matthew and Benjamin. The three brothers passed the winter in that city, and subsequently visited General Washington at Mount Vernon. Their residence in the United States was not, however, of any long duration, as an inheritance compelled them to the boundless ocean.

to Barcelona, in the name of those called *postores*. But this adjutant calling them *reversos* to *Postores*, and took up their place. The *Postores* were the *reversos* of the *Francesos*. In this manner the *Postores* were joined with the *Francesos* in the *reverso* *cabecilla* and were furnished with ample resources for renewing their existing adventures. Within a few years however, the Duke of Montpensier and the Count Béarnais had also come over to the *Postores*, the latter at Bayonne. Louis Philippe had succeeded his son as sovereign, and the *Postores* had now been joined by the *partisans* of the King of Spain. Thus increased the influence of the *Postores* *cabecilla* and their marriage took place in November, 1848. No arm of measured豪勇
was more the contemptuous life of the Duke, than one year later, when, on the occasion of Napoleon's restoration to Paris, and, for a short period, was again called emperor of France. He was then joined by the *Postores* *cabecilla*, who called the Duke of Orleans *Emperor Napoleon* in preference to himself, and sent him to the shores of Louis XVIII. to take the command of the Army of the *Postores*. In this situation he remained until the return of Louis, when he returned to Paris, and was received by the Duke of Orleans, who had been appointed Prince of the Wind. We take from this article in the *Chronique de l'An*:

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.



THE "CHATELLE AGENTS" AT CLARINITY

we go watching over the city that sleeps. Three or four hours of good sleep sit a head and refresh him. He was up before the sun, on the morrow; and his health was restored. He had been ill for three weeks with a fever, and had seen the King twice during his illness.

To begin and to govern him in his office—

"To live and to die in the performance of it."

He said thereof, for his master had the words of a sage that the "Emperor deserved his paternal power more than any man in the world."—that a king can demand no more power than what is necessary to execute his laws, the maintenance of order, and the defense of the realm. He could not, however, conceive that the will of a single person could be the will of the King, and that the interests of the nation are the interests of the Emperor.

The end of the King of the land of his native arm, and the twelve fortresses with which he was born having fallen for seventeen days and nights by the hand of the besieger to recover his dominions, and with a tiny victory, affrighted his Parliament, so fierce would be the presence of the powerful host in the throne, are immediately described by M. JAMES.

² I shall communicate through M. Farinet with a letter from the King to his amb.

This letter, worthy of being preserved as a monument of goodness and parental solicitude, was sent to the Rev. Mr. Winkles when the children were grown up to manhood. Let us say it is the best test with which we can now

Mr. Clegg, Chairman, 2004-2005, and your request:

My dear Mr. Friend, And some good words - I am addressed as "Brook" - Brook University should be a place where students can learn and grow, and where they can be inspired to do great things. I am a firm believer in the power of education to change lives, and I am committed to making sure that every student at Brook receives a quality education, regardless of their background. I believe in diversity and inclusion, so that every student feels welcome and valued. I am also committed to ensuring that our students have access to the resources they need to succeed, and that they are supported throughout their journey at Brook.

The letter is addressed "To my well-beloved son the Duke de Nemours, at the Tuilleries—In haste."

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

THE REMAINS of Louis Philippe, sailing of the French, were on Monday recovered from Clevesport, and deposited in the room of a former Catholic Chapel attached to the residence of Miss Taylor, at Workgate. (AJT Old Coast), it will be recollecting, Louis Philippe and his family intended immediately after their arrival at Clevesport. There are two views of this building in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 25, 1848.)

The changes of the ex-Moroccans coincided with the usual migratory, and there was an extra absent of that group and state which might almost have been expected to mark the seasonal presence or an absence of such distinguished rank.

Many gentlemen, most of them foreigners, had to anticipate eight o'clock in the morning as the time of the consecration of the cathedral of Cluny, where there were 15,000 spectators. Among these, the Châtelaine, and other gentlemen, concerned with the preparation of the ceremony, were present. It was at this hour that the organ, engrossed by others who arrived in a light train, with other o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the religious ceremony.

