Resourceful reading experiences with undergraduates: 
on Madame de Staël in the British Newspapers Archive (1800-1830)

Amelia Sanz
Adrián Menéndez de la Cuesta
Complutense University (Madrid)

Introduction

In a certain way, we are all of us “digital humanists”, and not just “pencil humanists” or “typewriter humanists”, when we use the large corpora of digitized texts as the object of our study, since we can read though an unprecedented access to either born-digital materials or analog objects that have been scanned, mapped, photographed and modeled in a digital environment.

As a response to such an overwhelming flow of information, and the cyberenthusiasm we are living in, one main concern could be addressed: facing this expanding memory, how do our students (these overwhelmed individuals!) react in our Faculties? Should we establish digital literacy as a topic of academic study in our agenda as professors and researchers? What kind of skills, knowledge and, moreover, attitudes should be developed at different degrees? How does it relate to other types of literacy (data, numerical, statistical and linguistic)? The point is that we have to articulate our scholarly responses to the shift from a print paradigm to a digital one.

It is time to bridge the gap between digital scholarship and digital pedagogy by encouraging the empowerment of students and researchers for several reasons: (1) because the very conditions of our intellectual lives have shifted and, consequently, a growing need to teach digital literacies is impacting all humanities. We need more and more hybrid practitioners: artist-theorists, programming humanists, activist-scholars, theoretical archivists, critical coders, new forms of undergraduate and graduate education that hone both critical and digital literacies; (2) because most university

1 This paper is the result of a collective experiment in the classroom (face-to-face) and in our virtual environment (on-line learning). These are the students who participated in this activity: Daniela Accardi Toledano, Andrea Bañón Avilés, Jesús Carrillo Elorza, José Maria Castellanos Sánchez, Nuria Cuesta de Andres, Bárbara Dokic, Fátima Echaikhi, Julia Fernández Pardo, Raquel Jareño Cortes, Mª del Carmen López García, Alejandro López Hernandez, María Gloria Lucas Campos, Laura Martínez Alcón, Ainoa Navarro Cembellin, Inés Cristina Ortega Ayala, Tamara Perdomo García, Noelia Pérez Toledano, Sara Prieto Karttunen, Augustina Pruckute, Leonor Saro García, Sara Vega Cruz, Estelle Vuichard.
curricula have not adjusted to the changing demands of the job market which require students to be able to navigate increasingly complicated information systems and to the vast majority of students whose lives are more digital and networked than they were when curricula were designed. It is true: given the volatility of digital culture, it is difficult to know how to prepare graduate students entering that job market or for their careers beyond that: (3) because we need new practices of collaboration: even if collaborative and collective scholarship has a long history in the world of academia and, within the humanities, scholarship is seen as an individual and solitary performance. A very special understanding of the individual one-person enterprises in science, the “romantic scholar”, is just beginning to be overshadowed by task forces of researchers.

Yes, we know we want humanists to be able to use digital libraries, collaborative methodologies, data analysis, visualization software and so on in their daily work. But what exactly is the threshold level required by undergraduates, master students, postgraduates in general and more precisely young PHD student in a training program?

Our teaching focus on the use of digital tools in the classroom at all levels, but especially with undergraduates, and the use of digital tools as a research aid to develop projects that use these methods for source collection, management, and analysis which can result in either traditional or digital publications.

For the academic year 2014-15, we developed a research activity in the frame of the undergraduate degrees. We proposed a very concrete case-study: Madame de Staël in the 19th Century Spanish Press. Our starting point was The European Library, Newspapers, and The British Newspapers Archive. The aim of the experiment deals with high informational and computing skills that our students are discovering: to be familiar with virtual libraries, to use wikis for collaborative projects, to analyse capta with Voyeur, to visualize data. We propose to present the results of such a collaborative experiment concerning Madame de Staël.

The methodology of our experiment

In fact, the aim of our research experiment is to measure the possibilities of using electronic telescopes and microscopes to analyse a set of reading instructions on Mme
de Staël works in the 19th century press, that is to say, how cultural practices are transmitted by means of a very concrete case study.

We chose Madame de Staël, first of all, because she was a European character beyond any national border with a large cross-continental impact, but also because of her role of mediator between the Ancien and Nouveau Régime, between the role of “femme auteur” and “femme politique”, so a very interesting case-study for my students. From a critical point of view, the scholarship of the last decades has been predominantly interested in Staël as novelist and literary critic; more recently the biographical turn has overshadowed the real impact of her thought. The feminist movement’s impact on Staël studies has come to France slower than to the USA where researchers had been active since the 70’s: even with Staël’s year 2000 acceptance for the “agrégation”, France did not integrate feminist perspectives\(^2\) and the French scope was always national (and nationalist), comparatist (and binarist) and historical (contextual); we had to wait for two groundbreaking *Cahiers staéliens* in 2002 and 2006 when French colleagues tookhold of Staël’s reception\(^3\). Reception was the core question of the Udo Schöning’s volume in 2013\(^4\) or one of the Hilary Brown Gillian Dow’s volume in 2011\(^5\), attentive to the main characters of the literary (and national) field, and also in the volume of Karyna Szmurlo in 2011\(^6\). Nowadays it is time to take hold of the dilemma of Staël’s circulation at a very European and plural large scale by means of virtual libraries. Finally, Madame de Staël was present all throughout the (digitized) European press: she was a good case-study for research indeed.

We worked with a group of 20 undergraduates on French and European Studies (3\(^{rd}\) year), French being their first language and English/ Spanish/ German/

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\(^4\) Such as Böhl de Faber or Aribau in Horst Nitschack, “Die Rezeption Mme de Staëls in Spanien und Hispanoamerika” in Udo Schöning und Frank Seemann (ed), *Madame de Staël und die Internationalität der europäischen Romantik*, Göttingen, Wallstein Verlag, 2013. (pp. 135-172)


Portuguese/ Finnish their second one. They looked for references in the Spanish, British, German and Finnish presses, but we are presenting just result on the British digitized newspapers between 1800 and 1830. It is a work-in-progress that will be enriched in the next future.

First of all, we presented the most important digital libraries: their advantages and their disadvantages. The students were very attracted to the visualization of books presence in the European national libraries as it appears in *The European Library* because of the paneuropean scope. We also used Ngrams Viewers to show the possibility of comparing Mme de Staël’s occurrences in English, Spanish and German. It was our way to introduce “big data” in our approach.

Second, we distributed languages, virtual libraries and dates by teams of two or three people. They had (1) to go through digitized journals in the digital library by a simple search of Staël’s name (and its variants), a very important task, since it was the first time students had worked in a virtual library; (2) to make transcriptions of the occurrences (with un understandable context), a very difficult task, because students are not familiar at all with old spellings; (3) to share all these quotations in our wikis, a very unusual activity because they are not used to work collaboratively and they feel concerned by the scores!; (4) to prepare all this material to be analyzed by Voyeur Tools: from a word format to a plain text format.

Third, the students learnt to use Voyeur Tools and to interpret some of the results: cirrus, clusters, graphics, contexts of occurrences.

Finally, they introduced their preferred quotations in a European map by means of Arcgis to visualise some of the results.

**Some interpretative regards on capta**

All in all, we harvested around 45.000 words from 1800 and 1830 you will find in Annex 1, at the end of this paper.

First problem the students denounced: *The British Newspapers Archive* is a private/public initiative under subscription. Each account can only be used by a single person at one time. The Community Edition of the site allows to offer access to multiple users within your premises, but access is granted via a computer network’s institutional IP address. If students cannot work at home, if payment conditions are so
complex for institutions, if the British Archive cannot be integrated in *The European Library*, the island will keep on isolated from the continent... A good lesson for my students who learned, for the first time, the difference between public and private issues in cultural heritage digitisation.

First advantage the students noticed: by means of such an amount of quotations, we could represent data as a cirrus, a word cloud displaying the frequency of terms appearing in a corpus, in such a way that terms occurring more frequently appear larger:

![Word Cloud Image](image1)

We also visualised frequency and relationships as a cluster where links represent the collation of terms in a corpus by depicting them in a network through the use of a force directed by a graph; in this graph the frequency of the word is indicated by the relative size of the term:

![Network Image](image2)
Some remarks we can think about:

- The high number of occurrences of *Delphine* or *Corinne* at the very beginning of the century, while words such as *France* or *Germany* become more and more relevant in the corpus.

- The presence of historical events or people (the French Revolution, Talleyrand or, most of all, Napoleon Bonaparte.

- Verbs such as *see-saw-seen* are used as synonyms of *meet*. Staël becomes relevant because she has met (and is friend with) relevant people. She is mentioned very often in relation with her acquaintances, the Coppet circle and, moreover, Lord Byron.

- During the whole period, the word *woman* appears dissociated from the words *celebrated* and *work*. However, it seems to be linked during the first years of the century with the titles of her novels. When the word *woman* starts to appear independently and become more frequent, it is dissociated from any particular work. In fact, *celebrated* deals more often with Madame de Staël than with Staël’s works.

- Concerning the relationship with Madame de Genlis and Madame Recamier, the students noticed that Genlis appears in parallel with Staël’s novels and with the word *woman*. The two women are compared very often. But the word *woman* does not seem to be so close to Madame de Recamier, representing beauty, and Staël, wit.

- Finally, a few words about the overwhelming presence of Staël’s family: both husbands (Baron and Rocca), son, daughter (Duchess-Broglie, extremely close), and father (Necker). The occurrences of her father, the minister of Louis XVI, do not decline with the years: consequently his presence cannot be understood as a way of introducing a daughter yet unknown to the public, but quite as the opposite.

Last, but not least, the students learnt to use Arcgis on line in scarcely 40 minutes and they were able to represent some of their preferred quotations:
Conclusions

The huge amount of capta to be treated, interpreted and understood gives us the opportunity of adopting a large scope at a European level, which could not have been possible before the processes of digitization, digital libraries and processing of data. Of course, it is a work-in-progress experience: research is always an unfinished and incomplete task, a provisional one. How much ought to be written in order to make a particular point clear or to prove a hypothesis?

It is a “resourceful reading” by means of some special glasses that we are proposing here: to use some kind of microscope or telescope for reading. All these friendly, user-oriented, free tools are close at hand for our students and wholly adequate them to develop their digital skills.

Galileo would not refuse to use them.

Annex 1


"The celebrated Madame de Stael, in recent publication, thus of" Tuesday 29 July 1800, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"Literature Institutes in their respective, 2 Vols. Translated from Mad de Stael." Saturday 25 October 1800, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


"but the conversation is mixed. Madame Condorcet is well known for her literary productions. Madame de Stael also sees company in this style." Monday 22 February 1802, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"that he is not so often at Madame Stael's Coteries", Wednesday 24 February 1802, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"others sent to prison. In my last I informed you that it was reported Madame de -Stael was also ordered" Monday 08 March 1802, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"First Consul was heard to say, some days since, before a large party assembled at Madame Bonaparte's, that the Baroness of Stael had completed", Saturday 22 January 1803, Morning Post, London, England.

"Publications, amongst which were one of Madame De Stael's Novel", Friday 04 February 1803, Morning Post, London, England.

"that no man deserved more the confidence of his countrymen are informed, by pretty good authority, that Madame Stael has far incurred the displeasure " Monday 07 February 1803, Hampshire Telegraph, Hampshire, England.


“This day is published, in 6 volumes [...] Delphine by Madame de Stael-Holstein.: ‘A Man ought to be able to brave public opinion; a Woman should submit to it’”...Friday 16 December 1803, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"Delphine By Madame de Stael-Holstein.: ‘A Man ought to be able to brave public opinion; a Woman should submit to it’" Saturday 10 March 1804, York Herald, North Yorkshire, England.


"Sovereigns, and mankind and enlightened and philanthropic friend. The only child of the late Minister Necker is Madame Stael Von Holstein, now residing at” Saturday 12 May 1804, The Ipswich Journal, Suffolk, England.


"everyday by her and fired bit will, that both their bodies buried in a vineyard on his first daughter, Madame Stael, inherits his” Saturday 19 May 1804, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.

"Talleyrand alone; even the female agents of his secret police are under his sole and immediate control; and the report of Madame Stael, and Madame Genlis, directing” Friday 01 June 1804, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"Talleyrand alone: even the female agents of his secret police are under his sole and immediate control; and the report Madam Stael and Madam Genlis, is without " Saturday 08 September 1804, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand,” Friday 25 October 1805, Morning Chronicle, London, England.
"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Tuesday 29 October 1805, Morning Post, London, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Saturday 11 January 1806, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Tuesday 14 January 1806, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Wednesday 15 January 1806, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Thursday 16 January 1806, Exeter Flying Post, Devon, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Friday 17 January 1806, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Saturday 18 January 1806, Newcastle Courant, Tyne and Wear, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Saturday 18 January 1806, York Herald, North Yorkshire, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Monday 20 January 1806, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Wednesday 22 January 1806, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Thursday 23 January 1806, Exeter Flying Post, Devon, England.

"of the Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand," Saturday 25 January 1806, Newcastle Courant, Tyne and Wear, England.
"of the. Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand" Saturday 01 February 1806, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

"of the. Queens of France, Spain, Prussia, and Etruria; of nine Princesses Bonaparte; of Madame Recamier, Stael, Genlis, Tallien and Talleyrand" Saturday 08 March 1806, Morning Post, London, England.


"Madame Stael, daughter of the celebrated Necker" Friday 30 May 1806, Hibernian Journal; or, Chronicle of Liberty, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"This improvement in the manners of society in France is admirably depicted by Madame de Stael, among the manuscripts of her" Saturday 31 May 1806, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England.

"Bonaparte in the work of peace. Bonaparte has refused to acknowledge Carraccioli. Prior Malta, Grand Matter of that order. Madame Stael, daughter the celebrated" Saturday 31 May 1806, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"This improvement in the manners of society in France is admirably depicted by Madame de Stael, among the manuscripts of her" Tuesday 03 June 1806, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"This improvement in the manners of society in France is admirably depicted by Madame de Stael, among the manuscripts of her" Tuesday 17 June 1806, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware’s Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.


"Corinne or Italy, by Madama de Stael" Thursday 18 June 1807, Morning Post, London, England

"Madame de Stael's new novel. This day is is published, in three large volumes" Thursday 09 July 1807, Derby Mercury, Derbyshire, England.

"Delphine de Madame De Stael" Thursday 09 July 1807, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Madame de Stael's new Novel. This day is published, in three large volumes" Friday 17 July 1807, *Morning Post*, London, England.


"Corinna, or Italy; translated from the French of the celebrated Madame de Staël Holstein, Authoress of Delphine. In this interesting composition, Madame de Staël has traced with exquisite felicity of delineation, the leading features of the Italian, French and English Character; she has besides, introduced striking sketches of the actual state of Manners and Literature in Italy; and she dwels with all the enthusiasm of a strong imagination of a feeling heart upon the magnificent vestiges of ancient splendor. Madame de Stael has in this enchanting Novel, nobly dared to do justice to English valour and English worth; this with the rancorous Napoleon, was a crime not to be forgiven; she was in consequence exiled to her Estate in Switzerland" Thursday 13 August 1807, *Morning Post*, London, England.


"Madame Stael is banished to her estate in Switzerland" Monday 02 November 1807, *Caledonian Mercury*, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Madame Stael is banished to her estate in Switzerland" Tuesday 03 November 1807, *Kentish Gazette*, Kent, England.


"Madame Stael is banished to her estate in Switzerland" Wednesday 11 November 1807, *Aberdeen Journal*, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Corinna, or Italy, a Novel, from the pen of Madame de Stael" Thursday 19 November 1807, *Dublin Evening Post*, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
"Corinna ou l'Italie, par Madame de Staël-Holstein" Thursday 26 November 1807, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


"Corinne, ou L'Italie, par Mad. Stael" Saturday 12 December 1807, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.


"The German Papers announce that Madame Stael has laid aside her weeds, and taken" Wednesday 16 December 1807, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.


"Corinne, ou L'Italie, par Mad. Stael" Saturday 30 January 1808, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Corinne, ou L'Italie, par Mad. Stael, Author Delphine" Tuesday 09 February 1808, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Madame De Stael was presented" Thursday 25 February 1808, Morning Post, London, England.
"On the character of the different Italian Nations. From Mad. de Stael’s Corinne." Tuesday 01 March 1808, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Corinna, de Madame de Staël" Saturday 02 April 1808, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Also Corinna, de Madame de Staël, 3 volumes" Tuesday 19 April 1808, Morning Post, London, England.

"Corinna; or, Italy, by Mad. De Stael, 5 vols." Wednesday 27 April 1808, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Corinna, by Madame de Stael, 4 vols" Saturday 18 June 1808, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Corinna, by Madame de Stael, 4 vols." Tuesday 21 June 1808, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"French Madame de Stael, 5 vols" Monday 27 June 1808, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


"Corinna, or Italy, Madame De Stael" Saturday 27 August 1808, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"Corinna, by Madame de Stael" Wednesday 19 October 1808, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.


"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Saturday 06 May 1809, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England

"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Tuesday 09 May 1809, Kentish Gazette, Kent, England.

"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Tuesday 09 May 1809, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Wednesday 24 May 1809, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Thursday 25 May 1809, Derby Mercury, Derbyshire, England.

"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Saturday 19 August 1809, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.


"Corinna or Italy, a Novel translated from the French of Madame de Stael Holstein, Authoress of Delphine" Friday 01 September 1809, Morning Post, London, England.

"Mémoires du Maréchal Prince de Ligne, pour faire suite aux Lettres du meme auteur, publies par Madame de Stael" Wednesday 06 December 1809, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Libertine Husband, from the French of Madame de Staël" Saturday 17 February 1810, Morning Post, London, England

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Saturday 24 February 1810, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Tuesday 27 February 1810, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Tuesday 27 February 1810, Hull Packet, East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Wednesday 28 February 1810, Morning Post, London, England.

