

THE  
DREAM OF AN  
IRRECONCILABLE



BY

PASCHAL GROUSSET

FROM THE SECOND EDITION

1869

Working translation by Shawn P. Wilbur.

## THE DREAM

### OF AN IRRECONCILABLE

The other night, while reading the famous and newly rewritten Constitution, in order to better comprehend its tutelary provisions, I fell asleep and had a dream, — exactly as if I had gone to bed in an epic poem, instead of going to sleep in my bed.

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It was still a newspaper I held in my sleep. But at the first glance I saw clearly that it was not made like the *tolerant* sheets of today.

In it, there were only the names of commoners.

I did not see there even one poor Duke de la Rigolade, not a Count of Cacao, not even a simple Baron of Mazas.

The fanlike beard of Mr. de Niewerkerke did not sweep its columns.

I was not powdered white there by the demolitions of Mr. Haussmann, spattered by the coaches of Mr. Fleury, blinded by the glory of Mr. Certain-Canrobert, humiliated by the coat of arms of Mr. Fialin de Persigny.

I could not discover there the least mention of a court ball, of a press trial, nor of an illegal arrest.

A strange thing, and one worth of remark: there was there no question of the rheumatism of the head of state, nor of the voyages of his wife, nor of the solecisms of his baby.

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Moreover, this singular journal was not smudged with any sort of stamp, and I saw that it carried at its corner this note: *One issue, 5 centimes.*

Having no intention of appropriating the title myself, I do not hesitate to say that it was called:

## THE REVOLUTION

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I began to read with the avidity of one just returned from Mexico or of a journalist locked for sixty-seven days in solitary confinement for a conspiracy that did not exist.

There were truly some bizarre things.

I present it all indiscriminately.

# TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

(*Nothing from the Havas Agency.*)

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New-York.

Congress has voted for the abolition of the presidency of the Republic.

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Vienna.

The national assembly has ordered the sale of national goods of ecclesiastical origin for the profit of the hospitals.

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Berlin.

A report of citizen Virchow, minister of instruction, observed that there is only one illiterate for every hundred inhabitants in the entire extent of the Teutonic Republic.

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Rome.

The anniversary banquet of the flight of the Pope and the proclamation of Italian unity has taken place in the former Basilica of St. Peter: Citizen Mazzini has made a toast: *To the federation of all the peoples!* Citizen Garibaldi a drunk: *To those who have died for the liberty of Italy!*

We are assured that the former king has succumbed, in his chalet at Lake Maggiore, to a case of gout.

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London.

The High Chamber has rejected the General Reform Bill. The insurrection is imminent.

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Rio de Janeiro.

The trade treaty concluded between the Mexican Republic and the United States of South America has been signed.

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Madrid.

Citizen Herreiras, charged before the Republican Junta and convicted of having invented a machine-gun, has been ostracized from humanity.

# OFFICIAL ACTS

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The following notices have been posted this morning in Paris:

EXECUTIVE MINISTER

( *Liberty. Equality. Fraternity.* )

SECTION OF INDUSTRY

The members of the committee and the minister of industry warn their fellow citizens that the work of division of the *five hundred million francs* annually devoted to the sponsorship of the worker associations is now updated. It will be published shortly and will open to *thirty thousand* groups of workers current accounts of *twenty to twenty-five thousand francs*.

In the name of the Committee of Industry:

*The minister,*

TOLAIN, metal worker.

SECTION OF THE INTERIOR

*Circular to the national commissioners  
about the department councils*

Citizen Commissioner, on the occasion of the partial replacement of the departmental councils, I must ask you:

1) To remind the people, by posters and proclamations, that it is on the wisdom of their choices that the conservation, duration and prosperity of the Republic depends;

2) To provide all amenities for the electoral meetings, including making available the necessary premises in the national buildings;

3° To carefully avoid any individual measure likely to hinder or appear to hinder the free choice of the citizens.

Let all our acts, in a word, derive from this principle: the sincerity of the vote and the honesty of the people.

Security and equality.

*The minister of the interior,*

CH. QUENTIN.

## SECTION FOR GENERAL SECURITY

The members of the Committee and the Minister of General Security receive every day numerous reports concerning the maneuvers of these shameless speculators who unite to bring about some fraudulent movements of public funds.

