

[Accueil](#)[Revenir à l'accueil](#)[Collection](#)[Les correspondances de François Guizot : 1806-1874](#)[Collection](#)[178_Lettres de John Croker : 1837-1857](#)[Item](#)[West Molesey, the 22th Oct. 1856, John Croker à François Guizot](#)

West Molesey, the 22th Oct. 1856, 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.

6 Fichier(s)

Les mots clés

[Amis et relations](#), [Conditions matérielles de la correspondance](#), [France \(1852-1870, Second Empire\)](#), [Politique \(Angleterre\)](#), [Politique \(Belgique\)](#), [Politique \(Europe\)](#), [Politique \(France\)](#), [Presse](#), [Santé](#)

Relations entre les lettres

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

Présentation

Date1856-10-22

GenreCorrespondance

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

Information générales

LangueAnglais

Cote95, AN : 163 MI 42 AP 178 Papiers Guizot Bobine Opérateur 28

Nature du documentLettre autographe

Supportcopie numérisée de microfilm

Etat général du documentBon

Localisation du documentArchives Nationales (Paris)

Citer cette page

Croker, John-Wilson (1780-1857), West Molesey, the 22th Oct. 1856, John Croker à

François Guizot, 1856-10-22

Marie Dupond & Association François Guizot, projet EMAN (Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle)

Consulté le 17/02/2026 sur la plate-forme EMAN :

<https://eman-archives.org/Guizot-Lieven/items/show/7525>

Copier

Informations éditoriales

DestinataireGuizot, François (1787-1874)

Lieu de destinationVal-Richer (France)

DroitsMarie Dupond & Association François Guizot, projet EMAN (Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle). Licence Creative Commons Attribution - Partage à l'Identique 3.0.

Lieu de rédactionAlverbank Gosport (Angleterre)

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

I do not
 in your
 in the
 the Q. R. which has
 taken a new political
 line, you saw in the June
 paper that I had not neglected
 your hints, & more is pro-
 mised. I am in pro-
 viding, as to our own
 minister, I differ from
 J. R. who says we can
 do better. I do not
 know where we can
 do better.

Moncher Ami

95/



Our friends Lady Anne Fort
 has conveyed to me your kind
 reproof for my long silence; I plead
 guilty but with the "circumstances at-
 tending" that silence is not, obli-
 vion, and that a certain capitude,
 natural to my age & my state of health
 is aggravated by a reluctance to
 write when the subjects in which we
 are most interested, are, as it were,
 "tabooed" to us by political considera-
 tions. I have the misfortune to dislike
 all that I see going on at home &
 abroad; and tho' I believe that you & I
 could agree on most points, I am
 disinclined to express opinions which
 are certainly not propitious to the ^{duration of the} go-
 vernments

verments nor complinatory to
the people of either my own country
or yours. The great European drama
is pregnant, I think with a terrible &
I fear, early catastrophe, to which
such chaotic & discordant elements as
democracy in England & despotism in
France appear to ^{be} hastening. But enough
of that too delicate & painful topic.

I have been amused of late at
the practical "dementia" which the
religious controversy in Belgium &
in France is giving to my former &
self-made antagonist in France, Charles
Montalembert, Esquire; his grand
recommendation of his ultra-catholic
faith was its unity, and, to, not only
is his catholic church distracted by its old
^{disputations} but the ultra section of it - popery itself
is à contre-tour, "tires" with popery. Be-
tween M. Guizot & L'ami de la libe-
rie, Mr. Montalembert's unity has been
pretty well knocked to pieces. I see
that

that the Journal
"we mention
him of being
matters as we
yet ascertain
on of Honor
period upon
thus accepted, but
was overruled
years after.
That "he never
reported this
with his own of
kind of equiv
had it offered
had delayed
he should ha
his very pain
thing to do
Napoleon. The
vicarious is
mothers wha
others hear ca
is that he is

...ing to
country
... drama
... ble &
which
... as
... will
... But a
... painful topic,
... at
... the
... &
... &
... &
... &
... grand
... &
... &
... by its old
... itself
... &
... &
... has been
... I see
... that

that the Journals call him on Toutis letters
"un mentionné" - I more politely suspect
him of being "un imposteur" in other
matters as well as his birth. I have not
yet ascertained the mystery of the Legi-
on of Honour - It is certain that it was con-
ferred upon him after the Camp d'Etat, when
then accepted by him, I cannot say, but it
was revoked, or was an rebut was
years after. He has said, I am told, ^{said} privately,
that "he never had it," but the person who
reported this denial to me, accompanied it
with his own opinion, that it was some
kind of equivocation, such as if, having
had it offered as a mere chevalier, he
had delayed to accept or wear it till
he should have a higher class, & that
his very points may have had some-
thing to do with his quarrel with Louis
Napoleon. My solution of all these in-
civilities is that he inherits from his
mother what Shakspere, & so many
others have called the English malady - that
is that he is mad - mad in the same sense
as

as so many of our clever, & even amiable men have been. Some of our greatest wits & most eminent Statesmen have had this hereditary insanity & ^{are I believe} there are several distinguished families in France that afford similar instances.

I have been reading of late a great deal of trash - biographies & autobiographies of great literary notoriety, such as D. Terson & M. Jaegnat who with characteristic modesty ^{& truth} calls himself "Puigne de Mexicour". Whatever may be thought either of the writers, or the individual pieces, and no one can doubt that neither are very commendable ~~examples~~ for historic accuracy or moral feeling or critical taste, they present altogether an aggregate view of that literary society which has had so much influence in France, extremely curious & pregnant with very grave considerations. In what a state of minority & profligacy has a majority of these minor "litterateurs" passed their ^{years}!

of ^{the} ~~your~~! How depraved must have been
both the taste & the morals of the public
which patronised them! Do they not re-
alise what used to be thought a para-
dox - the abuses of over education!
What numbers have been diverted from
honest & wholesome pursuits suited
to their birth & conditions, by gra-
tuitous & I may even say obnoxious
education, which has furnished such
noxious swarms of journa-
lists propagating the
most disgraceful crapula,
& living up to their doc-
trines, and the most successful amongst
them so little ^{really} considered, that they may be
excited without charge or trial, or exci-
ting any public feeling of regret at their
expulsions. I have just room to ask
you a question. I am curious about
it as it been remarked that Thiers in his
History of the Republic has omitted all
mention of that extraordinary outrage
on law & decency the fête de Chateaux-
vieux which was a despotic redressal of the

the 20 June & the 10th Augst I saw well enough
 that it would suit an advocate of the Revolution
 to suppress this first but fatal insult to the
 King & the Constitution but M. Thiers could

Paris
 1848

Monsieur Guizot

Rue de la Harpe 110

Paris

P.D.

Poste au plus sûr

Lievén

Catholics



not expect that his silence could enhance
 his story - yet I find no mention of it in
 the only editions of his work that I have
 here - which are two early ones.
 Best regards to all your house. Ever yours J. C.