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Thursday 01 March 1810, Morning Chronicle, London, England.
"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Tuesday 06 March 1810, Hull Packet, East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Tuesday 13 March 1810, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"Correspondence de Madame Deffand, with D'Alembert, Montesquieu, the President Henault, the Duchess du Maine, Mesdames de Stael et de Choiseul, the Marquis D'Argens" Saturday 24 March 1810, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"A German paper says. “The literary work of Madame de Staël on which she had been employed eight years, will not be suffered to appear, the manuscript (though approved by three censors) and the proof sheets, have been seized at Blois, by order of the Prefect, who has not left the author one copy, The loss is estimated at 50,000 francs. Madame de Staël has been ordered to quit France, with permission to retire either to Copet, Munich, or America.”” Monday 26 November 1810, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"The literary work of Madame de Staël on which she had been employed eight years, will not be suffered to appear, the manuscript (though approved by three censors) and the proof sheets, have been seized at Blois, by order of the Prefect, who has not left the author one copy, The loss is estimated at 50,000 francs. Madame de Staël has been ordered to quit France, with permission to retire either to Copet, Munich, or America.” Monday 26 November 1810, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"The literary work of Madame de Staël on which she had been employed eight years, will not be suffered to appear, the manuscript (though approved by three censors) and the proof sheets, have been seized at Blois, by order of the Prefect, who has not left the author one copy, The loss is estimated at 50,000 francs. Madame de Staël has been ordered to quit France, with permission to retire either to Copet, Munich, or America.” Wednesday 28 November 1810, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

"The literary work of Madame de Staël on which she had been employed eight years, will not be suffered to appear, the manuscript (though approved by three censors) and the proof sheets, have been seized at Blois, by order of the Prefect, who has not left the author one copy, The loss is estimated at 50,000 francs. Madame de Staël has been ordered to quit France, with permission to retire either to Copet, Munich, or America.” Thursday 29 November 1810, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

"An extensive collection of novels, romances and miscellaneous books in French and English. Consisting chiefly on the last editions of Madame Staël, Cottin, Genlis, and all the most estimated authors, in excellent preservation.” Saturday 21 September 1811, Morning Chronicle, London, England

"Madame de Stael's work. The Public are respectful informed that the French Edition of Madame de Stael's work, De la littérature, etc. with Memoirs of her life, the republication onf which has been unavoidably delayed, is now ready for delivery, in two elegant Volumes.

"Madame de Stael's Works on Literature, with memoirs of her life. This day are published by H. Coburn. Public Library, Conduit-Street, London, and sold by all" Saturday 14 December 1811, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.


"Madame de Stael's, Work on Literature, with Memoirs of her life, This day is published in two volumes small" Friday 13 December 1811, Morning Post, London, England.

"Madame de Stael's work on literature, with" Friday 13 December 1811, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"Mind-female authors mind firmly established the equality of the female mind. Here further proof wanting the work of Madame de Stael on literature affords a" Friday 14 February 1812, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"de Chateaubriand Greece and Palestine. The Milesian Chief, a Romance, by the Author of 'Fatal revenge' Madame de Stael's work on literature, with memoirs" Saturday 25 April 1812, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England.

"de Chateaubriand Greece and Palestine. The Milesian Chief, a Romance, by the Author of 'Fatal revenge' Madame de Stael's work on literature, with memoirs" Monday 27 April 1812, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"of repair, having a garrison of 25,000 men, with six months provisions. It is mentioned in the German papers, that Madame de Stael, the daughter of Necker, left" Wednesday 26 August 1812, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"The celebrated Madamen Stael has, it seems, been some time in Sweden" Thursday 15 April 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The celebrated Madame Stael hat, it seem been some time under the protection of Bernadotte, in Sweden" Monday 19 April 1813, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England

"Originally in French by the Professor Schlegel. Madame de Staël had nothing to do with it, though we see the name of that most able Writer is affixed tone of them. As at Madame de Staël herself, she must no doubt be perfectly indifferent to the censure or the praise of those who have betrayed such a miserable want of critical discrimination as to suppose such a production could have issued from her pen." Friday 30 April 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"quarters after sunset, was in imminent danger. This is a demonstration of the feelings the German nation. The celebrated Madame de Stael has, seems, been some time" Friday 23 April 1813, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.


"places on Mrs. Clarke and Sir Francis Burdett, if they are not good as imitations, in what degree are they good Madame de Stael's eloquent appeal to the Nations of" Sunday 09 May 1813, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"Madame De Stael has left Stockholm, and is now" Tuesday 08 June 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Madame De Stael has left Stockholm" Thursday 17 June 1813, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

"it is reported, that Madame Stael has also arrived in England" Tuesday 22 June 1813, Morning Post, London, England.


"Madame de Stael is arrived in London" Thursday 24 June 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"At the fifth Converzatione, held on Sunday evening last, Madame de Stael, the celebrated French writer, and her daughter" Wednesday 30 June 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"said, are no longer engaged at Covent Garden Theatre, in consequence of a disagreement upon the subject of salary. Madame de Stael has already received the visits of" Wednesday 30 June 1813, Morning Post, London, England.
"At the fifth Converzatione, held on Sunday evening last, Madame de Stael, the celebrated French writer, and her daughter" Wednesday 30 June 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"the Countess of Corke's Olla Podrida, on Thursday night, were Madame Moreau, the wife of the French General, and Madame de Stael. In the Court of King's Bench, on" Wednesday 21 July 1813, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"another fleet of about what also arrived at Gottenburgh from the behind would proceed for England without delay, Madame de Stael is said to have receiver..." Monday 12 July 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"the Countess of Corke's Olla Podrida, on Thursday night, were Madame Moreau, the wife of the French General, and Madame de Stael" Wednesday 21 July 1813, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"Madame de Stael, the well-known authoress, has arrived" Friday 02 July 1813, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"Marmontel, D'Alemhert, Ia Harpe, Piron, Dorat, Thomas, Condorcet, the Chevalier de Boafflers, Chailes Fox, Madame Stael, Genlis, Deffand, du Barry, Clairou" Wednesday 18 August 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"degrees of care (as potters their ware) which determined their rank and importance in society. The presence of Madame de Stael in London has set all the" Sunday 01 August 1813, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"The presence of Madame de Stael in London, has set all the" Sunday 01 August 1813, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"It is mentioned in the German papers, that Madame Stael, the daughter of Necker, left" Wednesday 26 August 1812, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"Madam de Stael had one time a niece residing with her" Saturday 28 August 1813, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"Mary Smith, Effects of mental and corporeal beauty. Madame de Stael had one time niece residing with" Saturday 28 August 1813, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"with Mad. Stael. The alleged cause of his expulsion from France was his having offended the manes Racine in a work, entitled, A Comparison between the Phedra of" Friday 03 September 1813, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"with Mad. Stael. The alleged cause of his expulsion from France was his having offended the manes Racine in a work, entitled, A Comparison between the Phedra of" Sunday 29 August 1813, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.
"from Madame de Stael's new work "L'Allemagne", Vienna. In this prudent country, amusemens assume the garb of duties, and their uniformity of never becoming tiresome" Thursday 30 September 1813, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

"He passed some years at Paris, but was exiled at the same time with Mad. Stael. The alleged cause of his expulsion from France was his having offended the manes Racine in a work, entitled, A Comparison between the Phedra of" Friday 03 September 1813, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"He passed some years at Paris, but was exiled at the same time with Mad. Stael, The alleged cause of his expulsion from France was his having offended the manes Racine in a work, entitled, A Comparison between the Phedra of" Friday 03 September 1813, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

"De l’Allemagne, with a Translation, will appear early in November. This interesting work, whose mysterious suppression has so long excited the curiosity of Europe, consists of the results of Madame de Staël's Observation of Manners, the Society, the Literature, and the Philosophy of the Germans. We look upon Madame de Staël, as beyond all comparison the first writer of her age" Thursday 14 October 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"De la literature which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Madame De Stael" Thursday 23 September 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"An essay on ancient and modern literature which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Madame De Stael" Monday 27 September 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"An essay on ancient and modern literature which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Madame De Stael" Friday 22 October 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"An essay on ancient and modern literature which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Madame De Stael" Wednesday 27 October 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"I conceive that neither M. de Stael nor your correspondent has hit upon the true theory of refinement" Friday 15 October 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"every other who had never spoken French, defended himself with such modesty and strength of reasoning, that Madame de Stael immediately inconcieved" Saturday 13 November 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"When Madame de Stael was in Germany, she wrote a letter to Mr. Sasram, at Paris, in which she expressed her opinion on Bonaparte's government in" Tuesday 02 November 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"Madame de Staël long suppressed work on Germany, in a few days will be published" Saturday 06 November 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.
"a Punster observed that he was not so much oui, as it was in honour of Foreign Courts. In the article respecting Madame de Stael's new publication, l'Allemagne” Thursday 11 November 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"justice to talent, and who love and honour it too much to wage war with it. They endeavoured to persuade me, says Madame de Stael, in order to alleviate my grief” Wednesday 10 November 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"Schiller, who had never spoken French, defended himself with such modesty and strength of reasoning, that Madame de Staël immediately conceived equal admiration for his understanding and character." Saturday 13 November 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"the most ancient houses in Bourbon had been delighted with the information conveyed to them, and the hopes Madame de Stael save them, that the calamities of" Friday 12 November 1813, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

"De L'Allemagne, par Madame de Stael Holstein" Thursday 25 November 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"L'Allemagne, par Madame Baronesse Stael" Wednesday 01 December 1813, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Madame de Staël long suppressed work on Germany, just arrived and to be had of translated from the French" Thursday 02 December 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Madame de Stael, and a numerous list distinguished Nobility and Gentry” Sunday 05 December 1813, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"dress party to meet her Majesty, at which were present the Foreign Ambassadors and their ladies, the Russian Deputation, Madame Stael, and a numerous list" Monday 13 December 1813, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.


"De la littérature dans ses relations avec les Institutions Sociales. Madame de Stael, Avec un precis de la vie et des écrits de l’Auteur" Monday 08 November 1813, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"L'Allemagne. Par Madame Baronne de Stael Holstein, is published this day” Saturday 06 November 1813, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Zulma de Madama de Staël” Friday 03 December 1813, Morning Post, London, England.

"Madame de Stael recently paid a visit to the University of Oxford, where great respect to this distinguished literary character" Friday 31 December 1813, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.

"Review of Madame de Stael's work on the Giaour, review of Lord" Thursday 02 December 1813, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"party to meet her Majesty, at which were present the Foreign ambassadors and their ladies, the Kusgiau Deputation, Madame de Stael, and a numerous list distinguished" Sunday 05 December 1813, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"Stael's celebrated work on Germany" Wednesday 15 December 1813, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.


"Madam Stael has recently paid classical visit to" Saturday 08 January 1814, Carlisle Journal, Cumbria, England.


"About this period it began be whispered in the blue stocking circles, that Madame de Stael, great idol of their idolatry" Friday 28 January 1814, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"and elaborate antithesis to that which bears the name of Locke, and it is built on the sublime restriction (as Madame de Stael expresses it) added by Leibnitz" Thursday 03 February 1814, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"enquiring for their own houses. Many coaches were overturned, and other accidents occurred. It has since cleared up. Madame de Stael has recently paid classical visit to" Saturday 08 January 1814, Carlisle Journal, Cumbria, England.

"this year sold our slave by birth, William Pike, and all his family, and received one mail from the buyer. Madam de Stael is said to have left Paris in" Tuesday 10 January 1815, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"The account which Madame de Stael has given of this system is full of the graces of imagination and the charm of sentiment" Thursday 17 February 1814, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.


"Party on Sunday at Devonshire House, among whom were — The Portuguese and Austrian Ambassadors, Baroness and Baron de Stael" Tuesday 01 March 1814, *Morning Post*, London, England.


"consultation with the Earl of Liverpool few days previous to his departure. He dined with the Noble Karl and Countess, Madame Stael, and select party" Saturday 05 March 1814, *Leicester Chronicle*, Leicestershire, England.


"numbers were declared for Mr. Phipps 16 ; Mr. Fer aro 5, upon which the former was declared duly elected. Yesterday Madame de Stael, accompanied by Sir James and" Wednesday 30 March 1814, *Morning Post*, London, England.

"and gentlemen of the first distinction. Many ladies of high rank and fashion attended, among whom was the celebrated Madame Stael Holstein" Monday 04 April 1814, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.


"his death in 1803, and is illustrated with some new and interesting particulars, by the translator, Miss Benger. Madame de Stael has just ready for publication, an" Saturday 23 April 1814, Morning Post, London, England.

"dejeuner was then served up, amid the visitants soon after retired. What was remarked by the Prince of Conde and Madame de Stael, as particularly worthy of admiration" Monday 25 April 1814, Morning Post, London, England.

"Zulma, de Madame de Staël" Saturday 16 April 1814, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


"It is observed by Madame de Stael that “sublime and heavenly sentiments being but of transitory duration in the human heart, the poet is inferior to the inspiration which animates him”" Sunday 01 May 1814, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"He has attempted all styles, but that in which he has acquired the greatest celebrity, and, Mad. Stael’s opinion, has most excelled" Sunday 01 May 1814, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.


"A critical analysis of several striking and incongruous Passages in Madame de Stael’s Work on Germany" Wednesday 01 June 1814, Morning Post, London, England.

"We are glad find commendable change the order of the French government since the time that Madame Stael was denied permission to insert" Thursday 28 July 1814, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.


"Madame de Stael's work. Madame de Staël's work on Germany has at length drawn forth a critical animadversion from a German resident in England. It was almost impossible for any individual, in such a vast and difficult field as that trodden by Madame Stael, to conciliate every national and individual opinion and prejudice, or even to avoid falling frequently into error. " Friday 16 September 1814, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"resident in England. It was almost impossible for any individual, in such a vast and field as that trodden by Madame de Stael, to conciliate every national and" Friday 16 September 1814, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Madame de Stael. Europe stille sees, to its sorrow, that though Bonaparte may have fallen, he has left imitators in a variety of shapes, who can play still more insolent game than himself, by adopting his conduct upon the very ground of having put him dow for it." Saturday 24 September 1814, Carlisle Journal, Cumbria, England.

"Madame De Stael is now at Paris Saturday 17 September 1814, Morning Post, London, England.

"The triumph which some persons inother coutries, such as Madame de staël, for instance, and the French in general, feel over us in these instances, cannot be concealed. Madame de Stael probable never knew the extent to which our dullness could be carried in street conversation. " Sunday 18 September 1814, The Examiner, London, England.

"Madame de Stael. Europe still sees, to its sorrow, that Bonaparte may hare fallen, has left imitators in variety shapes, who can play a still more insolent" Saturday 24 September 1814, Carlisle Journal, Cumbria, England.

"The flourishing Madame de Stael has long be famous as a kind of metaphysycal Amazon, a female Knight Errant, who, with a quiver abundantly full of winged words, goes about to rid the world of all sorts of monsters, from Bonaparte down to a bad sentence. She is, it is acknowledged, a lively lady, who really do know about a twentieth part of what she pretend" Saturday 24 September 1814, Carlisle Journal, Cumbria, England.
"A critical analysis of several striking and incongruous Passages in Madame De Stael’s work on Germany, with some" Saturday 01 October 1814, Morning Post, London, England.


"Germany by Madame de Staël" Saturday 08 October 1814, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.

"There is no truth in the rumour of Madame de Stael’s having received permission to retire to Switzerland, or, in other words, of her having been ordered to withdraw from Paris" Sunday 09 October 1814, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.


"Zulma. From the French of Mad. de Stael Holstein, Author of Corinna" Thursday 24 November 1814, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


"November, with an exhibition of the efforts of art in France, during the last six years. There truth in the rumour of Madame de Stael’s having received permission to" Sunday 09 October 1814, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"lately intercepted, either of Lord Oxford or Murat’s Physician, there is cue of twenty pages, written to Joachim by Madame de Stael. She writes him nearly in the..." Friday 30 December 1814, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"A Paris article states that amongst the letters lately intercepted either on Lord Oxford or Murat’s Physician, there is one of twenty pages, written to Joachim by Madame de Stael. She writes to him nearly in the same style and with the same expressions that she has used with Bernadotte, in the little work on suicide, which she has dedicated to him. This letter was communicated to the Kling, who immediately gave orders to send it to Madame de Stael informing her at the same time that she might send it to Murat by the Post" Wednesday 28 December 1814, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"A Paris article states that amongst the letters lately intercepted either on Lord Oxford or Murat’s Physician, there is one of twenty pages, written to Joachim by Madame de Stael. She writes to him nearly in the same style and with the same expressions that she has used
with Bernadotte, in the little work on suicide, which she has dedicated to him. This letter was communicated to the Kling, who immediately gave orders to send it to Madame de Stael informing her at the same time that she might send it to Murat by the Post” Royal Cornwall Gazette - Saturday 31 December 1814, Cornwall, England.

"to a person of Madame de Stael's complexion, who seems to think" Wednesday 04 January 1815 , Bury and Norwich Post , Suffolk, England.


"Madame de Stael is said to have left Paris in" Monday 09 January 1815 , Salisbury and Winchester Journal , Wiltshire, England.

"of their civil rights during that time, and fine of 5000 francs, one lesser punishment, and one was acquitted Madame de Stael is said to have left Paris in" Monday 09 January 1815 , Salisbury and Winchester Journal , Wiltshire, England.

"pleased, and that if she chose, she might send the letter in question to Murat by the post. Show to a person of Madame de Stael's complexion, who seems to think" Wednesday 04 January 1815 , Bury and Norwich Post , Suffolk, England.

"Madame de Stael is said to have left Paris" Tuesday 10 January 1815 , Chester Courant , Cheshire, England.

"We authosised to declare that Madame de Stael, having no correspondence with Italy" Tuesday 10 January 1815 , Morning Chronicle , London, England.

"Love and Suicide, By Madame de Stael" Saturday 20 January 1816 , Oxford University and City Herald , Oxfordshire, England.


"It is perfectly untrue, as asserted by morning paper some time ago, that Madame De Stael has left Paris in August" Sunday 22 January 1815 , Windsor and Eton Express , Berkshire, England.


"Letters on the writing and character of Roussseau by Madame de Stael Holstein" Wednesday 15 March 1815, **Morning Post**, London, England.


"Letters on the writing and character of Roussseau by Madame de Stael Holstein" Wednesday 29 March 1815, **Morning Post**, London, England.

"Madame Stael has left Paris for her estate" Monday 03 April 1815, **Salisbury and Winchester Journal**, Wiltshire, England.