It is an evil as old as the Bourse, to which no remedy can be applied by liberty.

The members of the Committee and the Minister of General Security encourage the citizens who lament these abuses to denounce them in the press, to explain them to the public, and to name the guilty: public scorn will soon see justice done.

*The Minister of General Security,*

BLANQUI.

## SECTION FOR JUSTICE

In the name of the sovereign people:

In pursuance of the vote in local elections day before yesterday, for the selection of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> civil chambers of the court of the commune of Paris;

Whereas no legal protest has been produced, in the twenty-four hours following the vote, against the regularity of the elections;

The following are proclaimed judges in the court of the commune of Paris, for one year:

Second chamber: Hubbard, Massol, Demante, Coffinhal.

Fourth chamber: E. Accolas, Lannes. Debay, Rivoire.

*The Minister of Justice,*

L. GAMBETTA.

# COMMUNE OF PARIS

## CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The members of the council and the mayor Paris give notice to their fellow citizens that, on May 15, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the Salle Baudin (formerly Saint-Jean), at the Hôtel de Ville, at public auction, sealed big, some work will be offered on the railroad encircling Paris.

*The members of the central council of the commune:*

Tridon, Villeneuve aîné, Rogeard, Jaclard, Verlière , Alf. Naquet, Parent, Gustave Flourens, J.-A. Lafont, Georges Avenel: F. Piat, deputy, Leverdays, deputy.

*The Mayor:* F.-V. RASPAIL.

## POLITICAL NEWS

Citizen Jules Ferry, Minister of Foreign Relations, received yesterday a holiday visit from the citizen Mauro-Macchi, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic.

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Citizen Jules Simon, Minister of Education, has just sent to the Finance Committee the request for an extraordinary credit in order to put all the national libraries in a state to remain open day and night, and at all times. The costs are relatively limited for the excellence of the results. It is simply a question of tripling the number of employees and of executing the labor necessary for electric lighting in the rooms and collections.

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Citizen Henri Rochefort, Minister of Fine Arts, yesterday visited the work of appropriation at the museum of the Tuileries, where the works of art dispersed in the national chateaux or relegated to the attics of the Louvre must be gathered.

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The monthly election for the office of the National Assembly has produced the following results:

President: citizen Victor Hugo;

Secretaries: citizens Clémenceau, Jules Claretie, Edouard Lockroy, E, Levrault.

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It is said that citizen Etienne Arago, Postmaster General, intends to present to the National Assembly a bill for the free transport of political newspaper. The inhabitants of the most remote districts could thus, for 5 cents a day, have their newspaper. That law is the obvious corollary of the law on free and obligatory education.

# THE BUDGET

The discussion of the budget will begin in three days in the National Assembly.

As required by law, the finance committee has attached to the detailed journals of revenues and expenses a short, clear summary which gives, in fifteen or twenty figures, the key to the whole, and allows everyone to read in the books of the State as we read in our own account book.

Here is the summary:

## PREDICTED EXPENDITURES

Interest on public debt . . . . .	450 million.
National Assembly . . . . .	6 “
Public instruction . . . . .	200 “
Industry . . . . .	512 “
Public works . . . . .	160 “
Commerce and agriculture . . . . .	20 “
Fine arts . . . . .	16 “
Justice . . . . .	10 “
Foreign relations . . . . .	6 “
General Security . . . . .	6 “
Finances . . . . .	14 “
Ground forces (special weapons and mobile forces) . . . . .	100 “
Navy . . . . .	56 “
Amortization . . . . .	100 “
Extraordinary expenditures . . . .	<u>100 million</u>
Total expenditures . . . . .	1.806 million.

## ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS

*Single, progressive tax* on income of all sorts, at a rate of 1/4 percent, 20 per thousand, 200 per five thousand, 800 per ten thousand and 25,000 per hundred thousand. . . . .

. . . . . 1.578 million.

Products of the estates

(including forests) . . . . . 36 “

Products of the colonies . . . . . 18 “

Products of the universities . . . . . 3 “

Deductions . . . . . 18 “

Miscellaneous products . . . . . 60 “

Special resources . . . . . 291 “

Share of the State in the product  
from the annual sponsorship  
of 500 million to the workers'  
associations, 1 pour cent. . . .