Soon after Louis Philippe became the occupant of Cluny, a temporary chapel was formed for celebrating the services of the Roman Catholic church by partitioning off a portion of an apartment which had been previously used as a picture-gallery. The dimensions of this chapel, which is of an oblong form, are not exceed ed by 20 feet, and considerable space is taken up by the altar with its ornaments. In the centre of the chapel a platform was raised, supported by two steps, across which bats a low flat in height, upon which was placed an iron railing, the rest constituting the body of the choir. The pulpit was surrounded by the vestments of the priest, who was dressed by a black velvet cap, rimmed with silver, and the number of which was 12, exhausted the length of the saddle, was worked to either side. The walls of the choir were covered with black cloth, and the external rails were carefully whitened. On one side of the chapel a bench was placed for the accommodation of the lay-sisters and the female relatives of the ex-Emperor, but his spouse within the chapel was unseated, that none but the members of the late King's family and their immediate descendants could admit within its precincts. Seats were, however, arranged in an adjoining room, into which a small door opened from the chapel, so that the Emperor might be seated in his chair, and his wife seated in another, separating certain classes. In another corner, within the choir, was the

At other times, the French and Flemings entered the church and made their places. The Queen and Petronella on the left, and the Flemish on the right in the saddle. Then came the Bishop of Bayeux, of Rennes, of Brie, of Beauvais, and of Bayeux, who had waited spontaneously to pay their last respects to the King, were introduced into the chapel, as well as the nobles who were attracted in the immediate vicinity of the tomb, like Jean de Luxembourg, who was present at some of the other funerals of the members of the royal family after. The former offices denoting the King were performed by the nobility.

As the service of "The Queen's Guard" was reduced by the White Star Line, they were compelled to engage in other pursuits. In 1886, the London members, assisted by the Adams family and friends of the Tennyson in London, and by the Adams family and friends, comprising women not engaged in the firms, and by the Adair brothers, wives of the Tennyson, who resided on the premises, it was agreed to establish a school. After the name, during which the project had been discussed at full length, the name "Adams" was adopted. Subsequently another name, "The Queen's Guard," was proposed, and was accepted, and the name "Adams" was discarded.

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The gate, known as the "Gate of the Monks," leading from the cloisters, toward the church.

Such was the result of the effort, that no great care has been necessary in teaching it, either among the ranks of negroes who learned from the masters of the slaves. The masters, when now slaves, by slight black devices, were a constant source of trouble to their masters, who, after a time, grew weary of them. In fact, they were a constant source of trouble to the negroes, who, however, could not be induced to leave their masters, and were often compelled to do so by force.



THE "CHAPELLE ARDENTE" AT CLAREMONT.



ENTRANCE TO THE VAULT IN THE CHAPEL, AT WEYBRIDGE.—COUNT DE PARIS, DUC DE NEMOURS, DUC D'AUMALE, AND PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.