"Madame Stael has left Paris for her estate" Thursday 06 April 1815, **Caledonian Mercury**, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Sur l’Allemagne de Madame de Stael" Friday 07 April 1815, **Liverpool Mercury**, Merseyside, England.

"merely defensive. The Duchess of Angouleme was still at on the 23d. The Duke on the 15th left Hismes for Marseilles. Madame de Stael has left Paris for her estate" Monday 03 April 1815, **Salisbury and Winchester Journal**, Wiltshire, England.

"in Mad. de Stael’s celebrated Work De l’Allernagne" Monday 08 May 1815, **Hampshire Chronicle**, Hampshire, England.

"correspondence with Stael, at Coppet” Monday 22 May 1815, **Hampshire Chronicle**, Hampshire, England.

"in Mad. de Stael’s celebrated Work De l’Allernagne" Monday 29 May 1815, **Sussex Advertiser**, East Sussex, England.

"and has received various invitations from several noble families, to honour them with his visit on that occasion. Madame de Stael, it is said, intends to set out" Tuesday 20 June 1815, **Morning Post**, London, England.

"The celebrated literary character, Madame Stael, is to have been at the head of a political intrigue" Monday 03 July 1815, **Hampshire Chronicle**, Hampshire, England.

"The celebrated literary character Madame Stael, is to have been at the head of a political intrigue" Saturday 08 July 1815, **Bristol Mirror**, Bristol, England.

"[Angleterre, by Levis] written evidently after the manner of Madame de Stael’s Germany" Thursday 03 August 1815, **Morning Chronicle**, London, England.

"[Angleterre, by Levis] written evidently after the manner of Madame de Stael’s Germany" Saturday 12 August 1815, **Morning Post**, London, England.

"whatever Madame de Stael and her adherents may dream" Saturday 26 August 1815, **Carlisle Journal**, Cumbria, England.
"Blucher's troops are already between them and that city. Only six miles from Paris. The celebrated literary character Madame de Stael, is said to have been at the" Saturday 08 July 1815, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.

"Blucher's troops are already between them and that city. Only six miles from Paris. The celebrated literary character Madame de Stael, is said to have been at the" Saturday 08 July 1815, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.

"President congratulates his fellow-citizens the conclusion of honourable peace. The celebrated literary character Madame Stael, is to have been at the head of a" Monday 03 July 1815, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"delusion and superstition any on record. Mankind is not changed is still the same it was centuries ago; and whatever Madame de Stael and her adherents may dream" Saturday 26 August 1815, Carlisle Journal, Cumbria, England.

"The Baroness de Stael is gone to pass the winter to" Tuesday 03 October 1815, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The notorious Madame Stael winters in Italy" Friday 06 October 1815, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"Madame de Stael passed here a few is weeks before" Friday 10 November 1815, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.

"Wales had made preparations for a tour in Greece, in which she was to have been accompanied by the celebrated Madame de Stael; but the report of hostilities being" Saturday 18 November 1815, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.

"Princess of Wales had proposed to herself tour in Greece, in company with the celebrated Baroness de Stael, but rumours of hostilities" Saturday 18 November 1815, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"Princess of Wales had proposed to herself tour in Greece, in company with the celebrated Baroness de Stael, but rumours of hostilities" Tuesday 21 November 1815, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

"from Milan state, that the Princess of Wales had for a tour in Greece, she was have been accompanied the celebrated Madame de Stael; but the report of hostilities being" Monday 20 November 1815, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

"that the Princess of Wales had made every preparation for a voyage to Greece, whither she was to be accompanied by Madame de Stael but the reports of hostilities" Monday 20 November 1815, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"Livres en Français. A very large collection. The works of Fontaine, Montesquieu, Stael, Trassau, Scarron, Molière, Destouches, La Harpe" Monday 18 December 1815, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"The voyage of the Princess of Wales and Madame de Stael to Greece, will not take place" Wednesday 20 December 1815, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"blame, may perhaps, in gaining the confidence of the readers, propagate errors, and thus cause lasting mischief. Madame de Stael, for instance, says in her work on that the Nobility there have no accomplishment, the merchants no manners" Friday 22 December 1815, Morning Post, London, England.

"The voyage of the Princess of Wales and Madame de Stael to Greece, will not take place" Saturday 23 December 1815, The Ipswich Journal, Suffolk, England.

"Madame de Stael is said to be at present the companion of Princess of Wales" Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette - Thursday 28 December 1815.

"Madame De Stael has been thus sketched by an English Traveller: Madame de Stael is one of the most surprising personnages I ever saw: she has more wit than any man, or any one of her sex. I ever met with: she is plain, and has not a good feature; yet she contrives by her astonishing power to talk herself into beauty" Saturday 30 December 1815, The Ipswich Journal, Suffolk, England.

"Madame De Stael has been thus sketched by an English Traveller: Madame de Stael is one of the most surprising personnages I ever saw: she has more wit than any man, or any one of her sex. I ever met with: she is plain, and has not a good feature; yet she contrives by her astonishing power to talk herself into beauty" Saturday 30 December 1815, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.


"demand, at advance of 3,. per tod. The Memoirs of the war of the French in Spain, written M. Rocca, the husband of Madame de Stael, display in a most striking manner the inveterate hatred which the natives bore to their invaders" Thursday 04 January 1816, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

“V- Lettres sur les ecrits et le caractere de Rousseau. Par M. de Stael” Saturday 06 January 1816, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


“The public prits are mistaken in announcing that the Baroness of Stael would accompany the Prince of Whales to [...], Madame de Stael will pass the winter in Italy and pretends to return in Switzerland in Spring” Monday 29 January 1816, Morning Post, London, England.


“to celebrate his marriage with Mademoiselle de Stael, a young lady well known and much admired in England, both for her remarkable personal attractions and great intellectual endowments” Thursday 01 February 1816, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“I refer to a particular and very well known set of persons here, with whom probably the writers exclusively associated, and who are guided by the dreams of their High Priestess, the celebrated Madame de Stael” Friday 02 February 1816, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

“Zulma, by Madame De Stael Holstein, autheur de Corinna, Delphine, etc” Saturday 03 February 1816, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.
"Works of Madame de Stael: comprising letters of the character and writings of Rousseau” Saturday 03 February 1816, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"utility of pleasure. They write from Rome that Madame de Stael is employed writing two works, the one is entitled Society and the” Monday 12 February 1816, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.


“Madame de Stael is employed writing two works, the one is entitled Society and the” Thursday 22 February 1816, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

“Duc de Richelieu, Prince Talleyrand, Madame la Baronne de Stael Holstein, and” Friday 01 March 1816, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.


“he supposes Madame de Stael Holstein to be of the same opinion and equally ready, on the earliest occasion, to promulgate it” Sunday 24 March 1816, The Examiner, London, England.

“Mr. Bartolini, a celebrated sculptor at Florence, who has begun this work with the permission of Madame de Stael” Sunday 02 June 1816, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

“the intimate acquaintance enjoyed by the writer with the celebrated Madame de Stael is remembered” Monday 24 June 1816, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael has returned to – with her son-in-law, the Prince of Broglio” Wednesday 03 July 1816, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael is expected at Paris in the course of the present month, and that she is about to publish a work respecting the administration of her father” Saturday 14 September 1816, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.


“Madame de Stael has arrived at Paris with her daughter and her son-in-law, the Duke of Broglie” Saturday 02 November 1816, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

“Madame de Stael is at present employed on a work, the object of which is parallel between France and England” Friday 08 November 1816, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael is at present employed on a work, the object of which is parallel between France and England” Monday 11 November 1816, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

“Madame de Stael is at present employed on a work, the object of which is parallel between France and England” Wednesday 13 November 1816, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"Yesterday, at Madame de Stael's, he had a circle about him. I am an Antiministerial Constitutionalist, he said” Saturday 16 November 1816, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Yesterday, at Madame de Stael's, he had a circle about him. I am an Antiministerial Constitutionalist, he said” Saturday 16 November 1816, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael is now returned to Paris, and will soon publish a new work” Thursday 21 November 1816, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

“Do you wish to give us to understand – said Madame de Stael, astonished at such eulogiums-, that France could support heavier contributions? [...] France was a conquered country. Madame de Stael did not fail to take up this expression” Monday 09 December 1816, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The next poem is a sonnet on Rousseau – Voltaire - Our Gibbon - and de Stael. Which is not very bright, either in poetry or common sense” Tuesday 10 December 1816, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, whose intellectual prowess is well known” Thursday 12 December 1816, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"in company, while conversing loud with Madame de Stael [...] Do you wish to give us to understand – said Madame de Stael, astonished at such eulogiums-, that France could support heavier contributions? [...] France was a conquered country. Madame de Stael did not fail to take up this expression” Saturday 14 December 1816, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

“Count Iotstnichin is reported to have said, at Madame Stael's. I always afraid of fire breaking out” Tuesday 17 December 1816, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.
"in company, while conversing loud with Madame de Stael [...] Do you wish to give us to understand – said Madame de Stael, astonished at such eulogiums-, that France could support heavier contributions? [...] France was a conquered country. Madame de Stael did not fail to take up this expression” Tuesday 17 December 1816, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“circles of Madame de Stael. Men of all parties assemble there [...] As it once was with Talleyrand, so Madame de Stael's circle has now the honour of passing for the source of every thing witty [...] he observed to Madame de Stael – We live in the times of a new Fronde...” “...Prince de Peix, happened to be by the side of Madame de Stael [...] You are right- answered Madame de Stael-, and I see that wit is hereditary in your family”” Friday 20 December 1816, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“he wishes to make recruits among the people who frequent the company of Madame de Stael” Saturday 28 December 1816, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

"I had to lament that Madame de Stael had left France at the moment when I entered it; and I was tantalized by invitations, which proposed my meeting her at the house of a mutual friend, at the time when imperious circumstances obliged me to return to Ireland. I thus was prevented from seeing one of the most distinguished women of the age, from whose works I received infinite pleasure, and (as a woman, I may add) infinite pride. Her character was prevented by my friends, to me, as largely partaking of a disposition whose kindness knew no bounds; and of feelings which lent themselves, in ready sympathy, to every claim of friendship, and every call of benevolence." Dublin Evening Post, Thursday 31 July 1817.

"Madame de Stael. Lady Morgan, in her new and curious work unde the title of France, gives the following portrait of this excellent”, Tuesday 22 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"United Provinces of La Plata having declared that country to be hereafter free and independent. It is reported that Madame de Stael" Wednesday 13 November 1816, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"Madame de Stael. This celebrated woman died in Paris on the 14th inst. aged 53, after illness. She has left son and a married to the" Friday 25 July 1817, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

"Madame de Stael. As several groundless rumours have prevailed respecting the last events of Madame de Stael’s life" Thursday 18 September 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Thursday 28 August 1817, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“preceding her death, Madame de Stael enjoyed the fresh air of the garden” Thursday 31 July 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father” Friday 19 December 1817, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.


“By the Baroness de Stael. The work will be published [...] The family of Madame de Stael having seen the announcement of a work to be published in England” Thursday 01 January 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael” Wednesday 31 December 1817, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.


“the family of Madame de Stael, written during her residence at [...] Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] give a just idea of Madame de Stael to make her beloved even by those” Saturday 27 December 1817, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.


“Mr. Goltz, met Madame de Stael [...] the Emperor Alexander, Madame de Stael defended him” Saturday 04 January 1817, Leicester Chronicle, Leicestershire, England.

“a conversation between Mr. Canning and Madame de Stael” Sunday 05 January 1817, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

“Mr. Canning, a few days ago, at the house of Mr. Goltz, met Madame de Stael” Wednesday 08 January 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“a conversation between Mr. Canning and Madame de Stael” Thursday 09 January 1817, Morning Post, London, England.


“Madame de Stael and Mr. Canning [...] M. Goltz met Madame de Stael” Thursday 09 January 1817, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

“Mr. Goltz, met Madame de Stael [...] the Emperor Alexander, Madame de Stael defended him” Saturday 11 January 1817, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

“Madame Stael being asked her opinión of this Russian, replied” Tuesday 14 January 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“Count Rostopehin, during his stay in Madame de Stael's” Friday 07 February 1817, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

“Madame de Stael- Reviews of Franklin's correspondence” Wednesday 12 February 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael- Reviews of Franklin’s correspondence” Thursday 13 February 1817, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.


“Madame de Stael- Reviews of Franklin’s correspondence” Friday 14 February 1817, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.


“Madame de Stael’s Germany, 3 volumes” Wednesday 19 February 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.


“Madame de Stael is dangerously ill with a bilious fever” Monday 03 March 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael is said to have sold her Memoirs of Mr. Necker to an association” Monday 03 March 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael is dangerously ill with a bilious fever” Wednesday 05 March 1817, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

“Madame de Stael also on the sick list at Paris” Thursday 06 March 1817, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

“Madame de Stael is said to have sold her Memoirs of Mr. Necker to an association” Thursday 06 March 1817, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

“Madame de Stael also on the sick list at Paris” Saturday 08 March 1817, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England.

“Madame de Stael also on the sick list at Paris” Saturday 08 March 1817, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.
“Madame de Stael is dangerously ill at Paris” Monday 10 March 1817, Saunders’s News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Madame de Stael has produced a great semantica among the Literati of Italy” Thursday 13 March 1817, Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.


“But it is generally believed to be an imposture, and is supposed to be the production of a person in France, connected with Madame de Stael” Thursday 27 March 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael has lately received an autograph from the Emperor Alexander” Wednesday 07 May 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael has lately received an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander” Thursday 08 May 1817, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

“A foreign periodical work relates the following anecdote of Madame de Stael [...] he invited her to breakfast with him the following morning. Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference in rank” Saturday 07 June 1817, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.

“A foreign periodical work relates the following anecdote of Madame de Stael [...] he invited her to breakfast with him the following morning. Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference in rank” Monday 09 June 1817, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, it is well known, received 1500 guineas for her work in Germany” Friday 13 June 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael, the celebrated author, and daughter of the finance Minister Necker, died on the 14th at Paris, 53 years of age” Friday 13 June 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael, when in London, received an invitation to the Prince Regent’s [...] Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference of rank” Tuesday 01 July 1817, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

“A foreign periodical work relates the following anecdote of Madame de Stael [...] he invited her to breakfast with him the following morning. Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference in rank” Thursday 03 July 1817, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.
“A foreign periodical work relates the following anecdote of Madame de Stael [...] he invited her to breakfast with him the following morning. Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference in rank” Saturday 05 July 1817, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, when in London, received an invitation to the Prince Regent’s [...] Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference of rank” Saturday 05 July 1817, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, when in London, received an invitation to the Prince Regent’s [...] Madame de Stael, forgetting the difference of rank” Tuesday 08 July 1817, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

“The health of Madame de Stael is in so a precocious state that” Tuesday 08 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“The morning preceding her death, Madame de Stael enjoyed the fresh air of the garden [...] The day of the death of Madame de Stael was the anniversary of the triumph of Mr. Necker” Tuesday 08 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“The remains of Madame de Stael are to be conveyed for internment” Tuesday 08 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael was the daughter of Mr. Necker [...] Her power of luminous and eloquent expression must give the works of Madame de Stael a passport to every cultivated circle [...] Madame de Stael was well known in England” Monday 21 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


“The Baroness de Stael expired yesterday, a victim to the painful malady” Monday 21 July 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael. Lady Morgan, in her new and curious work, gives the following portrait [...] The genius of Madame de Stael belongs to the day and age in which it dawned” Tuesday 22 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“the death of Madame de Stael, a woman whose reputation in literature” Tuesday 22 July 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“The Baroness de Stael expired yesterday, a victim to the painful malady” Tuesday 22 July 1817, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
“The celebrated Madame de Stael died at Paris on Tuesday morning” Wednesday 23 July 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.


“the death of a woman of considerable celebrity, Madame de Stael” Thursday 24 July 1817, Exeter Flying Post, Devon, England.

“Madame de Stael is dead - a very clever woman certainly, but less profound, we suspect, than acute. Madame de Stael, who married” Thursday 24 July 1817, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

“Madame de Stael was the daughter of [...] Her power of luminous and eloquent expression must give the works of Madame de Stael a passport to every cultivated circle [...] Madame de Stael was well known in England” Thursday 24 July 1817, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

“Madame de Stael was the daughter of [...] Her power of luminous and eloquent expression must give the works of Madame de Stael a passport to every cultivated circle [...] Madame de Stael was well known in England” Thursday 24 July 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael died of water in the chest” Thursday 24 July 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Madame de Stael. This celebrated woman died at Paris [...] Her power of luminous and eloquent expression must give the works of Madame de Stael a passport to every cultivated circle [...] Madame de Stael was well known in England” Friday 25 July 1817, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

“in Paris, the celebrated Madame de Stael. Madame de Stael was the daughter of” Friday 25 July 1817, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.


“The remains of Madame de Stael are to be conveyed for internment” Friday 25 July 1817, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“The Baroness de Stael expired yesterday, a victim to the painful malady” Saturday 26 July 1817, Lancaster Gazette, Lancashire, England.

“aged 50, the celebrated Madame de Stael” Saturday 26 July 1817, Leeds Mercury, West Yorkshire, England.

“the death of Madame de Stael [...] Madame de Stael wa in her 53rd year” Saturday 26 July 1817, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

“The celebrated Madame de Stael died at Paris on Tuesday morning” Saturday 26 July 1817, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.

“At Paris, on Tuesday's night, the celebrated Madame de Stael” Saturday 26 July 1817, Carlisle Patriot, Cumbria, England.

“At Paris, on Tuesday's night, the celebrated Madame de Stael [...] Madame de Stael was well known in England” Saturday 26 July 1817, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.

“The funeral escort which was to accompany the remains of Madame de Stael to Coppet” Saturday 26 July 1817, Saunders’s News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“the death of a woman of considerable celebrity, Madame de Stael” Saturday 26 July 1817, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.

“the death of a woman of considerable celebrity, Madame de Stael” Saturday 26 July 1817, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.