5 million

Total receipts . . . . . 1.909 million.

Pending expenses . . . . . 1.806 million

Excess revenue . . . . . 103 million.

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Certainly, we cannot deny a justified satisfaction when we compare such a budget to those that France has paid for so long: when we see the measly twenty-four million for public instruction nearly tenfold, public works doubled, fine arts two times more rich, a half-million dedicated annually to the sponsorship of the workers' associations, and, in total, the public burdens reduced to 400 million, the chasm of the deficit closed; when we think in particular that, in order to achieve such results, it has been enough to abolish the budget for the religious sects, to destroy the endowments and scandalous stipends, to reduce the military expenditures to one-sixth and to squash that hydra, the indirect tax, the collection of which alone cost 234 million, and replace it with a single tax, divided according to justice...

However, it is said, this is only the cleaning of the Augean stables, and this budget, although it is far from the savage budgets of the past, would not fully satisfy the heart of a patriot.

Doesn't it still bear this stigmata of barbarity: *Army and navy*, 156 million?

If it was necessary! But why would that be! Does France, free and mistress of herself, France strong with six million soldier-workers, ready to rise up all at once if her independence was threatened, France surrounded by peoples free like her own, have a war to fear, or only anticipate?

It is time to bury these prejudices of another age. It is not the people, but the kings who make war. It is not enough to have reduced this shameful and unproductive cost of destruction: we must abolish it forever.

It is up to us to give the example. It is up to us, who have spent five generations in the conquest of liberty, to us who have had the bloody honor of being the inventors and apostles of the Revolution, to cry out to the nations: "Brothers, the age of iron ends here, and the golden age begins!"

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We understand that an important group of the representatives of the people mean to demand the complete suppression of the budget for the army and navy.

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## DAILY CHRONICLE

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We borrow from the *Friend of the People* a rather interesting classification of the various political groups in the National Assembly:

There is no need to recall, says this paper, that all the members of the Assembly proclaim themselves republicans; but, without stopping at the masks, we have classified each by their past and their votes, and the care that we have brought to this work allows us to believe it is exact.

Let us speak first of the Mountain. We can divide it into three principal factions.

The first, which we will call the Crest, and which is at once *atheist*, *democratic* and *socialist*, is composed of these citizens:

L. Asseline, Georges Avenel.

Blanqui, Broca.

Clemenceau, Coudereau, Louis Combes, Germain Casse, J. Claretie, Cléray.

P. Denis, Dubois, Desonnaz.

Gustave Flourens, H. Fouquier, Gustave Flaubert.

Hubbard.

Jaclard.

E. Levrault, L. Levrault, André Lefèvre, Letourneau, J.-A. Lafont, Robert Luzarches, Ed. Lockroy, Lissagaray, Littré, Leverdays. Michelet, Mottu.

Alf. Naquet.

Onimus.

Laurent Pichat, Félix Pyat, Georges Pouchet, de Ponnat.

Raoul Rigaud, Regnard, Rogeard, Henri Rochefort, Ranc, Royannez, Ch. Robin.

Sainte-Beuve.

Taule, Tridon.

Louis Watteau, Villeneuve aîné, Villeneuve jeune, Verlière.

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The second faction of the Mountain, purely *democratic and socialist*, includes:

Alix, Althon-Shée, E. Accolas, Arthur Arnould, Amouroux.

Armand Barbès, Louis Blanc, Briosne, Martin Bernard.

Charassin, Chemalé, Courbet, Cluseret, Castagnary, la citoyenne Champseix.

Ducasse, G. Duchêne, A. Deberle, Dubarry, Deroisin.

Antoine Etex.

A. Fermé.

Gaillard père, B. Gastineau, Gambon, Gandin, Greppo.  
Victor Hugo, Charles Hugo, François Hugo.  
Jandeau.  
Mandavy, Miot, Massol, Morel, Paul Meurice.  
Gustave Naquet.  
Parent, Perdiguier, Protot, Peyrouton.  
Raspail, Razoua.  
Victor Schoelcher, Scheurer-Kestner, Spuller, la citoyenne Sand.  
Tolain.  
Jules Vallès, Vermorel, À. Vacquerie, E. Véron.