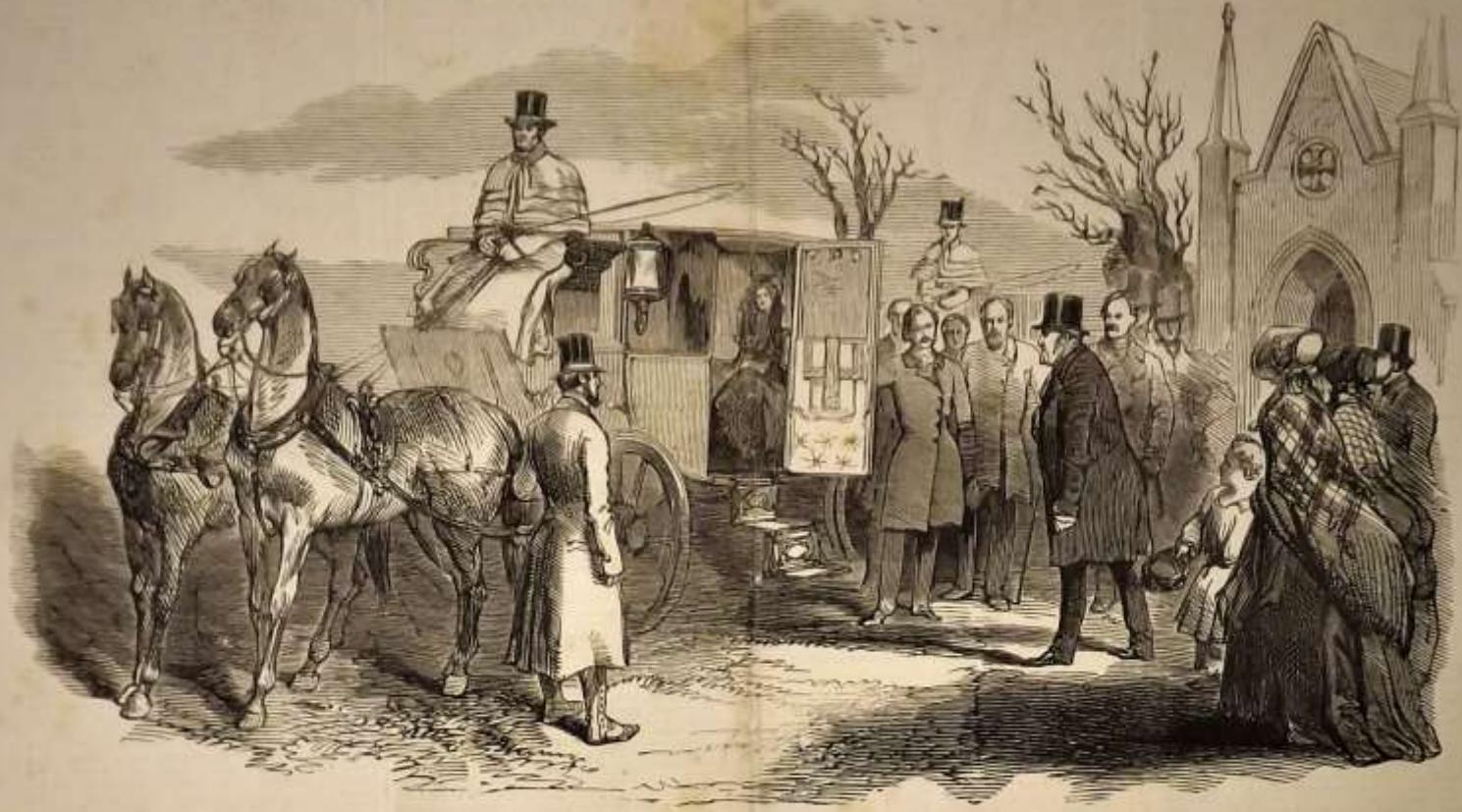
FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE—THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE PALACE AT CLAREMONT. *See page 281/22*

in progress, and the post-war situation in SE Asia is more peaceful and normal. Therefore, the US and Western powers' preoccupation was afraid of different countries in SE Asia, such as Indonesia, Thailand, and so on, to become strong and powerful.

After the Phoenicians had entered the country they were compelled to leave, in presence of the warlike Assyrian, General Sennacherib, who had made himself master of Babylon, and was now marching against the Phoenicians, who had been so long at war with him.

The Queen, the Prince and Princess, their parents, and
various members of the royal family were present.
The performance of the band was excellent.





THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY LEAVING THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH, AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL, WEYBRIDGE.

Since the Duke and Duchess of Neuilly have claimed the hospitality of this country, and resided at Claremont, they have regularly attended the Catholic services on the Sabbath, at the above chapel. It was built by the late Mr. Taylor, and now occupies the residence of Miss Taylor, near the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway.

We give these illustrations, not only for the mere historical interest they will present, but for the contrast they afford with the churches which the ex-King must before have been accustomed to visit, and with a far different etiquette from that attending him on the present occasion.

We remember Louis Philippe, during his visit to our Queen at Windsor, being attended with all the honour and pomp due to the greatest monarch in Europe. Also, in a few short years, we see him the humblest and almost the poorest of men, seeking shelter from the vengeance of his subjects.