“Among the MSS, left by Madame de Stael” Monday 28 July 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Among the MSS, left by Madame de Stael” Wednesday 30 July 1817, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Madame de Stael. Lady Morgan, in her new and curious work, gives the following portrait [...] The genius of Madame de Stael belongs to the day and age in which it dawned [...] I had to lament that Madame de Stael had left france at the day when i entered it” Thursday 31 July 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
“The evening preceding her death, Madame de Stael enjoyed the fresh air of the garden [...] The day of the death of Madame de Stael was the anniversary of the triumph of Mr. Necker” Thursday 31 July 1817, *Dublin Evening Post*, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“15. At Paris, the celebrated Madame de Stael, daughter of M. Necker” Friday 01 August 1817, *The Scots Magazine*, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Among the MSS, left by Madame de Stael” Tuesday 05 August 1817, *Chester Courant*, Cheshire, England.

“The body of Madame de Stael has been opened, and this operation has falsified the opinions given by physicians” Wednesday 06 August 1817, *Saunders’s News-Letter*, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“The Duchess of Broglie, daughter of Madame de Stael [...] the funeral car arrived with the body of Madame de Stael” Friday 08 August 1817, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“The remains of Madame de Stael were deposited in the family vault” Friday 08 August 1817, *Morning Post*, London, England.

“The late Madame de Stael, whose death we recently announced, was daughter” Saturday 09 August 1817, *Staffordshire Advertiser*, Staffordshire, England.


“Funeral of Madame de Stael [...] Madame de Stael arrived at Coppet [...] where Madame de Stael was accustomed to take her solitary walks [...] the subject of which had been given to the sculptor by Madame de Stael herself [...] relatives and friends of Madame de Stael [...] the intentions of Madame de Stael would be best fulfilled by making a distribution of money among the poor” Wednesday 13 August 1817, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Wednesday 13 August 1817, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Wednesday 13 August 1817, *Hereford Journal*, Herefordshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Wednesday 13 August 1817, *Morning Post*, London, England.
“Madame Genlis, of revolutionary celebrity (for she also like Madame Stael)” Thursday 14 August 1817, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Friday 15 August 1817, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Friday 15 August 1817, Saunders’s News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Madame de Stael, without assuming his name, had been for years the wife of Rocca [...] pressing Madame de Stael to make him her husband” Friday 15 August 1817, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Saturday 16 August 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael, without assuming his name, had been for years the wife of Rocca [...] Madame de Stael to make him her husband” Sunday 17 August 1817, The Examiner, London, England.

“the reamins of Madame de Stael arrived at Coppet [...] where Madame de Stael was accustomed to take her solitary walks [...] the subject of which had been given to the sculptor by Madame de Stael herself [...] the relatives and friends of Madame de Stael [...] the intentions of Madame de Stael would be best fulfilled by making a distribution of money among the poor” Sunday 17 August 1817, The Examiner, London, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Monday 18 August 1817, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

“the internment of Madame de Stael, and to the latter periods of her life [...] Madame de Stael, without assuming his name, had been for years the wife of Rocca [...] pressing Madame de Stael to make him her husband” Tuesday 19 August 1817, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Tuesday 19 August 1817, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware’s Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.

“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Wednesday 20 August 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael had been married for some years to M. de Rocca, a young Swiss gentleman” Wednesday 20 August 1817, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
“Madame de Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage” Thursday 21 August 1817, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

“Madame de Stael has left two millions to her son” Thursday 21 August 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael, without assuming his name, had been for years the wife of Rocca [...] pressing Madame de Stael to make him her husband” Thursday 21 August 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Monday 25 August 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Tuesday 26 August 1817, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

“Madame de Stael, without assuming his name, had been for years the wife of Rocca [...] pressing Madame de Stael to make him her husband” Tuesday 26 August 1817, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Thursday 28 August 1817, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Saturday 30 August 1817, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Saturday 13 September 1817, Lancaster Gazette, Lancashire, England.

“Madame de Stael. As several groundless rumours have prevailed respecting the last events in Madame de Stael’s life and the nature of her unpublished writings” Thursday 18 September 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father” Wednesday 01 October 1817, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.
“progress of schools of Pestalozzi’s system, so eloquently described in Madame de Stael’s D’Allemagne” Thursday 09 October 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“the following profound observation of Madame de Stael” Saturday 01 November 1817, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael- The 46th No of the New Monthly Magazine and Literary Register, contains a most admirable likeness of this distinguished female” Saturday 01 November 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“Bon-Mot of Madame de Stael- M. Baour wished Madame de Stael to hear some passages of his Jerusalem” Friday 07 November 1817, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

“Madame de Stael- The 46th No of the New Monthly Magazine and Literary Register, contains a most admirable likeness of this distinguished female” Monday 10 November 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael- The 46th No of the New Monthly Magazine and Literary Register, contains a most admirable likeness of this distinguished female” Friday 14 November 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael, a translation (never before published in this country)” Monday 17 November 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“In the Allegmeine Zeitung there is a letter from Madame de Stael” Tuesday 18 November 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“inmediatly after the demise of Madame de Stael [...] he did not conceal from Madame de Stael [...] Madame de Stael embraced his interests with her characteristic ardour [...] the joint efforts of Madame de Stael and M. Constant [...] When Madame de Stael was persecuted by Bonaparte” Thursday 20 November 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael afforded him a credit of 100.000 francs” Thursday 20 November 1817, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.


“Madame de Stael’s new work on the French Revolution has been purchased by a London bookseller” Monday 01 December 1817, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

“the letter lately published in the name of Madame de Stael” Tuesday 02 December 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Upon the Proper Manner and Usefulness of Translations, by Madame la Baronne de Stael Holstein” Thursday 04 December 1817, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.
“The following letter written by Madame de Stael, in 1816” Thursday 04 December 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“immediatly after the demise of Madame de Stael [...] he did not conceal from Madame de Stael [...] Madame de Stael embraced his interests with her characteristic ardour [...] the joint efforts of Madame de Stael and M. Constant [...] When Madame de Stael was persecuted by Bonaparte” Thursday 04 December 1817, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“By the Baroness de Stael. This work will be published at the same time [...] The family of Madame de Stael, having seen the announcement of a work” Wednesday 10 December 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“By the Baroness de Stael. This work will be published at the same time [...] The family of Madame de Stael, having seen the announcement of a work” Friday 12 December 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“By the Baroness de Stael. This work will be published at the same time [...] The family of Madame de Stael, having seen the announcement of a work” Saturday 13 December 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael - The public will be glad to hear that the Translations of Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father” Saturday 13 December 1817, Morning Post, London, England.

“By the Baroness de Stael. This work will be published at the same time [...] The family of Madame de Stael, having seen the announcement of a work” Tuesday 16 December 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of her Father will appear on Saturday next [...] Madame de Stael, whose qualities can be but imperfectly discovered from her other works” Wednesday 17 December 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


“M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Thursday 18 December 1817, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

“M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Friday 19 December 1817, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Friday 19 December 1817, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.


“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael” Friday 19 December 1817, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Friday 19 December 1817, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.


“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Friday 19 December 1817, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.


“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Saturday 20 December 1817, York Herald, North Yorkshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Saturday 20 December 1817, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Monday 22 December 1817, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Monday 22 December 1817, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Wednesday 24 December 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Wednesday 24 December 1817, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Thursday 25 December 1817, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Saturday 27 December 1817, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Saturday 27 December 1817, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Saturday 27 December 1817, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] M. Benjamin de Constant, the intimate friend of Madame de Stael [...] These pages seem better adapted to give a just idea of Madame de Stael” Wednesday 31 December 1817, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

“By the Baroness de Stael. This work will be published at the same time” Thursday 01 January 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Saturday 10 January 1818, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Tuesday 13 January 1818, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Thursday 15 January 1818, Morning Post, London, England.


“Mr. Rocca, whom Madame de Stael shortly before her death acknowledged her marriage with, died recently” Friday 13 February 1818, Morning Post, London, England.


“the last posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael-Holstein [...] Mr. Rocca, whom Madame de Stael shortly before her death acknowledged her marriage with, died recently” Saturday 14 February 1818, Huntingdon, Bedford & Peterborough Gazette, Cambridgeshire, England.
“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Tuesday 24 February 1818, *Morning Post*, London, England.

“Mr. Rocca, whom Madame de Stael shortly before her death acknowledged her marriage with, died recently” Thursday 26 February 1818, *Inverness Courier*, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Thursday 05 March 1818, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“It is justly observed by Madame de Stael, that the knowledge of the human mind” Friday 06 March 1818, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Wednesday 11 March 1818, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“She possesses all the charms, all the talents, which Madame de Stael gives to her Corinne” Saturday 21 March 1818, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.


“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Saturday 21 March 1818, *Morning Post*, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Wednesday 25 March 1818, *Morning Post*, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Saturday 28 March 1818, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father [...] whom may be had all the other works of Madame de Stael” Friday 03 April 1818, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.

“the hand-writing of a certain person, to whom Madame de Stael, whose amanuensis he was, used to dictate: the corrections were in Madame de Stael’s hand writing” Thursday 09 April 1818, *Inverness Courier*, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

“all that has been left to us by our predecessors in heritance’ - Madame de Stael” Saturday 18 April 1818, *Caledonian Mercury*, Midlothian, Scotland.


“All that has been left to us by our predecessors in heritance’ - Madame de Stael” Monday 25 May 1818, *Caledonian Mercury*, Midlothian, Scotland.


“Considerations on the principal Events of the French Revolution, By Madame de Stael” Saturday 06 June 1818, *Dublin Evening Post*, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“the late honoured and much lamented Madame de Stael” Wednesday 01 July 1818, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

“all that has been left to us by our predecessors in heritance’ - Madame de Stael” Wednesday 01 July 1818, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael on the French Revolution [...] a posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael” Thursday 02 July 1818, Derby Mercury, Derbyshire, England.

“The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Spain” Thursday 09 July 1818, Morning Post, London, England.

“The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Spain” Saturday 11 July 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


“The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Spain” Thursday 16 July 1818, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

“The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Spain” Friday 17 July 1818, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

“Mad. de Stael’s works prohibited in Spain!” Friday 17 July 1818, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.


“Madame de Stael’s Life of her Father” Thursday 06 August 1818, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


“Observations on Madame de Stael’s posthumous work [...] very sudden death of Madame de Stael [...] a legacy worthy of being bequeated by Madame de Stael [...] Into whicchoever works of Madame de Stael we may look” Saturday 26 September 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“I. Posthumous works of Mad. de Stael” Thursday 01 October 1818, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

“His Royal Highness, who first met with her in the company of Madame de Stael” Saturday 10 October 1818, York Herald, North Yorkshire, England.

“His Royal Highness, who first met with her in the company of Madame de Stael” Monday 12 October 1818, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“Considerations on the principal events on the French Revolution. By Madame de Stael” Saturday 24 October 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael on the French Revolution [...] Considerations sur les principaux Evenements de la Revolution Francaise. Ouvrage posthume de Madame la Baronne de Stael” Saturday 24 October 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


“Madame de Stael on the French Revolution [...] Considerations sur les principaux Evenements de la Revolution Francaise. Ouvrage posthume de Madame la Baronne de Stael” Monday 26 October 1818, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


“De Stael on the French Revolution […] Considerations on the principal events on the French Revolution, a posthumous work by the Baroness de Stael” Saturday 07 November 1818 , Caledonian Mercury , Midlothian, Scotland.


“De Stael on the French Revolution […] Considerations on the principal events on the French Revolution, a posthumous work by the Baroness de Stael” Saturday 14 November 1818 , Caledonian Mercury , Midlothian, Scotland.


“7. Madame de Stael’s Letters of the character and writings of Rousseau” Saturday 14 November 1818 , Dublin Evening Post , Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Madame de Stael’s work on the French Revolution” Saturday 14 November 1818 , Dublin Evening Post , Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“The French have been pleased give to this Lady the appellation of the Irish de Stael” Saturday 28 November 1818, *Northampton Mercury*, Northamptonshire, England.

“The French have been pleased give to this Lady the appellation of the Irish de Stael” Saturday 28 November 1818, *York Herald*, North Yorkshire, England.

“He seems to do all he can to imitate the worst parts of Madame de Stael and M. Chateaubriand” Saturday 28 November 1818, *Dublin Evening Post*, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“The French have been pleased give to this Lady the appellation of the Irish de Stael” Monday 30 November 1818, *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, Wiltshire, England.


“M. de La Fayette’ (says Madame de Stael in her posthumous work, recently published” Thursday 03 December 1818, *Dublin Evening Post*, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Friday 11 December 1818, *Stamford Mercury*, Lincolnshire, England.
“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Saturday 12 December 1818, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Saturday 12 December 1818, York Herald, North Yorkshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Monday 14 December 1818, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Wednesday 16 December 1818, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Friday 18 December 1818, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Saturday 19 December 1818, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

“...The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Austria” Thursday 24 December 1818, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Friday 25 December 1818, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.

“The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Austria” Friday 25 December 1818, Morning Post, London, England.

“Madame de Stael thought she recognised in the Manuscript de Sainte Helene” Saturday 26 December 1818, Carlisle Patriot, Cumbria, England.

“The work of Madame de Stael, on the French Revolution, has been prohibited in Austria” Monday 28 December 1818, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

“Considerations on the principal events on the French Revolution, a posthumous work by the Baroness de Stael” Wednesday 30 December 1818, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

“Madame de Stael’s Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father. To which are added Miscellanies” Thursday 31 December 1818, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“will never place Sappho on a level with the De Staels work of the nineteenth century” Friday 01 January 1819, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.


“Lettres de Nanine a Sinphal (This work is attributed to Madame de Stael)” Thursday 14 January 1819, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“In the posthumous work of Madame de Stael on the French Revolution [...] Here Madame de Stael marks the dictum of his Lordship” Monday 18 January 1819, Bristol Mercury, Bristol, England.


“The following illustration of Madame de Stael's ingenious remark, that the mind of Homer” Monday 01 February 1819, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.


“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Thursday 25 February 1819, Worcester Journal, Worcestershire, England.

“Lalande and Madame de Stael. M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier the Banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Racamier and Madame de Stael [...] Yes, M. Lalande – sarcastically replied Madame de Stael” Wednesday 03 March 1819, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.


“The hostility of Napoleon to Madame de Stael is well-known [...] his Imperial master in favour of Madame de Stael [...] hand-writing of Napoleon, containing at length the reasons of Madame de Stael’s exile” Tuesday 23 March 1819, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

“The hostility of Napoleon to Madame de Stael is well-known [...] his Imperial master in favour of Madame de Stael [...] hand-writing of Napoleon, containing at length the reasons
of Madame de Stael’s exile” Tuesday 23 March 1819, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware’s Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.


“Essay on the life and genious of Camoens, by the Baroness de Stael Holstein” Saturday 03 April 1819, Carlisle Patriot, Cumbria, England.


“a Genlis, and a De Stael” Saturday 24 April 1819, Carlisle Patriot, Cumbria, England.

“All that has been left to us by our predecessors in heritance’ - Madame de Stael” Monday 26 April 1819, Morning Post, London, England.


“I cannot, like Madam de Stael, be always boasting of my parents” Saturday 01 May 1819, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.


“Though gentle Genlis, in her strife with Stael” Tuesday 25 May 1819, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware’s Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.


“Madame de Stael on the French Revolution [...] Ouvrage posthume de Madame la Baronne de Stael” Saturday 05 June 1819, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“I dined yesterday with a society of wits at Madame de Stael’s” Saturday 12 June 1819, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.


“His eloquent and youthful eulogist, Madame de Stael, even in the erroneous enthusiasm” Tuesday 20 July 1819, Morning Post, London, England.


“Professor Heeren, of whom such honourable mention is made by Madame de Stael, and who has enriched the literature” Sunday 01 August 1819, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Barrere and the Baroness de Stael are not authorities to be subverted” Saturday 21 August 1819, Carlisle Patriot, Cumbria, England.


“Madame de Stael tells us, her father would have prevented the revolution” Monday 11 October 1819, Bristol Mercury, Bristol, England.

“Madame de Stael (a most competent and impartial judge)” Saturday 06 November 1819, Lancaster Gazette, Lancashire, England.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Monday 15 November 1819, Bristol Mercury, Bristol, England.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Friday 19 November 1819, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Saturday 20 November 1819, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Saturday 20 November 1819, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Tuesday 23 November 1819, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Thursday 25 November 1819, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

“Lord Byron, one day at Coppet, being announced at the house of Madame de Stael” Saturday 27 November 1819, The Ipswich Journal, Suffolk, England.


“In the last work of the celebrated Madame de Stael” Monday 13 December 1819, Sussex Advertiser, East Sussex, England.

“Madame de Stael, however, it seems, felt otherwise” Monday 13 December 1819, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

“From the Life of Madame de Stael, by Madame Necker […] Among the happy effects of time on Madame de Stael” Wednesday 15 December 1819, Saunders's News-Letter, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Friday 24 December 1819, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.


“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Saturday 25 December 1819, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.


“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Wednesday 29 December 1819, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

“L'esprit de parti’ says Madame de Stael- repoussent les lumieres” Wednesday 29 December 1819, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.
“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Thursday 30 December 1819, Morning Post, London, England.

“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Thursday 30 December 1819, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Friday 31 December 1819, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Friday 31 December 1819, Liverpool Mercury, Merseyside, England.

“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein, to which is prefixed an essay on fictions” Friday 31 December 1819, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.


“Sketch of the Life, Character, and Writings of Madame de Stael; by Madame Necker” Saturday 01 January 1820, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

“Zulma and other Tales, by Madame de Stael Holstein” Saturday 01 January 1820, Newcastle Courant, Tyne and Wear, England.


"Anecdotes of Madame de Stael (From her life and Character, by Madame Necker and Madame de Stael was remarkable for her”, Monday 24 January 1820, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"From Hodgskin's Travels in the North of Germany From reading the works of Mad. de Stael on Germany, I expected to see there" Thursday 10 February 1820, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

"Hume and Dr. Robertson on Arabian Poetry, especially the Romance of Antar.—VI. On the Character and Writings of Madame de Stael” Saturday 15 January 1820, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"in her own country, a considerable share of fame. Perhaps we shall not give her an improper name by calling her the Madame de Stael of”, Friday 01 December 1820, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Brighton. It is said that the original of The St. Helena manuscript has been recently found among the papers of Madame de Stael", Friday 14 January 1820, Morning Post, London, England.
"at Birmingham in 1791, and the History of his Family, written himself and published his
dughter, Catherine Hutton. Mad. De Stael On” Saturday 22 July 1820, Durham County
Advertiser, Durham, England.