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The third faction, more exclusively political, includes:  
Et. Arago, Em. Arago, Ambert, Allain Targé.  
Bancel, Auguste Barbier, Barni, Eug. Baune.  
Cournet, Catalan, Caraguel, Charamaule, Commissaire, Chassin.  
Delescluze, Duportal, E. Delattre, Taxile Delord, Debain, Delbetz, Dubois-  
Fresnez, Alph. Duchesne, Desseaux, Pascal Duprat, Marc Dufraisse.  
Alph. Esquiros.  
Jules Ferry, Feyrnet, Vincent Farinole, Ch. Floquet.  
Guépin, Got. Horn.  
Laurier, Leclanché, Ledru-Rollin, Lecesne, Larrieu, G. Lechevalier, Victor  
Lefranc, Laferrière.  
Manau, Madier-Montjau, Mahias.  
Peyrat.  
Ch. Quentin, E. Quinet.  
E. Reyneau, Regnier, Ans. Roselli.

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Then we come to that vast region of the democratic left, which forms, along  
with the Mountain, the republican majority:

Allou, Assollant.  
V. Borie, Bertrand, Bethmont, Brives, Batbie, Berthelot, Ch. Blanc, Bastide,  
H. Brisson.  
Crémieux, Max. Du Camp, Carnot, Comescas, Chatrian, Chenavard,  
Challemel-Lacour, Ed. Charton, Colmet-Daage, Coquerel.  
Jean Dollfus, Ch. Dollfus, Degousée, Dorian, P. Duplan, H. Didier, E. Despois,  
Durier, Dufaure, J. Desmarest, Deschanel, Alc. Dusollier, Demangeat, Demolonde.  
Eckmann, E. Fayolle, Franck, de Fonvielle, de la Forge, Jules Favre.

Garnier-Pagès, Grévy, V. Guichard, W. Gagneur, Gratry, Am. Guillemin, Gaulier, Guérault.

P. Hofer, Ernest Hamel, Robert Halt, Hérol, Hénon, A. Hébrard, J. Hébrard, Hetzel.

G. Izambert, Isidor,

P. Joigneaux, de Jouvencel, Jourdan.

Patrice Larroque, E. Labrousse, Lasteyrie, Laussedat, Alex. Laya, Alf. Lécuyer, Lambrecht, Lavertujon, Lenoel, Latrade, Leblond, Loyson (dit le P. Hyacinthe), Laboulaye, Jules Levallois, Lanfrey.

Marie, Magnin, Mangin, Mézières, Macé, A. Marchet, Martel, V. Meunier.

Michel Nicolas, Nefftzer.

Ernest Picard, E. Pelletan, Noël Parfait, H. Pessard.

Ordinaire.

Alb. Réville, Michel Renaud, Ch. Rolland, Jules Richard.

Scherer, Sauvestre.

Taine, Ténot.

Taschar, Ul. Trélat.

L. Ulbach.

Vacherot, Vacher, P. Véron, A. Vaulabelle, Valette. Yung.

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Let us step over this little, isolated clan, "more republican than one would have thought," consisting of the citizens:

Clément Duvernois.

La Guéronnière, Guyot-Montpayroux.

E. Ollivier.

Real second-stringers in politics;

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And here we are at the level of those who call themselves "the honest and modest republicans," but whom our fathers of 92, less euphemistically, would have simply labeled: *the toads of the Swamp*.

They are:

About, d'Andelarre.

Baudoin, Brame, Buffet, de Barante, Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

Choiseul-Praslin.

Dommartin, Daru.

D'Estourmel.

G. Fould.

Giraud, de Grammont, Joseph Garnier, de Gasparin, de Goerg, Gevelot.

D'Hessecques, Houssard.  
Javal.  
Kolb-Bernard, Kératry, Keller.  
Lefebvre-Pontalis, Latour-Dumoulin, Laroche-Joubert, de Lespérut.  
Martel, Marion.  
Planat, Pouyer-Quertier, de la Ponterie.  
Riondel, Rampon, Maurice Richard. ,  
Steenackers, Léon Say.  
Tassin, Tillancourt, de Talhouët. De Valdrôme, Viellard-Migeon. D'Yvoire.

