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West Molesey, the 14th March 1850, John Croker à François Guizot

Auteurs : Croker, John-Wilson (1780-1857)

Les folios

En passant la souris sur une vignette, le titre de l'image apparaît.

4 Fichier(s)

Les mots clés

[France \(1848-1852, 2e République\)](#), [Politique \(France\)](#), [Presse](#), [Publication](#), [Révolution](#)

Relations entre les lettres

Ce document n'a pas de relation indiquée avec un autre document du projet.□

Présentation

Date1850-03-14

GenreCorrespondance

Editeur de la ficheMarie Dupond & Association François Guizot, projet EMAN
(Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle)

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Sorbonne nouvelle)

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Informations éditoriales

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Lieu de destinationVal-Richer (France)

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Lieu de rédactionWest Molesey (Angleterre)

Notice créée par [Marie Dupond](#) Notice créée le 01/10/2024 Dernière modification le 14/12/2024

But it certainly cannot be true, if we are to believe other witnesses, that Louis Blanc had never seen him before his election, or that he could suppose that he was, at the moment of his election, fighting on some distant barricade; for in two lists that we have of the persons assembled in the parlour of the *Réforme*, where the selection was made, we find the names of both *Louis Blanc* and *Albert*. We have no great reliance on M. Louis Blanc, but we hesitate to believe that he can have wantonly, and with no other motive that we can discover than a little rhetorical flourish, invented, to use his own phrase, to one of his adversaries (p. 54), such incredible 'mensonges.' Were there in fact two Alberts,

not doubt. M. Delpech's note enables me to put the affair on its right footing. but it still seems to me very extraordinary that L. Blanc should never have seen Albert Martin till the 24 Feb. but I suppose these gentlemen were very suspicious of each other. I should suppose that M. Delpech could find out whether the first was so. These two & Delahode could certainly tell. They both state that L. B. & Albert were together, with themselves, in the room of the *Réforme* where the Proc. Govt. was elected. This L. Blanc denies. The bookellers of Chemin & Delahode might be asked to make this enquiry - I fear I cannot not have an answer in time for the body of my article. - but I might have it in time.

time to add a note of great importance. I have told so often, would be as well of it - the old was patient in coming with the public. I am sure trivial & collateral. And now to that I am in great reverse of your reluctance to make a distinct antithetical interest, we should have you once before cutting your hair from the Exhibition as a symbol of our civilisation cannot admit. So the rebellion failed. direct communication

But it certainly
witnesses, that Louis
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time to add a note. The matter is of so
great importance - but if Blanc
has told so effronte un mensonge, it
would be as well to bring full proof
of it - the old maxim fatens in uno,
fatens in omni, goes a great way
with the public as it does with a
jury: even when the matter is
trivial & collateral.

And now let me confess to you
that I am in great trouble about the
course of your Essay. I have been
reluctant to make it the subject of
a distinct article of mere histori-
cal interests, because historically
we should have as I thought to
give once before some serious diffi-
culties you discuss the Evolution
from the Exhibition & consider them
as opponents of the same final arrange-
ment of our constitution. This we
cannot admit. Our doctrine is that
the Exhibition failed altogether & had no
direct connexion with the Evolution
of

But it certainly cannot be true, if we are to believe other witnesses, that Louis Blanc had never seen him before his election, or that he could suppose that he was, at the moment of his election, fighting on some distant barricade; for in two lists that we have of the persons assembled in the parlour of the *Réforme*, where the selection was made, we find the names of both Louis Blanc and Albert. We have no great reliance on M. Louis Blanc, but we hesitate to believe that he can have wantonly, and with no other motive that

I think the Revolution succeeded because it was not a revolution. We think also that you have overlooked the cheap element of the triumph our eyes saw - the vote that lubricated the machine - the cheap bourgeois & the suffrage by property (has that your allude to) but for this conciliatory honest influence our revolution would have failed long ago as all games have done. I wish the Foreigners of the L.R. must have taken up an adverse position from you. I was therefore taken the opportunity of placing you at the head & the conclusion of a French article & a provisionary, which I suppose is the fact that your essay about us is in that an important lesson to your own country men & that you wish to show them the only cause for which a revolution is justifiable & the only basis on which it