"A momentary feeling of disappointment came over me, and I sunk back into my seat,
endeavouring to fall again into sleepy forgetfulness. Mad. de Stael in her Corinna, has well
illustrated the sensations I experienced." Saturday 13 January 1821, Carlisle
Patriot, Cumbria, England.

"Where also may be had, the other Works of Madame de Genlis; also those of Madame
de Stael, Cottin, de Chateaubriand. &c." Tuesday 30 January 1821, Morning

"Where also may be had, the other Works of Madame de Genlis; also those of Madame
de Stael, Cottin, de Chateaubriand. &c." Wednesday 31 January 1821, Morning

"Since the Heloise of Rousseau, and the Corinne of Madame de Stael, we have scarcely met
with any work so justly deserving of being brought into competition with these exquisite
productions, as the new novel of "The Favourite of Nature" Thursday 29 March

"Since the Heloise of Rousseau, and the Corinne of Madame de Stael, we have scarcely met
with any work so justly deserving of being brought into competition with these exquisite
productions, as the new novel of "The Favourite of Nature" Saturday 31 March
1821, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"Mad. de Stael calls Egmont the finest of all the tragedies of Goethe [...] Mad. de Stael calls
this excessive and foolish confidence, "heroical self-devotion. [...] But it is not our intention
to criticise Mad. de Stael and, therefore, we turn to the tragedy of Egmont. [...] Nothing
surprises us more, however, than that Mad. de Stael should have selected for aprobation,
chiefly those scenes in which Clara appears. [...] Mad. de Stael has quoted them chiefly. [...] Madam de Stael has endeavoured to heighten the poetical effect of this passage, by
describing Alva as waiting with an impatience that makes one shudder, and as feeling a
cruel joy at his approach. [...] The closing scene seems to have been misunderstood by
Madame de Stael and, therefore, to have been unjustly censured by her. [...] What Madame
de Stael calls a wonderful termination, is nothing but a dream of Egmont's [...] As Madame
de Stael's judgement was, however, founded on a mistake, we do not think we have any
business to pay it much regard." Sunday 01 April 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian,
Scotland.

"We now present our readers with an account related the eminent author M. le Vicomte
Chateaubriand, in his Beauties of Christianity—"that fine work, (as Mme. de Stael has justly
characterised it)—a work replete with the most enchanting effusions of genius in honour of
the Christian Religion." Monday 30 April 1821, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's
Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.
"Beauties of Christianity—"that fine work, (as Mme. de Stael has justly characterised it)—a work replete with the most enchanting effusions of genius in honour of the Christian Religion."" Thursday 03 May 1821, Cheltenham Chronicle, Gloucestershire, England.

"and merely unite the beautiful sentiments of Mme., de Stael, on the melancholy death of the Princess of Schwartzenburg, with those of our fair Author, whose mutual works do so much honour to Religion and their Sex" Saturday 19 May 1821, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.


"Madame De Stael on the French Revolution.— This day is published, in 5 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 16s. the 2d Edition of Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution; a Posthumous Work of the Baroness De Stael, edited by the Duke of Broglie and the Baron de Stael [...] Madame de Stael, whose genius it would be a reflection on our own taste not to admire, and on our own candor not to extol, has, towards the end of her admirable posthumous work, done in general noble justice to the English character." Tuesday 10 July 1821, Morning Post, London, England.

"Another quality which [Napoleon] possessed, was that of inspiring the soldier with confidence, even to enthusiasm. Madame de Stael describes him as the most selfish of mankind, and probably with truth. [...] But Madame de Stael forgets that [Napoleon's] knowledge of the exact sciences was practical and extensive, and there is no doubt that he had read much upon legislation and government." Saturday 14 July 1821, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"[Napoleon,] the persecutor of authors, and the murderer of printers, yet pretended to the protection of learning: the assassin of Palm, the silencer of Stael, and the denouncer of Kotzebue" Tuesday 17 July 1821, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"[Napoleon,] the persecutor of authors, and the murderer of printers, he yet pretended to the protection of learning!— The assassin Palm—the silencer of De Stael—and the denouncer of Kotzebue" Monday 23 July 1821, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"Madame De Stael on the French Revolution.— This day is published, in 5 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 16s. the 2d Edition of Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution; a Posthumous Work of the Baroness De Stael, edited by the Duke of Broglie and the Baron de Stael. [...] Madame de Stael, whose genius it would be a reflection on our own taste not to admire, and on our own candor not to extol, has, towards the end of her admirable posthumous work, done in general noble justice to the English character." Tuesday 24 July 1821, Morning Post, London, England.

"Ten Years' Exile; or Memoirs of that interesting period of the Life of the Baroness De Stael Holstein, written by herself, during the years 1810, 11, 12 and 13, and now first published from the Original Manuscript. [...] Madame Necker de Saussure's Sketch of the Life,
"Madame de Stael's 'Ten Years' Exile' [...] She would have us believe that Bonaparte never felt himself in perfect security, on account of the holy fervour which was inspired by her pen; and that, while he was wielding the destinies of Europe, his breast was filled with terror at the reflection that Madame de Stael lived and could write. [...] and we more than suspect that the Baron thinks the flight of Madame de Stael should be considered as an epoch of the political Hegira. [...] After a modest, indirect observation in the impropriety and folly of speaking too much of one’s self, Madame de Stael begins by accounting for Bonaparte’s animosity against her, which, it seems, is in some measure to be traced to a most unjust accusation made against her while Bonaparte was First Consul. [...] Madame de Stael solemnly protests her innocence, and we believe her, because we think her innocence almost demonstrable. [...] we could believe him; and, by a parity of reasoning, we not only acquit Madame de Stael of having "recommended Talleyrand to Barras," but we acquit the latter of ever having spoken a syllable to the Lady on the subject. It is impossible, however, to open the Book, even at random, without being met by some observation which, in some shape or other, apprizes us of the vast consequence of Madame De Stael. All the despotic measures of Napoleon had the oppression of this Lady for their object; and we really expected to find it hinted that the burning of English Colonial Produce was ordered, because Madame de Stael was so dangerously clever [...] To relieve her readers from the task of endeavouring to account for this extraordinary circumstance, she informs us that "Bonaparte never attacked but when he felt himself the strongest;" and this she thinks the best possible reason for his not having attacked Madame de Stael Holstein. [...] The officer who executed the order was, it seems, very polite; but Madame de Stael, in the overflowing of her grief, desired him to look at the "consequence of being a woman of intellent," and conjured him to take care lest the females of his family should attempt "it!"

"Œuvres inédites de Madame la Baronne de Stael Holstein, publiées par son fils, précédées d'une Notice sur le Charactère et les Ecrits de Madame de Staël, par Madame Necker de Saussure. [...] Oeuvres Complètes de Madame de Staël, publiées par son Fils, 17 vols. 8vo. 7l. 10s. or on vellum paper, 15l. And separate Editions of all Madame de Staël’s Works."

"TEN YEARS EXILE; A POSTHUMOUS WORK OF MADAME STAEL. We have not for a long time met with a book of deeper interest than these memoirs [...] They are written with the lively feeling, and the comprehensive observation, which characterize all Madame de Staël compositions. [...] At present, perhaps, it would be more suitable to the train of our feelings, to hear nothing but what was good about Napoleon. Madame de Staël may be as "honest a chronicler as Griffith" [...]"[Napoleon] probably thought it something sublime to be able to direct the persecution of Madame de Stael. [...] Why does not Madame de Stael attach herself to [Napoleon’s] government? [...] Madame de Staël was, in no long time, obliged to leave Paris, and was not permitted to come nearer than forty leagues. [...] The prefect at Geneva often hinted to Madame de Staël that all would go well, if she would only write something in the Emperor’s praise. [...] Madame de Staël describes, in a manner very affecting and natural, the irresolution and weakness into which she was thrown before her
departure from Coppet. [...] Madame de Staël was kindly received by her Vienna friends, and she had an immediate despatch sent for a passport to convey her to Russia. [...] We are aware that so lively an impression of Russia was ever before conveyed to us. Madame de Staël saw it, indeed, in a most interesting moment, and she could not but think well of a people, in whose firmness of purpose she almost predicted the reverses of Napoleon. [...] We could quote much more of this animated and powerful narrative, did our limits permit. Madame de Staël saw the Emperor Alexander at St. Peters burg. [...] That which is wanted (as Madame de Staël finely remarks,) to the sacred cause of morality, is, that it should contribute in a very striking manner to great success in this world." Wednesday 01 August 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Ten Years' Exile: Fragments of an unpublished work, composed in the years 1810, 11, 12, and 13; by Stael; now first published from the original MS. by her Son." Wednesday 01 August 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"The Ten Years' Exile of Madame de Stael" Wednesday 01 August 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Dr. Wm. Thomson, (commonly called the Man the Moon,) David Williams, James Glenie, Rev. W. Beloe, Dr A. Monro, sen. Mad. de Staël, Werner, De Methrie, Messier" Wednesday 01 August 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.


"Ten Years Exile of Madame de Stael" Friday 03 August 1821, Morning Post, London, England.

"We have a lively and ingenious portrait of this great man from the hand of Madame de Stael, who knew him in the full lustre of his power." Saturday 04 August 1821, Morning Post, London, England.


"Madame de Stael was quite in love with the Russians." Thursday 23 August 1821, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"The dead replies not, but the value of existence, is thus proclaimed in the presence of those who still preserve it—Madame de Stael." Friday 31 August 1821, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

"Mad. de Stael's Ten Year's Exile" Wednesday 12 September 1821, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.


"The London Magazine, No. 22, for October, 1821, price 2s. 6d.; contains the following original articles: [...] Madame de Stael" Thursday 27 September 1821, Morning Post, London, England.


"Condillac's exposition of the philosophy of Locke is flimsy, superficial and piquant and was dextrously for a people among whom, says Madame de Stael, "nobody reads a book except to talk of it"" Monday 01 October 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"The London Magazine, No. 22, for October, 1821, price 2s. 6d.; contains the following original articles: [...] Madame de Stael" Monday 01 October 1821, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

"In one volume 8vo. price 12s. in boards, Ten Years' Exile; or, Memoirs of that interesting Period of the Life of the Baroness de Stael Holstein, Written by Herself, during the Years

"The London Magazine, No. 22, for October, 1821, price 2s. 6d.; contains the following original articles: [...] Madame de Stael" Friday 05 October 1821, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"The London Magazine, No. 22, for October, 1821, price 2s. 6d.; contains the following original articles: [...] Madame de Stael" Thursday 11 October 1821, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"The London Magazine No. 22, for October, 1821, price 2s. 6d.; contains the following original articles: [...] Madame de Stael" Thursday 11 October 1821, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"The fondness of Madame de Stael for distinguishing and deciding, misled her, as might have been anticipated, into crude assumptions and unfounded assertions." Thursday 18 October 1821, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"The London Magazine, No. 22, for October, 1821, price 2s. 6d.; contains the following original articles: [...] Madame de Stael" Friday 19 October 1821, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"Madame De Stael on the French Revolution.— This day is published, in 5 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 16s. the 2d Edition of Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution; a Posthumous Work of the Baroness de Stael, edited by the Duke of Broglie and the Baron de Stael. [...] "Madame de Stael, whose genius it would be a reflection on our own taste not to admire, and on our own candor not to extol, has, towards the end of her admirable posthumous work, done in general noble justice to the English character." Thursday 25 October 1821, Morning Post, London, England.

"Madame De Stael on the French Revolution.— This day is published, in 5 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 16s. the 2d Edition of Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution; a Posthumous Work of the Baroness de Stael, edited by the Duke of Broglie and the Baron de Stael. [...] "Madame de Stael, whose genius it would be a reflection on our own taste not to admire, and on our own candor not to extol, has, towards the end of her admirable posthumous work, done in general noble justice to the English character." Monday 29 October 1821, Morning Post, London, England.

"Madame De Stael on the French Revolution.— This day is published, in 5 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 16s. the 2d Edition of Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution; a Posthumous Work of the Baroness de Stael, edited by the Duke of Broglie and the Baron de Stael. [...] "Madame de Stael, whose genius it would be a reflection on our own taste not to admire, and on our own candor not to extol, has, towards the end of her admirable posthumous work, done in general noble justice to the English character." Tuesday 30 October 1821, Morning Chronicle, London, England.
"Madame de Stael, in her Memoirs of her ten years exile, gives a characteristic account of a visit which she paid to Prince Narischkin, at his country seat near Petersburgh." Thursday 08 November 1821, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.


"Of Madame de Stael's Ten years' exile [...] Stael, Madame de, review of a posthumous work of" Sunday 02 December 1821, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"We imagined for a moment that we had stumbled on a passage' from one of the works of Madame de Stael or Benjamin Constant, or some Liberal German Professor." Wednesday 19 December 1821, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Saturday 22 December 1821, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England.

"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Saturday 22 December 1821, Leeds Mercury, West Yorkshire, England.

"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Saturday 22 December 1821, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Monday 24 December 1821, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Tuesday 25 December 1821, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Wednesday 26 December 1821, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

"Mrs Roche, Mrs Row, Miss Rowviere, Selina Davenport, Smollett, Sedley, Selden, Mrs Sleath, Louisa Sidney Stanhope, Madame de Stael, Holstein, Mrs Taylor, Trelawney" Saturday 29 December 1821, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.
"[The Viscount Montmorency] withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time shrew a gloom over his character." Saturday 29 December 1821, Dublin Weekly Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"The following account of this extraordinary association given Madame de Staël: --"Des juges mysterieux inconnus l'un à l'autre, masqués..."" Tuesday 01 January 1822, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"This day is published, price 6s. the New Number of The Edinburgh Review; or Critical Journal, being No. LXXI. Contents: [...] Madame de Stael" Tuesday 01 January 1822, Morning Post, London, England.


"This day is published, price 6s. the New Number of The Edinburgh Review; or Critical Journal, being No. LXXI. Contents: [...] The inedited Work's of Madame De Stael," Friday 04 January 1822, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.


"This day is published, price 6s. the New Number of The Edinburgh Review; or Critical Journal, being No. LXXI. Contents: [...] The inedited Work's of Madame De Stael." Saturday 05 January 1822, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

"This day is published, price 6s. the New Number of The Edinburgh Review; or Critical Journal, being No. LXXI. Contents: [...] The inedited Work's of Madame De Stael." Monday 07 January 1822, Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Wiltshire, England.

"but, as a Body, they have always, as Madam Stael observes, been distinguished by intolerance and hostility to general improvement"Monday 14 January 1822, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"Madame de Stael. The devotion of this great genius to her father, the celebrated Necker, is sufficiently proved her writings. [...] On mentioning the accident to Madame de Stael on her arrival, she asked, with great vehemence, who had driven." Saturday 26 January 1822, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.

"Madame de Stael has related some facts, which, if correctly stated, prove that the infortunate prejudices of [the aristocratic class], the ill-grounded sense of superiority of men..." Friday 01 February 1822, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The last Number of The Edinburgh Review contains the following amusing anecdote of Madame Stael, extracted from a Life of her recently published by Madame Necker Saussure." Saturday 09 February 1822, Sheffield Independent, South Yorkshire, England.

"Speaking of Legislation, in her "Considerations of the French Revolution", Madame de Stael observes, "an excellent work, entitled Tactics of Deliberative Assemblies" [...] Mad. de Stael, whom both the Edinburgh and the Quarterly reviews united to praise, was only the echo of the general opinion entertained upon the Continent of our distinguished countryman. [...] The House of Lord Grey (says Mad. de Stael) offers an example of those domestic virtues so rare elsewhere in the highest class." Sunday 10 February 1822, The Examiner, London, England.

"The House of Lord Grey (says Mad. de Stael) offers an example of those domestic virtues so rare elsewhere in the highest class." Thursday 21 February 1822, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"It will contain some very curious anecdotes, and be illustrated by the author's correspondence with St. Pierre, author the Studies of Nature, Madame de Stael, Dr Percy, late Bishop of Dromore, and several other eminent literary and political characters." Friday 01 March 1822, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"We trust they are not those "petits craquements qui precedent la chute de l'edifice," as Madame Stael expresses it." Saturday 02 March 1822, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

"We trust they are not those "petits craquements qui precedent la chute de l'edifice," as Madame Stael expresses it." Saturday 02 March 1822, Oxford Journal, Oxfordshire, England.

"We trust they are not those "petits craquements qui precedent la chute de l'edifice," as Madame Stael expresses it." Saturday 02 March 1822, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.

"The House of Lord Grey (says Mad. de Stael) offers an example of those domestic virtues so rare elsewhere in the highest class." Saturday 02 March 1822, Dublin Weekly Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"He was afraid that the people did not understand all the benefits they enjoyed from the House of Commons; and he could not blame them.— Madame de Stael asked, "was it possible for anyone to believe that a Member of the English House of Commons could be induced by money to vote in obedience to the Minister?"" Monday 27 May 1822, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.


"M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier, the banker; was seated between the celebrated beauty, Madame Recamier, and Madame Stael, equally distinguished for her wit. [...] "Yes, M. Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."" Saturday 08 June 1822, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.

"M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier, the banker; was seated between the celebrated beauty, Madame Recamier, and Madame Stael, equally distinguished for her wit. [...] "Yes, M. Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."" Saturday 15 June 1822, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.

"M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier, the banker; was seated between the celebrated beauty, Madame Recamier, and Madame Stael, equally distinguished for her wit. [...] "Yes, M. Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."" Saturday 15 June 1822, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.


"M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier, the banker; was seated between the celebrated beauty, Madame Recamier, and Madame Stael, equally distinguished for her wit. [...] "Yes, M. Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."" Monday 17 June 1822, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.


"Occasionally some awkward stories came out about the authors. We shall only extract one relating to Madame de Stael:-- "Madame de Stael," said he, "was a woman of considerable talent and great ambition; but so intriguing and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning she might have an opportunity of saving them."" Saturday 20 July 1822, Dublin Weekly Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
"M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier, the banker; was seated between the celebrated beauty, Madame Recamier, and Madame Stael, equally distinguished for her wit. [...] "Yes, M. Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."" Monday 29 July 1822, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England.