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We fall into the Orleanist wasp-nest. Here are the citizens:

De Broglie fils.  
André Cochut.  
Ferd. Duval, Duvergier. de Hauranne, fils.  
Guizot fils.  
D'Haussonville, Hervé.  
Lambert-Sainte-Croix.  
Odilon-Barrot neveu.  
Prévost-Paradol (ou le roi règne et ne gouverne pas).  
De Rémusat fils.  
Thiers (ou les lois de septembre).  
Villetard (ou le Testament de César... Égalité).

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And we may as well note over there the scant group of five Bourbons, the vidames:

De Boissieu, De Cadoudal, De Falloux, De Montalembert, De Valori.

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And right on top, on the right, the three Bonapartists:  
De Cassagnac (Paul), Budaille (Téophore), Rogat (Albert).

We have made the tour of the assembly,— and finished our review.

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Since the abolition of the budget for religion, the only rent of the churches, paid by those who use them, brings back to the municipalities of France an annual sum of 18 million, applied, as you know, to primary instruction.

That 18 million, added to the 49 million that the State previously paid to the sects, makes up a total savings of 67 million in that column alone, — nearly triple the old budget for public instruction.

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The case of Police Commissioner Rodot, brought before the jury by the citizen Bizet, tanner, for the abuse of power, will be heard tomorrow.

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Last night, at the club of *The Freemen*, citizen Jaclard, regulator of the assembly, has reported the maneuvers in which François-Philippe d'Orléans, self-styled prince of Joinville, has been engaged to bring about the return of tyranny, in the form of the president of the republic. that individual is the author of a brochure entitled *The Unity of the Executive Power*, which emissaries of the Orleanist fraction distribute profusely in certain sections of Paris.

The speaker read several passages from that brochure. The meeting unanimously expressed by its sneers and whistles its judgment of that princely prose and the vain ambitions against liberty that it raises.

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At the club of the *Friends of Equality*, the citizen Ducasse said it was time to take care of the reduction in working hours. He has demonstrated, which was certainly easy, that a worker who labored ten hours per day is absolutely unable to devote sufficient time, or even any time, to the intellectual culture which he owes to himself and to the country.

The speaker ended by proposing to the assembly a bill of general appeal to the workers of all professions, for the drafting of a general formula of the "right to leisure."

His motion carried unanimously.

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At the club of the *Rights of Man*, the citizen Ravaux complained justly of state of neglect in which we leave New Caledonia, which could become the richest of our possessions overseas. A petition to the National Assembly, drafted immediately, has been covered with more than eight hundred signatures.

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At the *United Workers* club, the citizen Briosne demanded absolutely free education, at all levels. He has said what cannot be repeated too often: it is that if secondary and higher education remain the privilege of the wealthy, Equality is a vain word. It is necessary that each citizen, as humble and as poor as their birth has been, not only can, but *must* necessarily come to all by labor.

"Do you say," shouted the speaker, "that justice and equality rule over us, when a little imbecile, because he was born on the first floor, uselessly drags his laziness, for ten years, from school to school and from college to faculty, while some high-flown mind, because it descends from the sixth, is condemned to the dry bread of primary education?"

"Ah! Privilege! Disgusting privilege!... When will you stop crushing humanity?... All the seats in the state secondary schools must be free and allocated through competition to the best students of the primary schools."

The sentiments expressed by citizen Briosne agreed too well with those of his listeners pour for him to find the occasion for any new triumph in his passionate harangue.

The assembly to give his demand the form of an appeal to the nation.

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At the club of the *Sorbonne*, a student, whose name has escaped us, calls for the abolition of hospitals, and their replacement by home care. His theory rests on some lofty moral considerations, with respect to the dignity of the citizen, the dangers of lack of privacy for women and poor young girls, as well as some serious grounds of health and hygiene.

The statistics from England, where home care is well developed, show all the material advantages of that system: mortality, all other things being equal, is one third less under that system than in the hospitals, and especially in the oversized hospitals where hundreds of patients are crowded together.

In closing, he protested against the provisional support of certain religious orders in hospitals: he called as witnesses a great number of medical students, present at the gathering, to attest that the lay nurses perform their duties with all the dedication, more kindness and especially more impartiality than the religious ones: he noted the permanent danger that exists in allowing these relentless enemies of liberty, justice and reason contact with minds weakened by illness. He protested particularly against the unspeakable moral pressures exerted, at the death bed, on citizens who, dying in the hospital, do not even have the consolation of dying in peach.