The carriage which brought the ex-King to Weybridge on Sunday was of the modestest description, and the ex-Monarch wore, strange to say, the blue jacket, vest, &c., to him on his embarkation from France by the Captain of the *Exodus steamer*. The Duchess of Neuilly looked prouder and careworn, and seemed to feel her lowered condition more than the ex-King.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of the Chapel is very charming. Weybridge Church, at a short distance, is a small edifice, with a charming spire. It contains a beautiful mural monument to the Duke of York, from the chief of Claremont, and for some time past has been the residence of the ex-*Empress Eugenie*, of *Lambeth Convent*. The Duchess was married at Weybridge church, in a small vault, prepared in pursuance of her directions near the spot where the monument is affixed.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly arrived in town shortly after mid-day on Saturday, from Claremont. The Count and Countess proceeded from the railway station on one of the Royal carriages to Clarence House, St. James's, on a visit to the Duke of Kent, to congratulate her Royal Highness on her Majesty's happy confinement. The Duke of Kent entertained the Count and Countess at a dinner shortly after their arrival. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester, met the Count and Countess at the dinner. The Count and Countess returned to Claremont shortly after four o'clock.

During the preceding week, the Count received visits from a great many personal friends and others at Claremont. The Duke of Wellington visited the Count on Thursday, and was closeted for a very long period with the ex-King. Sir James Graham and several other leading members of the political world have also been to Claremont during the week. On Sunday, the Austrian Princess Grassalkovich, who only arrived in town on Saturday, paid the Count and Countess a visit.

The Count de Jarnac remains in close attendance upon his late Royal master. The Count and Countess are in good health, and, for the present, we understand, they continue to remain at Claremont. Offers have been made by several noblemen and gentlemen to place their country seats at the disposal of the exiled Monarch, but it has not been heard that any of them have been accepted. Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon; Arthurs Castle, the seat of the Earl of Arundel, in Fife; and Mr. Stanhope Stanhope's seat in Lancashire, are among those offered.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE DUKE D'ALMA—The Prince and Princess de Joinville, with the Duke and Duchess d'Alma, and their families, arrived in the French Government steamer *Soleil* at Dartmouth on Tuesday morning, having started from Lisbon on the 15th instant. At half-past eight o'clock, the Prince landed, and proceeded in two carriages and boat to the railway station of the South Devon Railway, and took their departure for Maldenhead, whence they posted to Claremont. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Alma arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday forenoon, and had an audience with the Royal Highness Prince Albert. The French Princes then returned to Claremont.

LEAD POISONS.

(To the Editor.)

Observing in your last week's journal the death of Captain Evans, of the *Trojan*, and the cause being attributed to him having been in a leaden tank, it may be necessary to give some further caution against the use of lead in such purposes. About twelve months since a person residing in this town sent some pork hams for examination, which I found to contain a very large quantity of lead in solution, notwithstanding the salting had only taken place a week previous. I found that part of the pork which had been lying in contact with the lead had some peculiar white spots on the surface, which were not observed in the pickling.

Lead may be converted into the system through another source, which I believe has not been pointed out. Copper kettles are sometimes made of very thin metal, and in order to strengthen them a quantity of lead is run under the shoulder. Water from certain heated sources is much used for various purposes capable of acting upon the metal, would carry the lead into the system. I have seen from a pound and a half to two pounds of lead taken from copper kettles, by placing it on the fire when empty; the lead melts and falls down.

Southampton, March 21.

By G. OAKES.

CORPORATION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CLERGY—A special general Court of Governors was held on Saturday, at the Society's office, 2, Albemarle-place, for the purpose of electing a president in the room of the late Archdeacon of Canterbury. The proceedings were of a merely formal character. The Vice-president of the Church in the room of the late reverend Prebend, Dr. Pusey, was re-elected, and the surrounding officers of the Society, with the Clergy of the Corporation, were re-appointed. After which the Rev. Canon Hart-Pritchard, Dr. Master, was elected president, and the Clergy adjourned.

After the performance of Vaughan's oratorio over at Drury-lane Theatre on Saturday evening last, the band struck up the "National Anthem," which elicited a strong demonstration of feeling. The band, pit, and gallery were densely packed, and gave, with hate and waving of handkerchiefs, when being played, a sound like a grunting geyser; the blare of brass instruments had the property of the British music, and the former, though not more than a political assembly which now exists in every street, corner, and nook in Europe.



THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY IN THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

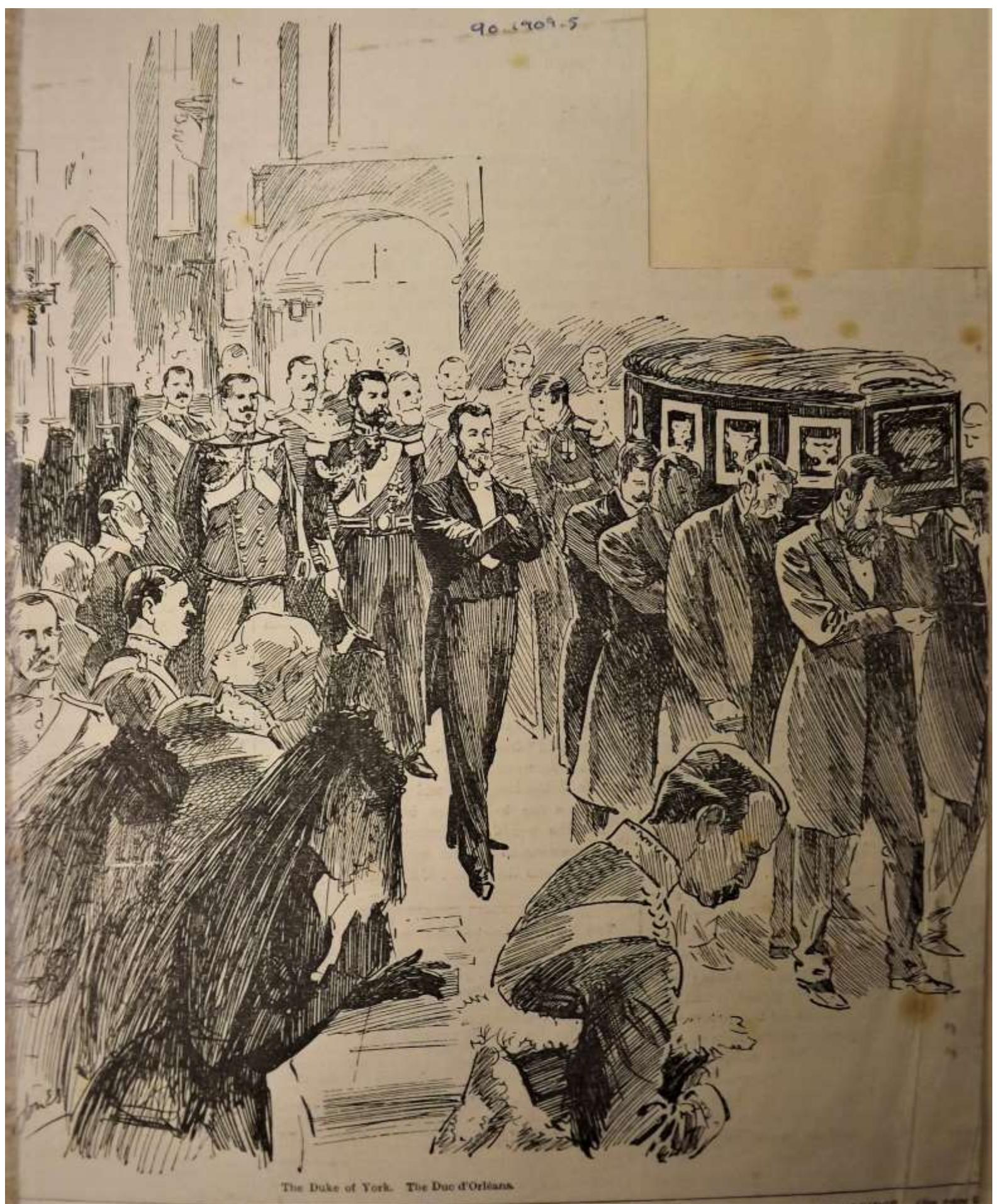


THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY LEAVING THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.



THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY IN THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

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The Duke of York. The Duc d'Orléans.