"The Abbe alluded to above, Winkleman, D'Alembert, &c. have said it:-- Madame de Stael and the Rev. J. T. James, say it to this day. [...] and this opinion is at issue with Mengs and Madame de Stael." Monday 29 July 1822, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.


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"The Abbe alluded to above, Winkleman, D'Alembert, &c. have said it:-- Madame de Stael and the Rev. J. T. James, say it to this day. [...] and this opinion is at issue with Mengs and Madame de Stael." Monday 29 July 1822, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.

"Madame de Stael.-Napoleon then spoke about Madame de Stael. She was, he said, a woman of considerable talent and great ambition; but so intriguing and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning she might have an opportunity of saving them." Sunday 04 August 1822, The Examiner, London, England.


"Madame de Stael.-Napoleon then spoke about Madame de Stael. She was, he said, a woman of considerable talent and great ambition; but so intriguing and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning she might have an opportunity of saving them." Wednesday 21 August 1822, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Madame de Staël, catching the favourite note of our own Opposition prints, asserts that this conspiracy was wholly of Buonaparte's hatching [...] Pichegru was a declared and
notorious Bourbonist, and by Madame de Staël's own showing, Moreau was excessively imprudent." Sunday 01 September 1822, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"The "Ten Years Exile" of Madame de Staël we have always regarded as a deplorable example of the self-delusion created by overweening vanity [...] that morbid self-love which Madame de Staël has herself so eloquently depicted in her character of Rousseau [...] Had Napoleon, however, been complaisant enough to pronounce Madame de Staël la première femme du monde, who doubts that we should have been spared the posthumous sottises of the "Ten Years Exile" [...] That the precautions adopted against Madame de Staël were solely of a preventive character --to anticipate the mischief she might occasion [...] The anecdote we are about to give, will, we think, place the motives of Madame de Staël beyond controversy. Napoleon then spoke about Madame de Stael. She was, he said, a woman of considerable talent and great ambition; but so intriguing and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning she might have an opportunity of saving them. [...] Madame de Staël was not, however, contented with this. [...] I was accosted by Madame de Staël in a large company, though at that time I avoided going out much in public." Sunday 01 September 1822, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Can all these things be of the country? Shades of Johnson and of De Stael! Names not easily forgotten, how wisely they preferred the advantages of a city life!" Wednesday 11 September 1822, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

"This Volume has lately been published in French at Paris, with a Preface of some length from the pen of the Duchess of Broglie, daughter to the distinguished Madame de Stael." Monday 30 September 1822, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"It is well known that Mr. Benjamin Constant acted a distinguished and confidential part at the Thuilleries during the Hundred Days. The later Madame de Stael is reported to have recommended this nervous and enlightened writer, in answer to an application to designate a competent person to write down Bonaparte after his return to Elba." Saturday 05 October 1822, Morning Post, London, England.


"Curran said of Madame De Stael, whose face was by no means prepossessing that she had the power of *talking herself into a beauty!*" Monday 23 December 1822, *Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser*, Cumbria, England.

"Curran said of Madame De Stael, whose face was by no means prepossessing that she had the power of *talking herself into a beauty!*" Wednesday 25 December 1822, *Hereford Journal*, Herefordshire, England.

"Curran said of Madame De Stael, whose face was by no means prepossessing that she had the power of *talking herself into a beauty!*" Thursday 26 December 1822, *Worcester Journal*, Worcestershire, England.

"Madame de Stael.-- Curran said of Madame De Stael, whose face was by no means prepossessing that she had the power of *talking herself into a beauty!*" Saturday 28 December 1822, *Westmorland Gazette*, Cumbria, England.

"Madame de Stael. Immediately after Victory had immortalized Napoleon in Italy, Madame de Stael write him long and numerous epistles, full of wit, imagination, and metaphysical erudition. [...] it was a soul of fire like hers (Madame de Stael's) that nature had undoubtedly destined to be the companion of a hero like him." Monday 30 December 1822, *Morning Chronicle*, London, England.


"Madame de Stael. Immediately after Victory had immortalized Napoleon in Italy, Madame de Stael write him long and numerous epistles, full of wit, imagination, and metaphysical erudition. [...] it was a soul of fire like hers (Madame de Stael's) that nature had undoubtedly destined to be the companion of a hero like him." Monday 06 January 1823, *Hampshire Telegraph*, Hampshire, England.

"Madame de Stael.-This celebrated Lady, on visiting the metropolis of Great Britain, had scarcely alighted from her post-chaise, when she asked the waiter to show her "the tomb of Richardson."

"Madame de Stael. Immediately after Victory had immortalized Napoleon in Italy, Madame de Stael write him long and numerous epistles, full of wit, imagination, and metaphysical erudition. [...] it was a soul of fire like hers (Madame de Stael's) that nature had undoubtedly destined to be the companion of a hero like him." Thursday 09 January 1823, *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, Wiltshire, England.

"Madame de Stael. Immediately after Victory had immortalized Napoleon in Italy, Madame de Stael write him long and numerous epistles, full of wit, imagination, and metaphysical erudition. [...] it was a soul of fire like hers (Madame de Stael's) that nature had undoubtedly destined to be the companion of a hero like him." Wednesday 15 January 1823, *Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser*, Louth, Republic of Ireland.

"Madame de Stael’s Delphine was at this time a subject of conversation at our evening parties. The Emperor analysed it; few things in it escaped his censure. [...] No sooner had Victory immortalized the young General of the army of Italy, than Madame de Stael, unacquainted with him, from the mere sympathy of glory, instantly professed for him sentiments of enthusiasm [...] it was a soul of fire like hers (Madame de Stael’s) that nature had undoubtedly destined to be the companion of a hero like him. [...] I refer to the campaigns in Italy, to shew that this forwardness on the part of Madame de Stael was not checked by the circumstance of meeting with no return. [...] From Madame de Stael we were naturally led to her father, M. Necker.” Saturday 08 February 1823, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Madame Stael tells us, that the fry of Counts and Marquisses of the Garonne, men who by their success in trade bought their way into the ranks of the nobility, were generally more Ultra in their pretensions than the old Nobles.” Monday 10 February 1823, Morning Chronicle, London, England

"Madame Stael tells us, that the fry of Counts and Marquisses of the Garonne, men who by their success in trade bought their way into the ranks of the nobility, were generally more Ultra in their pretensions than the old Nobles.” Tuesday 11 February 1823, Morning Post, London, England.

"[The Emperor Alexander] sought at that time for alliances only in the saloon of Madame de Stael, that he shook hands with Genera Lafayette." Saturday 01 March 1823, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"Hence too, Madame Stael said very justly an Englishman, "Dans vos routes le corps fait plus de frai que l’esprit.”" Sunday 02 March 1823, Bell’s Life in London and Sporting Chronicle, London, England.


"We have an amusing sketch Madame de Stael, enlivened with some severe satirical strokes. The enmity of Madame de Stael to Buonaparte is ascribed to her wounded vanity. [...] and Madame de Stael, engaging in some intrigues, was ordered to quit France." Thursday 01 May 1823, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Napoleon’s opinion of Madame de Stael and her family. The family of Madame de Stael is unquestionably a very singular one! [...] Madame de Stael may, notwithstanding, exult in surpassing her noble parents [...] Madame de Stael was noble in her passions, vehement and extravagant in her expressions. [...] Madame de Stael affected to be deeply smitten by the Emperor [...] Madame de Stael was a little disconcerted, and endeavoured to recover herself by observing that it was reported that he was not very fond of women." Tuesday 20 May 1823, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"He afterwards sent for the Corinna of Madame de Staël, and read some chapters of it. [...] Madame de Staël had drawn so complete a likeness of herself, in her heroine, that she had
succeeded in convincing him that it was herself” Saturday 24 May 1823, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"Napoleon’s opinion of Madame de Stael and her family. The family of Madame de Stael is unquestionably a very singular one! [...] Madame de Stael may, notwithstanding, exult in surpassing her noble parents [...] Madame de Stael was noble in her passions, vehement and extravagant in her expressions. [...] Madame de Stael affected to be deeply smitten by the Emperor [...] Madame de Stael was a little disconcerted, and endeavoured to recover herself by observing that it was reported that he was not very fond of women.” Monday 26 May 1823, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to [...]


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Thursday 04 September 1823, Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

"Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to [...]

Thursday 11 September 1823, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to [...]


"Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to [...]

"they were misled too by such mawkish writings as the Considerations on the French Revolution by Madame de Stael, the inconsistencies of which Bailleul has ably exposed." Saturday 27 September 1823, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Madame Stael said of him, that when out of the field of battle, he had not two ideas. The saloons of Paris, so distinguished for delicacy and correctness of taste, at once decided that Madame de Stael was in the right" Saturday 27 September 1823, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"When Major-General Sir John Malcolm returned the first time from Persia, at a fashionable and crowded "at home," he met Madame de Stael." Tuesday 28 October 1823, Dublin Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"Stael's Literature (Fr.)" Saturday 13 December 1823, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

"When Major-General Sir John Malcolm returned the first time from Persia, at a fashionable and crowded "at home," he met Madame de Stael." Saturday 03 January 1824, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.


""After all," says Madame de Stael, it is a melancholy pleasure to travel." My dear Corinna what an expression!" Wednesday 21 April 1824, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.

"After all," says Madame de Stael, it is a melancholy pleasure to travel." My dear Corinna what an expression!" Friday 23 April 1824, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"this Buonaparte, is he, who banished Madame de Stael for writing a novel" Thursday 20 May 1824, Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Wiltshire, England.

"The only good things women have written (says this Turk), are Sappho's Ode upon Phaon, sad Madame Stael's Corinne; and these two things the inspiration is simply and entirely that one glorious feeling, in which, and in which alone, woman is the equal of man. [...] But the most striking instance that can be adduced of the power of female intellect, is Madame de Stael, who possessed a comprehensiveness of understanding with which few men have been gifted [...] There are certainly few people in the world like Madame de Stael; but it may safely be affirmed, that if intellectual ladies were more appreciated in society, the development of female genius would be far more frequent than it is." Thursday 15 July 1824, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England.

"Madame de Stael relates that her mother, Madame Necker, obtained frequent remission of suffering from the influence of music; and in her last illness, this effect was remarkably apparent." Thursday 05 August 1824, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"As Madame de Stael observed, in reference to a similar fatiguing recurrence to the personnages and manners of the time of Louis XIV, "Astolpho's mule is the best of all possible mules;-- but it has one fault, it is dead" Sunday 05 September 1824, The Examiner, London, England.

"De Pradt, Lord Byron, Madame de Stael, Sismondi, are already at the head of this crusade; and the most eloquent writers of France and England follow in their train." Thursday 09 September 1824, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years." Sunday 24 October 1824, The Examiner, London, England.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionnally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow." Monday 25 October 1824, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years." Wednesday 27 October 1824, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.
"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow." Wednesday 27 October 1824, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her's was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]" Friday 29 October 1824, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years." Thursday 28 October 1824, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow." Wednesday 27 October 1824, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her's was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]" Saturday 30 October 1824, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.

"she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years." Saturday 30 October 1824, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.

"No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her's was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]" Saturday 30 October 1824, Bristol Mirror, Bristol, England.

"We allude, our readers know, to Madame de Staël, who says of him [Napoleon], that at the battle of Marengo he rode about slowly, sunk in despair, hanging his head, and leaving the issue to fortune" Monday 01 November 1824, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow." Monday 01 November 1824, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her's was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her
utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]” Monday 01 November 1824, Hampshire Telegraph, Hampshire, England.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow. [...] she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years.” Monday 01 November 1824, Dublin Mercantile Advertiser, and Weekly Price Current, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow. [...] she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years.” Monday 01 November 1824, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow. [...] she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years.” Tuesday 02 November 1824, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her’s was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]” Wednesday 03 November 1824, Derby Mercury, Derbyshire, England.

"Somebody possessed Madame de Stael with an opinion of my immorality, I [Lord Byron] used occasionally to visit her at Coppet [...] Madame de Stael took the liberty to read me [Lord Byron] a lecture before this crowd, to which I only made her a low bow. [...] she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years.” Thursday 04 November 1824, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Female politicians.- I have no taste (said Napoleon to Madame de Stael) for women who meddle with politics” Sunday 07 November 1824, The Examiner, London, England.

"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her’s was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]” Monday 08 November 1824, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"she got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years.” Thursday 11 November 1824, Enniskillen Chronicle and Erne Packet, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland.
"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her's was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]" Thursday 11 November 1824, Fife Herald, Fife, Scotland.

"It may be asked when Lord Byron writes? The same question was put to Madame de Stael; "Vous ne comptez pas sur ma chaise-a-porteur", said she." Saturday 13 November 1824, Sheffield Independent, South Yorkshire, England.

"Of Madame Stael [Lord Byron] said— No woman had so much bonne foi Madame de Stael, her's was a real kindness of heart. [...] I [Lord Byron] believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us [Lord and Lady Byron]" Saturday 13 November 1824, Sheffield Independent, South Yorkshire, England.

"I have no taste (said Napoleon to Madame de Stael) for women who meddle with politics"Tuesday 23 November 1824, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"The materials of this story are drawn from the "Corinne" of Madame de Stael; and this circumstance perhaps has, in some degree, fettered his feelings." Wednesday 24 November 1824, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.

"It was one of the weaknesses of Madame De Stael's mind- to wish for the distinction of beauty." Thursday 16 December 1824, Morning Post, London, England.

"This tune, originally brought from France (and Madame de Stael had said the French were "essentially a dancing nation"), was pirated." Monday 20 December 1824, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"It was one of the weaknesses of Madame De Stael's mind- to wish for the distinction of beauty." Saturday 08 January 1825, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.


"The 'Corinna' of Madame de Staël, though generally appreciated as belonging to the tribe of novels, is in every respect a masterly production, and entitled to be classed with the most veracious works regarding that country." Friday 01 July 1825, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Voltaire, Rousseau, Crebillon, Montaigne, Corneille La Fontaine, Moliere, Boileau, Racine, Bossuet, Regnard, De Sevigné, Gresset, Le Sage, De Stael. Cottin, De Genlis, Marmontel"


"One of the sons of the late Madame de Stael (A. de Stael Holstein) has just published a work on England" Saturday 23 July 1825, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Thursday 04 August 1825, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"A most able writer on the institutions of this country, the son of the philosophical Madame de Stael, concludes his Letters on England," with the following emphatic words" Saturday 06 August 1825, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Thursday 11 August 1825, Worcester Journal, Worcestershire, England.


"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Wednesday 10 August 1825, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Thursday 11 August 1825, Worcester Journal, Worcestershire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Friday 12 August 1825, Stamford Mercury, Lincolnshire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Saturday 13 August 1825, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Sunday 14 August 1825, The Examiner, London, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Friday 19 August 1825, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"The French author (son of the celebrated Madame de Stael) who appears to have resided here for a considerable period" Saturday 20 August 1825, Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, London, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Saturday 20 August 1825, Berkshire Chronicle, Berkshire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Monday 22 August 1825, Hampshire Chronicle, Hampshire, England.

"Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship that she was well acquainted with our orators." Wednesday 31 August 1825, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"Madame de Stael and Bonaparte. [...] The talent of Madame de Stael, "said Madame Campan, "give her a masculine character." [...] Napoleon one day interrupted Madame de Stael, in the midst of a profound political argument, to ask her whether she had nourished her children." Tuesday 13 September 1825, Chester Courant, Cheshire, England.

"We have observed, as suppose you have done, Madame de Stael's Delphine. Her pen has more of Rousseau than any author that has appeared for a long time." Saturday 01 October 1825, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.

"Madame Stael inquiring of Bonaparte who he accounted the finest woman in the world, the Emperor replied, "she who has brought forth the greatest number of children."" Saturday 22 October 1825, Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, Greater Manchester, England.

"Madame Stael inquiring of Bonaparte who he accounted the finest woman in the world, the Emperor replied, "she who has brought forth the greatest number of children."" Saturday 22 October 1825, Dublin Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Madame Stael inquiring of Bonaparte who he accounted the finest woman in the world, the Emperor replied, "she who has brought forth the greatest number of children."" Wednesday 26 October 1825, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"The Countess, our Correspondent observes, "has all Madame de Stael's noble liberality of mind in the more grave parts of her works, all the grace and wit of Madame de Genlis"" Sunday 06 November 1825, The Examiner, London, England.
"une musique composée pour un instrument," says Madame De Staël, "n’est point executée avec succès sur un instrument d’un autre genre" [...] Bernardin de St. Pierre and Madame Cottin have been always popular; but they are essentially of what Madame de Staël would have called L’école Germanique, and have few or none of the characteristic peculiarities of the French School. [...] and Madame de Genlis (whom a vile and bigotted faction in France have, since the posthumous publication of "Dix ans d’Exile," attempted to prop up as a rival to the fame of Madame de Staël)" Thursday 01 December 1825, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"In perusing this work, we have more than once thought Madame Stael’s observation, that to the English belonged the sovereignty of the sea, and to the French that of the land, the Germans may claim indisputed possession of the air." Saturday 17 December 1825, Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, Greater Manchester, England.

"We can only fancy Shakspeare and Madame de Stael, regarding them with contempt and indifference." Saturday 24 December 1825, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.

"He expressed his regret, in conversation with the most enlightened woman our day. "Sire," answered Madame Stael, "your character is a constitution."" Saturday 31 December 1825, Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, England.

"The monuments, however, are what chiefly attract strangers to this church, Madame de Stael says, it contains the most brilliant assembly of dead in Europe"Sunday 01 January 1826, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"there is not so much need of as Executive and Legistalive Body as of concentrated power, composed of one or several persons invested with authority and possessing knowledge requisite to advance the progress of their country by establishing those institutions which, as Madame De Stael says, "must form men."" Tuesday 10 January 1826, Morning Post, London, England.

"I may say with Madame de Stael, "Can we expect the effects to precede the causes?"" Wednesday 11 January 1826, Morning Post, London, England.

"Schiller had anticipated Mr. Knowles. Madame De Stael, in her ‘Germany’, has given large extracts from the play of that great dramatist, but they do not appear to us to be deserving of the praises which she has lavished upon them." Monday 20 February 1826, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"the elder Colman, Sheridan, Wilkes, Horne Tooke, Burke, Murphy the Dramatist, Voltaire, Madame de Stael, Lords North and Thurlow" Friday 03 March 1826, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"that every man, however appetites might differ, was obliged to sit at table, till all had done eating;—and last, not least, (Madame de Stael would have liked to see this,) that visits were insufferably long and tyrannical" Thursday 16 March 1826, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.
"the elder Colman, Sheridan, Wilkes, Horne Tooke, Burke, Murphy the Dramatist, Voltaire, Madame de Stael, Lords North and Thurlow" Tuesday 28 March 1826, Morning Post, London, England.