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At the club of the *People's Salvation*, the Citizen Ribeyrac requested that the national printing office at Paris and those in the departments be available to candidates for all purposes, to publish their professions of faith, and that postal fees be eliminated for the mailing of these professions of these statements.

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The Club of Republicans passed a petition to the National Assembly to request the reinstatement of divorce.

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Funeral services were held this morning, in the midst of an immense crowd, for citizen Genty-Lacour, brass turner, so well known for his ardent passion for liberty and the striking proofs that he has given of it all through the course of his life.

According to his dying wishes, his corpse was delivered to the anatomical theory. "I do not know," he said at his last hour, "if my life has been of some use to humanity; but I want, at least, to be sure that my death will do it some good."

The hearse went directly to the mortuary at the Rue de l'Ecole-de Médecine.

At the entrance of the École Pratique, the body was received by the head of anatomical studies, surrounded by all students.

Citizen Tolain, minister of industry, who had insisted on the honor of accompanying, with all the members of the Committee and the delegates of all the workers' associations, the body of this great citizen, painted in a few moving words the tableau of the life of Genty Lacour.

He showed that soul broken by despair on December 2, that body mutilated by the fusillades of the Pointe-Saint-Eustache, and these moral tortures struggling with physical pain to extinguish what is left of his life; then death rejecting the vanquished, abandoning him to the torment of deportation; that wife and children deprived of their only support and delivered to the horrors of hunger, to the temptations of poverty; these struggles, these physical et moral sufferings of the exile in a murderous climate; then the pardon, more humiliating than the conviction. Finally, the new combats and the intoxication of the triumph.

The audience, choked with emotion, and drinking in greedily these eloquent words, saw again, in the story of Genty Lacour that of so many thousands of obscure soldiers for right; more than one saw their own. More than one thought of a father, or a brother, dead too soon, who would not have, like Lacour, the consolation of victory.

And each, recalling these things, became stronger in the worship of vigilance and the dogma of union.

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Genty Lacour leaves a twenty year old daughter, a very skilful florist, one of the best students of the vocational school in the Rue d'Assas, and a son of eighteen, a mechanic on the Northern Railway.

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— The 7th legion national mobile guard have elected for their colonel the citizen H. Fouquier.

— The 2nd legion has elected, to the vacant position of adjutant major, the citizen Bersaux.

— The 9th legion has elected, for two positions as lieutenants, the citizens Riquet and Lemaire.

# BANK OF THE PEOPLE

This is the situation of the *Bank of the People* yesterday. We dedicate it to the pot-bellied gentlemen of the capitalist monopoly:

## ASSETS

Silver coin	56.049.879
Arrears to collect	42.722.973
Portfolio	676.834.527
Advances	11.641.177
Pension funds	12.900.600
Buildings and furniture	2.000.000
Administrative costs	<u>542.904</u>
Total	802.691.060

## LIABILITIES

Capital	60.000.000
Reserves	12.000.000
Bearer notes in circulation	647.863.806
Current accounts	77.440.925
Discounts	<u>5.386.329</u>
Total	801.692.060

## VARIOUS FACTS

Yesterday, for the whole night, some choruses of workers roamed the streets of Paris singing patriotic songs. The Orphéonistes and the choral society of the Enfants de Paris were conspicuous for the tuneful and powerful effect of their ensembles.

Everywhere they have passed other choirs have been improvised, not always as irreproachable from the point of view of harmony, but equally moving with regards to the impulse and sincerity of their enthusiasm.

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For free performances that take place every Sunday in the subsidized theaters, how is it that we have not yet given up the system of the queue? It would be so simple to spare the public that infinite waiting and loss of time.

It would be enough for all the citizens interested in attending these performances register with their respective mayors, then, after the closing of the registration list, every Sunday morning, they will draw lots, in the presence of the registered citizens, for the distribution of seats.

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The demolition of the gloomy Chapelle Expiatoire which saddens one of the lovely districts of Paris will commence tomorrow, in execution of the order of the central council of the commune.

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As for the open competition for the erection of a monument dedicated to the memory of the National Convention, and made of the bronze from the four statues heretofore placed on the Pont Neuf, at the Place des Victoires, and the Place Vendôme and at the roundabout of Courbevoie, — we will know the outcome in a few days.

We know that the new monument should replace, on the Place de la Révolution, the pitiful obelisk that looked so strange.

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At the materialist church of La Madeleine, Citizen Ponnat must pronounce tomorrow's sermon.

He will discuss “the common origins of the Bible and the Koran.”

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The theophilanthropists meet every Tuesday evening at nine o'clock in the salle Germain-l'Auxerrois.

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On his part, citizen Regnard, in the auditorium of the School of Medicine, continues his lecture from Monday evening on “the immortality of matter.”

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The day after tomorrow, Citizen Caro, deist, will give a lecture in the salle Dussoubs, at the Sorbonne annex, on “the profession of faith of the Savoyard vicar.”

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Citizen Gratry, Catholic Christian, discuss, Wednesday at three o'clock, in the salle Thomas-d'Aquin, lauded by his co-religionaries, “the influence of Christianity on civilization.”

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On the same day, at eight o'clock in the evening, in the Diderot Room at the National Palace of the Institute of France, citizen Louis Asseline will explain “the antagonism of the idea of grace and the idea of justice: the first, basis of Christianity; the second, principle of the Revolution. »

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At the Collège de France, the course of the citizen Michelet will begin tomorrow, at eleven o'clock.

This semester, the illustrious and venerable professor will discuss some “preliminaries of August 10.”

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The work of lighting all the gardens of Paris will be completed. We can finally remove the gates which prevent the entry of their legitimate proprietors, the People, and the despotic orders that forbid strollers in the evening and at night, that is, at the hours when the stay is truly enjoyable.

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The forthcoming publication of the *Memoirs of Marguerite B...* has been announced.

We are certain that they are written with more candor than elegance, and they throw much light on points that remain obscure in the politics of recent years.

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\*   \*

The former Judge D—, who now writes bawdy little songs for the cafés, had mediocre success with his sketch: *Pinch me without laughing!* The public is most decidedly tired of that caesarist literature.

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\*   \*

The Bal Bullier just changed owners. A Sir G....., well known to the old regulars under the nickname Zéphyr, because of the lightness and audacity of his *cavalier-seul*, will be the new manager.

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\*   \*

The eagle which played its role in the comedy of Boulogne in 1846, and which Dr. Conneau had long kept on a shelf in his drawing room, after having carefully stuffed it himself, returned yesterday, for the third time, at the public auctions of the Hotel Drouot. It was awarded to an English collector, the same who had already purchased the famous gray frock coat and grubby hat of Sainte-Hélène, when the former "Museum of Sovereigns" was put up for sale.

This rabid collector of Bonapartist cast-offs has had the lot for 11 francs 50 centimes, costs of sale included.

It is a bit expensive.

But that sort stops at nothing to satisfy their passions.

## THEATERS

The evening:

At the Opéra: *William Tell*.

At the Théâtre-Lyrique: *The Mute Girl of Portici*.

At the Théâtre-Français: *Ruy-Blas*.

At the Odéon: *Tibère*.

At the Vaudeville: *Those Gentlemen of the Ministry, the National Clysopompe*.

At the Variétés: *De profundis! The Censorship is dead! Budaille, pontiff and martyr*.

At the Bouffes: *A false collar for Mr. Garnier-Pagès; the Ballet of the Representatives*.

At the Ambigu: *The Crime of the Elysee*.

At the Châtelet: *The Avenging People*, extravaganza, big-budget pantomime.

At the Gaité: *Virginie, or the Conspirator's Daughter*.

At the théâtre Beaumarchais: *Sandon, or the New Latude*.

At the Alcazar: *The Marseillaise*, sung by Thérèse.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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*N. B.—He also plays the harmoniflûte.*

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—  
*We would prefer to sell the lot  
to a theater director.*

As I finished that imaginary reading, I woke up.  
My paper lay beside me; I hurried to pick it up, to continue my dream.  
I saw this:

*Sénatus-consulte.*

Article 1. The ministers are in charge.

Article 2. They are only responsible to the Emperor.

PASCHAL GROUSSET.