"As a publiciste, Benjamin Constant. Byron: "Benjamin Constant, without comparison. How go en his proces and his legs? I saw him at Copet, with Madame de Stael, who spoke a great deal to me about him and his romance of Adolphe. Their friendship was a tempestuous one. Madame de Stael was charming at Copet; but in London she kept me once in a drawing-room for two hours listening to a moral lecture." Thursday 30 March 1826, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"[The Duke of Montmorency] became a voluntary exile, and in Switzerland found a shelter, the kindness of Madame de Stael." Friday 31 March 1826, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

"As a publiciste, Benjamin Constant. Byron: "Benjamin Constant, without comparison. How go en his proces and his legs? I saw him at Copet, with Madame de Stael, who spoke a great deal to me about him and his romance of Adolphe. Their friendship was a tempestuous one. Madame de Stael was charming at Copet; but in London she kept me once in a drawing-room for two hours listening to a moral lecture." Monday 03 April 1826, Bristol Mercury, Bristol, England.

"As a publiciste, Benjamin Constant. Byron: "Benjamin Constant, without comparison. How go en his proces and his legs? I saw him at Copet, with Madame de Stael, who spoke a great deal to me about him and his romance of Adolphe. Their friendship was a tempestuous one. Madame de Stael was charming at Copet; but in London she kept me once in a drawing-room for two hours listening to a moral lecture." Monday 03 April 1826, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Qu'est-ce qui est devenu de ce Lord S.? --Mad. de Stael, "Solve scenescentem"" Thursday 06 April 1826, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"By turns [the Emperor Alexander] is mystically devout with a Quaker--liberal with Madame de Stael--the advocate of Christian morals, and patron of Bible societies" Thursday 13 April 1826, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Germany, by the Baroness De Stael, 3 Vols." Saturday 15 April 1826, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

"Madame de Stael tells a story of a German Baron, at Paris, who, wishing to become sprightly, like the natives, used to exercise himself at his lodgings in jumping over the chairs and tables." Saturday 20 May 1826, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
"The same great truth has been expressed by the illustrious Madame de Staël, in a passage in her work on Germany: "To multiply human births," says this lady, "without ennobling the destiny of man, is only to prepare a more sumptuous banquet for death."" Thursday 01 June 1826, The Scots Magazine, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Among the writers who have ventured to become an exception to this rule, and have dared to find something tolerable in here, is the son of Mad. de Stael who has produced a volume from which the French might learn many practical truths." Saturday 01 July 1826, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.

"Anecdote of Madame de Stael. — The New Monthly Magazine, speaking of the interesting Work which has just appeared from a high quarter, entitled "Alla Giornata: or, To the Day," observes, "Its Authoress we know to be the person of whom Madame de Stael said, 'I have more wit than -----, but if I were offered her beauty and mind together, I would exchange existence with her.'"" Monday 10 July 1826, Morning Post, London, England.

"what was said of Madame de Stael --a man in woman's clothes" Thursday 07 September 1826, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The exclusive tea-table may sometimes be as dull as Madame de Stael has described it in her Corinna; and the evening sittings of the gentlemen may be now and then abusive." Saturday 21 October 1826, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.


"Then follows a void which is irksome, and listlessness which is intolerable, and which are sometimes productive of fatal effects. In Madame de Stael's memoirs her father, we have the following remark: "I have a proof," says Madame de Stael, "of the immortality of the soul in this --that it is at least after a while desirable, and essential to our happiness."" Thursday 02 November 1826, Dorset County Chronicle, Dorset, England.

"Madame Stael has finely observed upon this: "Il y a beaucoup d’exemples d’une devotion serieuse et constante parmi les souverains de la terre"" Thursday 11 January 1827, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

"Two Passages from Madame de Stael." Friday 12 January 1827, Glasgow Herald, Lanarkshire, Scotland.


"On this bank the most conspicuous places are Ferney, formerly the residence of Voltaire; Coppet, once the seat of Madame de Stael; Prangius, large chateau, some years ago inhabited by Joseph Bonaparte" Saturday 17 March 1827, Berkshire Chronicle, Berkshire, England.

"There are also some very excellent Portraits; among them we observed that of Madame de Stael; William the Conqueror, from an original painting in the Abbaye aux Hommes at Caen; Henri VIII after Holbein" Wednesday 04 April 1827, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"There are also some very excellent Portraits; among them we observed that of Madame de Stael; William the Conqueror, from an original painting in the Abbaye aux Hommes at Caen; Henri VIII after Holbein" Friday 06 April 1827, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"and to the new Commander in Chief, great as he is in war, Madame de Stael, who knew him well, thought that, in regard to any thing else there was not a peg in his head on which to hang a single idea." Monday 16 April 1827, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Any one who has seen, as I have, Lord Byron and Madame de Stael in the same party, has seen one star too many. The lady was fond of lecturing, and the Lord never condescended to that office; consequently he was rather silent. Madame de Stael was attended by Miss Lydia White, who echoes her sentients." Thursday 19 April 1827, Enniskillen Chronicle and Erne Packet, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland.


"when silent, [Bonaparte] had something disdainful in the expression his face; when disposed to quite at ease, he was, in Madame de Stael's opinion, rather vulgar." Thursday 05 July 1827, Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

"Madame de Stael attributes the stern tempers and gloomy mythology of the Northern nations, to the perpetual fogs and rigorous winters of their climate." Saturday 07 July 1827, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Madame de Stael attributes the stern tempers and gloomy mythology of the Northern nations, to the perpetual fogs and rigorous winters of their climate." Sunday 08 July 1827, The Examiner, London, England.
"Madame de Stael attributes the stern tempers and gloomy mythology of the Northern nations, to the perpetual fogs and rigorous winters of their climate." Tuesday 10 July 1827, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

"when silent, [Bonaparte] had something disdainful in the expression his face; when disposed to quite at ease, he was, in Madame de Stael's opinion, rather vulgar." Thursday 12 July 1827, Enniskillen Chronicle and Erne Packet, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland.

"Madame de Stael attributes the stern tempers and gloomy mythology of the Northern nations, to the perpetual fogs and rigorous winters of their climate." Saturday 14 July 1827, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Madame de Stael attributes the stern tempers and gloomy mythology of the Northern nations, to the perpetual fogs and rigorous winters of their climate." Wednesday 18 July 1827, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.

"As one of the boasts of the Catholics is, that their religion both in principle and practice is immutable, we shall beg leave to quote the following passage from M. de Stael, when she is enumerating the obstacles which the Bourbon Government encountered during the first year of the Restoration"

Saturday 04 August 1827, Carlisle Patriot, Cumbria, England.

"The Journal des debats complains with more justice of some indelicate expressions that mar the beauty of this exquisite tragedy [Romeo and Juliet], this "lovely lay", which Madame de Stael eloquently praises as containing "Tout ce que les parfums du printemps ont d'enivrant""


"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant"


"From this period there was enmity between Buonaparte and Madame de Stael; and at different times he treated her with a harshness which had some appearance of actual personal dislike, though perhaps rather directed against the female politician than the woman of literature." Friday 21 September 1827, Coventry Herald, West Midlands, England.

"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant" Saturday 22 September 1827, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Entertainments are occasionally given; but as Madame de Stael says of the Germans, they are rather ceremonies than parties of pleasure"


"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant" Wednesday 26 September 1827, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant" Thursday 27 September 1827, **Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier**, Cork, Republic of Ireland.


"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant" Saturday 29 September 1827, **Birmingham Journal**, West Midlands, England.

"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant" Saturday 29 September 1827, **Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser**, Louth, Republic of Ireland.

"the "Manuscript of St. Helen," which was some time since published here, was the work of one of the establishment at Longwood, and not, as supposed, of Madame de Staël or Mons. de Constant" Thursday 04 October 1827, **Enniskillen Chronicle and Erne Packet**, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland.

"Political parties, says Madame de Stael, like other sects, always end in adopting the denomination which is given them by way of reproach" Wednesday 10 October 1827, **Hereford Journal**, Herefordshire, England.

"by respectable parliamentary powers, notwithstanding the slurs of Madame de Stael" Wednesday 24 October 1827, **Morning Chronicle**, London, England.

"by respectable parliamentary powers, notwithstanding the slurs of Madame de Stael" Wednesday 24 October 1827, **Morning Post**, London, England.

"by respectable parliamentary powers, notwithstanding the slurs of Madame de Stael" Wednesday 24 October 1827, **London Standard**, London, England.

"by respectable parliamentary powers, notwithstanding the slurs of Madame de Stael" Monday 29 October 1827, **Aris's Birmingham Gazette**, West Midlands, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Wednesday 28 November 1827, **Morning Post**, London, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Thursday 29 November 1827, **Worcester Journal**, Worcestershire, England.
"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Friday 30 November 1827, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Friday 30 November 1827, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

"Baron de Stael — This talented foreigner is dead: his sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 01 December 1827, Western Times, Devon, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 01 December 1827, Leeds Mercury, West Yorkshire, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 01 December 1827, Northampton Mercury, Northamptonshire, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 01 December 1827, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"Letters from Geneva the 18th, announce the death of Baron the Stael, at Copet, in his year: his sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 01 December 1827, Norfolk Chronicle, Norfolk, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 01 December 1827, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Sunday 02 December 1827, The Examiner, London, England.

"[The Baron de Stael] is to be buried at Copet, near the tomb of his grandfather and his sister, M. Necker and Madame de Stael." Tuesday 04 December 1827, Manchester Mercury, Greater Manchester, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Wednesday 05 December 1827, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Thursday 06 December 1827, North Wales Chronicle, Gwynedd, Wales.

"and in thus being an advocate for the rights of woman, as being of co-equal importance with the other sex, surely the names of Montagu, De Stael, More, Landon, Hemans, Baillie,
and Edgeworth, amongst the many whose works grace to the Amicable Society's Library, will bear me out" Saturday 08 December 1827, Lancaster Gazette, Lancashire, England.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 08 December 1827, Waterford Chronicle, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"Baron de Stael is dead — His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael." Saturday 08 December 1827, Royal Cornwall Gazette, Cornwall, England.

"A French Paper announces that Baron de Stael died on the 17th ult. at the Chateau Copet, aged 39. His sister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael. [...] His remains are deposited at Copet, near the tomb of Madame de Stael and no less celebrated M. Necker, his grandfather." Saturday 08 December 1827, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"At Coppet, Switzerland, on the 17th ult. the Baron Stael, son of celebrated Madame de Stael, at the early age of 37 years." Saturday 15 December 1827, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.

"Madame de Stael, (From the Elgin Courier.) It is not generally known that this country can boast the possession of the only bust of Madame ever executed." Wednesday 26 December 1827, London Standard, London, England.

"Madame de Stael once mistook a poor dolt of an apothecary, accustomed to any thing rather than a parler aux viages, for a Venetian Senator of political and literary eminence" Thursday 03 January 1828, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England.

"Some of the reflections are highly sentimental --worthy of Madame de Stael." Thursday 03 January 1828, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

"Madame de Stael, (From the Elgin Courier.) It is not generally known that this country can boast the possession of the only bust of Madame ever executed." Saturday 05 January 1828, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"Fox, Erskine, Adair, the Duchess of Gordon, the Duchess of Bedford, Madame Recamier, La Harpe, the Duc de Montmorency, Beauharnais, Moreau, Napoleon, Madame Campan, Lalande, Prince Dolgourocki, Ouvrard, Madame de Stael" Tuesday 22 January 1828, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Fox, Erskine, Adair, the Duchess of Gordon, the Duchess of Bedford, Madame Recamier, La Harpe, the Duc de Montmorency, Beauharnais, Moreau, Napoleon, Madame Campan, Lalande, Prince Dolgourocki, Ouvrard, Madame de Stael" Tuesday 22 January 1828, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The Report, of which the following is a translation, was written the Duchess de Broglie, daughter the celebrated Madame de Stael." Wednesday 23 January 1828, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.
"For the consolation of those (no small number) who not content with being great in intellect, would wish, like Madame de Stael, equally imposing in person, we subjoin a list of worthies, distinguished both in ancient and modern times, as much by their powers of mind, as the singular diminutive insignificance of their "outer man."" Monday 28 January 1828, Dublin Mercantile Advertiser, and Weekly Price Current, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"sketches of Madame de Stael, Madame Recamier, Prince Dolgoroucki. Fox, Erskine, the Duchess of Gordon and Bedford" Friday 01 February 1828, Morning Post, London, England.

"The Duchess of Daras, the friend of Madame de Stael, and authoress of Ourika and Edouard, lately died at Nice" Saturday 09 February 1828, Birmingham Journal, West Midlands, England.

"The Duchess of Daras, the friend of Madame de Stael, and authoress of Ourika and Edouard, lately died at Nice" Friday 15 February 1828, Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, Cambridgeshire, England.


"Sir Walter Scott, Moore, Allan Cunningham, M. de Stael Holstein, Lord Blessington, Mrs. Opie, Miss Porter, Miss Burney, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Radcliffe, Lockhart" Wednesday 12 March 1828, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"Sir Walter Scott, Moore, Allan Cunningham, M. de Stael Holstein, Lord Blessington, Mrs. Opie, Miss Porter, Miss Burney, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Radcliffe, Lockhart" Wednesday 19 March 1828, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.


"[Lady Caroline Lamb,] The friend of Byron, Wellington, and De Stael--intimately known at various periods of her life to the most illustrious names of France, Italy and England" Monday 31 March 1828, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.


"and to have commanded our coachman to drive 'to the Capitol!' or 'to cross the Tiber!' (which Madame de Stael reckons not among the least of a traveller's pleasures,) was indeed something extraordinary." Thursday 22 May 1828, Worcester Journal, Worcestershire, England.

"The First Woman in the World.-- Madame de Stael, in her first interview with Bonaparte, suffered a question to escape her which betrayed the ambition nourished in her heart. "Who is the first woman in your eyes?" she asked him. "Madame," he replied, "the woman who brings the most children into the world." Madame de Stael was stunned: she expected a totally different answer." Friday 13 June 1828, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"It was at one these parties that General Bonaparte saw Madame de Stael for the first time; the hero had always excited a lively interest in that celebrated woman. [...] "Who is the first woman in your eyes?" she asked him. "Madame," he replied, "the woman who brings the most children into the world." Madame de Stael was stunned: she
expected a totally different answer."" Thursday 19 June 1828, North Devon Journal, Devon, England.

"It was at one these parties that General Bonaparte saw Madame de Stael for the first time; the hero had always excited a lively interest in that celebrated woman. [...] "Who is the first woman in your eyes?" she asked him. "Madame," he replied, "the woman who brings the most children into the world." Madame de Stael was stunned: she expected a totally different answer."" Saturday 21 June 1828, Dublin Evening Packet and Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"The first woman in the world.-- Madame de Stael, in her first interview with Bonaparte, suffered a question to escape her which betrayed the ambition nourished in her heart. "Who is the first woman in your eyes?" she asked him. "Madame," he replied, "the woman who brings the most children into the world." Madame de Stael was stunned: she expected a totally different answer."" Saturday 21 June 1828, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.

"It was at one these parties that General Bonaparte saw Madame de Stael for the first time; the hero had always excited a lively interest in that celebrated woman. [...] "Who is the first woman in your eyes?" she asked him. "Madame," he replied, "the woman who brings the most children into the world." Madame de Stael was stunned: she expected a totally different answer."" Monday 23 June 1828, Sussex Advertiser, East Sussex, England.

"Madame de Stael could show off her talent for improvisation, which rendered her conversation so attractive. [...] We began with some dramatic scenes. Madame de Stael performed Hagar, represented Ismael her son, and Juliette was the angel. It would be a difficult task to describe the effect produced by Madame de Stael in this eminently dramatic character, and yet the manner in which she portrayed the workings of deep sorrow and despair, suggested by the situation of Hagar, well deserves to be recorded." Wednesday 25 June 1828, Tipperary Free Press, Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.

"Madame de Stael was stunned: she expected a totally different answer." Saturday 28 June 1828, Clonmel Herald, Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.


"The distinguished rank of Knight Liberatrix is to conferred upon the celebrated authoress of The O'Briens and the O'Flagherties—the Stael, or as Mr. O.' G. Mayon calls her, the Madame Stael of Ireland." Wednesday 30 July 1828, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"The third volume of the Memoirs of Duke of Rovigo has just appeared. It contains some curious particulars respecting Napoleon's banishment, of Madame

"The Duke of Rovigo, in the third volume of his Memoirs, gives the following account of the disagreement between Madame de Stael and Napoleon:- "Madame de Stael had not been banished, but she was ordered to a distance from the capital, in consequence of an intrigue in which some rivals had involved her." […] [Napoleon] grew tired of receiving letters direct from Madame de Stael, and of finding the same subjects discussed in those which she wrote to her friends, who regularly sent them for the Emperor's perusal" Saturday 16 August 1828, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Coleridge, Godwin. Mackenzie, Cumberland, Wharton, Dryden, Goethe, the two Schlegels, Lessing, Madame de Stael, and other eminent writers.” Thursday 04 September 1828, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.

"Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Coleridge, Godwin. Mackenzie, Cumberland, Wharton, Dryden, Goethe, the two Schlegels, Lessing, Madame de Stael, and other eminent writers."
Saturday 06 September 1828, York Herald, North Yorkshire, England.

"Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Coleridge, Godwin. Mackenzie, Cumberland, Wharton, Dryden, Goethe, the two Schlegels, Lessing, Madame de Stael, and other eminent writers."
Wednesday 10 September 1828, Bury and Norwich Post, Suffolk, England.

"Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Coleridge, Godwin. Mackenzie, Cumberland, Wharton, Dryden, Goethe, the two Schlegels, Lessing, Madame de Stael, and other eminent writers."
Saturday 13 September 1828, Newcastle Courant, Tyne and Wear, England.

"Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Coleridge, Godwin. Mackenzie, Cumberland, Wharton, Dryden, Goethe, the two Schlegels, Lessing, Madame de Stael, and other eminent writers."
Saturday 13 September 1828, Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, Greater Manchester, England.

"Human minds are all constituted alike (contrary to the maxims of Madame de Stael and Godwin), yet it is difficult to account for the great change in our literature which has taken place within the last few years."
Thursday 18 September 1828, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Madame de Stael says, Of all the fine arts, Music is that which acts most spontaneously upon the mind."
Saturday 27 September 1828, Yorkshire Gazette, North Yorkshire, England.

"M. Rocca (father of the husband of M. de Stael) was not a man of quite so much sensibility as his son."

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"M. Rocca (father of the husband of M. de Stael) was not a man of quite so much sensibility as his son."
Friday 24 October 1828, Limerick Evening Post, Limerick, Republic of Ireland.

"M. Rocca (father of the husband of M. de Stael) was not a man of quite so much sensibility as his son."

"A curious anecdote has been copied from the Memoires sur Josephine, relative to the sangfroid of M. Rocca, the father-in-law of Madame de Stael, after the death of his wife."

"A curious anecdote has been copied from the Memoires sur Josephine, relative to the sangfroid of M. Rocca, the father-in-law of Madame de Stael, after the death of his wife."
"A curious anecdote has been copied from the Memoires sur Josephine, relative to the sangfroid of M. Rocca, the father-in-law of Madame de Stael, after the death of his wife." Wednesday 29 October 1828, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

"M. Rocca (father of the husband of M. de Stael) was not a man of quite so much sensibility as his son." Thursday 30 October 1828, Dorset County Chronicle, Dorset, England.

"M. Rocca (father of the husband of M. de Stael) was not a man of quite so much sensibility as his son." Tuesday 11 November 1828, Hull Packet, East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

""Music awakens remembrances we wish to obliterate." (Madame de Stael)" Saturday 15 November 1828, Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, Devon, England.


"In chapter eleven we have a very naïve, yet spirited and true sketch of Madame de Stael. [...] At Geneva, Mesdames de Stael and Recamier performed in Andromaque; the latter, who personated the widow, was so exquisitely beautiful, that little was thought about her acting. Madame de Stael appeared to me too extravagant; she declaimed and gesticulated far too much. [...] In chapter thirteen, we have an admirable sketch, too long to copy, of the first interview between M. Rocca and Mademoiselle de Stael. [...] Knowing the character of Mad. de Stael, what an immense deal is said in these few lines." Tuesday 25 November 1828, Morning Chronicle, London, England.


"Madame de Stael's Treatise on Ancient and Modern Literature" Wednesday 18 February 1829, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Description of the Castle and Gardens, with Anecdotes of the Empress Maria Louisa and young Napoleon—Madame de Stael—Isabey, the Painter—The King of Wurtemberg" Saturday 04 April 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"The next letter is Madame Stael's. The writing is hasty and irregular, and its imperfection seems as if it proceeded from eagerness and carelessness" Saturday 18 April 1829, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"The next letter is Madame Stael's. The writing is hasty and irregular, and its imperfection seems as if it proceeded from eagerness and carelessness" Wednesday 22 April 1829, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"The next letter is Madame Stael's. The writing is hasty and irregular, and its imperfection seems as if it proceeded from eagerness and carelessness" Tuesday 28 April 1829, Hull Packet, East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

"To form some idea of the sort of worship that is paid to [Goethe] in his own country, it is only necessary to read the chapter of Madame de Stael, in her work, "On Germany," dedicated to that subject.-- Madame de Stael appears not to have been entirely exempt from that enthusiasm of which she gives the description in very lively colours. The admirers of Goethe form a sort of sect, a body amongst themselves, over whom, says Madame de Stael, the influence of Goethe was really incomprehensible." Saturday 13 June 1829, Tipperary Free Press, Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.


"Mr. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Miss Berrys, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Rothschild, Burke, Sir John Moore, Madame de Stael, Madame Catalani" Saturday 11 July 1829, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"Mr. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Miss Berrys, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Rothschild, Burke, Sir John Moore, Madame de Stael, Madame Catalani" Tuesday 14 July 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"Information was laid against the punster; he was first sent to the prison of La Force, thence transferred to the Conciergerie, and soon afterwards the scaffold. Related by Madame de Stael." Wednesday 15 July 1829, Hereford Journal, Herefordshire, England.

"Madame de Stael has said somewhere, and it is pretty nearly the only good thing she ever said, that "in the opinion formed by foreigners of our conduct we have the judgement of a contemporaneous posterity."" Tuesday 28 July 1829, London Standard, London, England.

"Mr. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Miss Berrys, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Rothschild, Burke, Sir John Moore, Madame de Stael, Madame Catalani" Wednesday 29 July 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"Mr. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Miss Berrys, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Rothschild, Burke, Sir John Moore, Madame de Stael, Madame Catalani" Monday 03 August 1829, Morning Post, London, England

"In her own opinion [Lady Morgan] is the Aspasia of the age—the De Stael of Ireland— the most wondrous creature, in print or out of print" Friday 14 August 1829, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England

"Lady Morgan exhibits a pseudo-graph of Sir Walter Scott, in which her "Boudoir" is pronounced to be superior to any production of Madame Stael, and almost equal to Mrs. Opie's "Illustrations of Lying."" Monday 17 August 1829, Edinburgh Evening Courant, Midlothian, Scotland.
"This is a specimen of the philosophy that led to the French revolution, when, as Madame de Stael eloquently describes it, "light was changed into conflagration; and Philosophy, like an enraged enchantress, set fire to the palace where she had displayed her wonders." [...]

"In her own opinion [Lady Morgan] is the Aspasia of the age—the De Stael of Ireland— the most wondrous creature, in print or out of print" Friday 21 August 1829, Limerick Evening Post, Limerick, Republic of Ireland.

"In her own opinion [Lady Morgan] is the Aspasia of the age—the De Stael of Ireland— the most wondrous creature, in print or out of print" Saturday 22 August 1829, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"This is a specimen of the philosophy that led to the French revolution, when, as Madame de Stael eloquently describes it, "light was changed into conflagration; and Philosophy, like an enraged enchantress, set fire to the palace where she had displayed her wonders." [...]

"Count de Maistre and Madame de Stael. [...] Count de Maistre [...] was at St. Petersburgh at the time Madame de Stael went to that city. [...] The morning after, Prince John observed to Madame de Stael --"M. de Maistre put you out of temper the other night" [...] when Madame de Stael was at Berlin, Count Golovkin read before her and some other persons a little tale which he had composed in consequence of a challenge. [...] the reading became monotonous, and set Madame de Stael to sleep. [...] On recollecting this scene, Madame de Stael could not refrain from acknowledging to Prince John that we had all need of mutual indulgence." Thursday 17 September 1829, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"The Literary Department has been confided to a Lady eminently qualified for the undertaking, and contains a Memoir of Madame de Stael, and a variety of Interesting articles, original and selected, in poetry and prose. The embellishments consists of a highly-finished Portrait of Madame de Stael, and Fourteen small landscapes" Friday 06 November 1829, London Standard, London, England.

"There was part of [the Emperor Alexander's] reign when he seemed willing to trust all improvements—when he was, as Madame de Stael called him, a constellation-- to his people" Monday 09 November 1829, Reading Mercury, Berkshire, England.

"The Literary Department has been confided to a Lady eminently qualified for the undertaking, and contains a Memoir of Madame de Stael, and a variety of Interesting articles, original and selected, in poetry and prose. The embellishments consists of a highly-finished Portrait of Madame de Stael, and Fourteen small landscapes" Thursday 12 November 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"It is Madame de Stael who says, "that all talent has a propensity to attack the strong."" Wednesday 18 November 1829, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.
"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Thursday 19 November 1829, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Friday 20 November 1829, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Saturday 21 November 1829, Birmingham Journal, West Midlands, England.

"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Saturday 21 November 1829, Edinburgh Evening Courant, Midlothian, Scotland.

"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Monday 23 November 1829, Hampshire Telegraph, Hampshire, England.

"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Tuesday 24 November 1829, Belfast News-Letter, Antrim, Northern Ireland.

"His body will be carried to Coppet, near Geneva, where it is to be placed in the tomb erected by the illustrious Baroness de Stael to her father, M. Necker, and in which her own ashes repose. The Duchess de Broglio and her children, and a son by the second marriage of Madame de Stael, with M. Rocca, are all that remain of this family." Friday 27 November 1829, Chester Chronicle, Cheshire, England.

"On some of the works of Madame Stael—her Corinne especially—there is still a deeper stamp of the genius of her sex. [...] There is the same exquisite and inimitable delicacy, if not the same power, in many of the happier passages of Madame de Souza and Madame Cottin—to say nothing of the more lively and yet melancholy records of Madame de Stael, during her long penance on the court of the Duchesse de Maine." Monday 30 November 1829, Edinburgh Evening Courant, Midlothian, Scotland.
"The Literary Department has been confided to a Lady eminently qualified for the undertaking, and contains a Memoir of Madame de Stael, and a variety of Interesting articles, original and selected, in poetry and prose. The embellishments consists of a highly-finished Portrait of Madame de Stael, and Fourteen small landscapes" Tuesday 01 December 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"An amusing anecdote related by M. Simond, of the early wit and vivacity which distinguished Madame de Stael." Friday 04 December 1829, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Mr. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Miss Berrys, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Rothschild, Burke, Sir John Moore, Madame de Stael, Madame Catalani" Monday 07 December 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"Mr. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Miss Berrys, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Rothschild, Burke, Sir John Moore, Madame de Stael, Madame Catalani" Wednesday 09 December 1829, Morning Post, London, England.

"Madame de Stael was announced. At that name I was embarrassed; I rose and made a very awkward courtsey, which was returned with mingled grace and dignity. We sat down. All at once Charles returned, and not seeing Madame de Stael, he approached with the familiarity of a brother; but Madame de Stael though near-sighted recognised him [...] A shriek escaped me, and this was quite sufficient to reveal all to Madame de Stael. [...] As for me, left alone with Madame de Stael, I could not help crying like a child. It has been said that Madame de Stael was fond of preaching sermons; that day she had fair scope, and seemed to take pleasure in making a long maternal remonstrance." Tuesday 22 December 1829, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.


"Mem., too, to call on De Stael and Lady Holland tomorrow" Friday 15 January 1830, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"[Chevalier Nicolas de Rienzi is known in Europe by many publications:] a poem under the name of Le barde Voyageur, from which, it has been said, Lord Byron took the idea

"Today responded to la Baronne de Stael Holstein and sent to Leigh Hunt (an acquisition to my acquaintance --through Moore-- of last summer) a copy of the two Turkish Tales. [...] I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to me, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis ****, and the like. They persuaded Madame de Stael that A** had a thousand hundred a year, &c. &c. till she praised him to his face for his beauty!" Friday 15 January 1830, London Standard, London, England.

"On Tuesday last dined with Rogers, Madame de Stael, Mackintosh, Sheridan, Erskine, and Payne Knight [...] I do not love Madame de Stael; but depend upon it she beats all your natives hollow as an authoress, in my opinion" Saturday 16 January 1830, Morning Chronicle, London, England.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Saturday 16 January 1830, Dublin Evening Packet and Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to me, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis ****, and the like. They persuaded Madame de Stael that A** had a thousand hundred a year, &c. &c. till she praised him to his face for his beauty!" Saturday 16 January 1830, Windsor and Eton Express, Berkshire, England.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Monday 18 January 1830, Hampshire Telegraph, Hampshire, England.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Monday 18 January 1830, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Monday 18 January 1830, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Today responded to la Baronne de Stael Holstein and sent to Leigh Hunt (an acquisition to my acquaintance --through Moore-- of last summer) a copy of the two Turkish Tales. [...] I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to me, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis ****, and the like. They persuaded Madame de Stael that A** had a thousand hundred a year, &c. &c. till she praised him to his face for his beauty!" Monday 18 January 1830, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Tuesday 19 January 1830, Belfast News-Letter, Antrim, Northern Ireland.
"I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh's—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Tuesday 19 January 1830, Dublin Evening Packet and Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Wednesday 20 January 1830, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh's—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Wednesday 20 January 1830, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Thursday 21 January 1830, Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Wiltshire, England.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Thursday 21 January 1830, Leeds Intelligencer, West Yorkshire, England.

"Mackintosh is the writer, and also of the critique on De Stael." Thursday 21 January 1830, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to me, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis ****, and the like. They persuaded Madame de Stael that A** had a thousand hundred a year, &c. &c. till she praised him to his face for his beauty!" Thursday 21 January 1830, Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

""I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh's—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Friday 22 January 1830, Coventry Herald, West Midlands, England.

"Mackintosh is the writer, and also of the critique on De Stael." Saturday 23 January 1830, Dublin Weekly Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to me, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis ****, and the like. They persuaded Madame de Stael that A** had a thousand hundred a year, &c. &c. till she
praised him to his face for his beauty!" Saturday 23 January 1830, Dublin Weekly Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

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"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others"Saturday 23 January 1830, Staffordshire Advertiser, Staffordshire, England.

"I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh’s—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Saturday 23 January 1830, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"Today (Tuesday) a very pretty billet from M. la Baronne de Stael Holstein." Saturday 23 January 1830, Dublin Evening Packet and Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.


"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Tuesday 26 January 1830, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.

"Mackintosh is the writer, and also of the critique on De Stael. [...] Today (Tuesday) a very pretty billet from M. la Baronne de Stael Holstein." Wednesday 27 January 1830, Inverness Courier, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

"Mem., too, to call on De Stael and Lady Holland tomorrow" Wednesday 27 January 1830, Aberdeen Journal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"I [Lord Byron] have seen [Sheridan] cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little else by some others" Thursday 28 January 1830, North Devon Journal, Devon, England.

"I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh’s—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Saturday 30 January 1830, Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, Devon, England.
"I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh's—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Saturday 30 January 1830, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.

"Mackintosh is the writer, and also of the critique on De Stael. [...] Today (Tuesday) a very pretty billet from M. la Baronne de Stael Holstein." Saturday 30 January 1830, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"Stael (Madame la Baronne), Oeuvres completes, 17 vols." Monday 01 February 1830, Caledonian Mercury, Midlothian, Scotland.

"Mackintosh is the writer, and also of the critique on De Stael. [...] Today (Tuesday) a very pretty billet from M. la Baronne de Stael Holstein." Tuesday 02 February 1830, Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

"Jean Paul Friedrich Richter's Review of Madame de Stael's Allemagne" Wednesday 03 February 1830, Taunton Courier, and Western Advertiser, Somerset, England.


"I saw [Curran] presented to Madame de Stael, at Mackintosh's—it was the grand confluence between the Rhone and the Sonne, and they were both so ugly that I could not help wondering how the best intellectuals of France and Ireland could have been taken up such residences." In another part [Moore] was somewhat more fair to Madame de Stael's personal appearance." Thursday 04 February 1830, Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, Cork, Republic of Ireland.


"MADAME DE STAEL AND TALLEYRAND.-- When Stael's novel Delphine first appeared, a fashionable "Key" announced that the character of the heroine was intended for herself, and that of Madame de Vernon for Monsieur de Talleyrand." Saturday 27 February 1830, Tipperary Free Press, Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.


"his Napoleon is too heavy for the readers of the present age, like Romney Robinson's Immortal Dolly, you fall asleep before you reach half your journey, Madame de Stael's smoking club in the stage coach, or Syntax on his tour to the lakes, is by far more reviving to the nerves of the hardened dandies, and religious all maids our own times." Wednesday 24 March 1830, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Whenever (said Madame Stael) I see Mr. ----, I feel something of the same pleasure I receive from looking at a fond couple --he and his self-love live so happily together." Wednesday 07 April 1830, Dublin Morning Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Whenever (said Madame Stael) I see Mr. ----, I feel something of the same pleasure I receive from looking at a fond couple --he and his self-love live so happily together." Thursday 08 April 1830, Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Wiltshire, England.

"Whenever (said Madame Stael) I see Mr. ----, I feel something of the same pleasure I receive from looking at a fond couple --he and his self-love live so happily together." Friday 09 April 1830, Coventry Herald, West Midlands, England.


"Whenever (said Madame Stael) I see Mr. ----, I feel something of the same pleasure I receive from looking at a fond couple --he and his self-love live so happily together." Saturday 10 April 1830, Hampshire Advertiser, Hampshire, England.
Whenever (said Madame Stael) I see Mr. ----, I feel something of the same pleasure I receive from looking at a fond couple --he and his self-love live so happily together. Saturday 10 April 1830, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.

Madame de Stael has often been heard to say, that she would gladly have exchanged all the brightest qualities of the mind, for that which nature had denied her, the perishable, but always attractive beauties of the body. Saturday 24 April 1830, Western Times, Devon, England.

Madame de Stael affirms that at the Revolution, there were not more than 200 historic families in France. Thursday 29 April 1830, Brighton Gazette, East Sussex, England.


similarly circumstanced embrace pro. m. the Lutheran Creed which offers no objection to the union of parleys divorced. Madame de Stael regarded such liberty as destructive to morality in Vienna, and Mr. Russell confirms her statement. Tuesday 04 May 1830, Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser, Cumbria, England.


Napoleon and M. de Stael.--We extract the following curious account of an interview between Napoleon and M. de Stael, when the latter appeared before the Emperor to petition for the recall of his mother to Paris [...] Let me tell you that Robespierre himself, Marat, and Danton, have done less mischief to France than M. Necker. It was he who brought about the revolution. You, M. De Stael, did not see this, but I [Napoleon] did. [...] The Emperor uttered those last words in a tone of fury which made all present tremble for young De Stael. [...] Then the Emperor, turning, said, with a smile, to those who were present, "after all, gentlemen, it is not for me to say too much ill of the revolution, since I have caught a throne by it;" and again, turning to M. de Stael, he said, "the reign of anarchy is at an end." Thursday 06 May 1830, Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Somerset, England.


"Bonaparte and Madame de Stael.-Respecting Madame de Stael and her Delphine, he said some remarkable things:--"I like women," he observed, "that make men of themselves, as little as I like effeminate men."" Sunday 13 June 1830, The Examiner, London, England.

"Bonaparte and Madame de Stael.-Respecting Madame de Stael and her Delphine, he said some remarkable things:--"I like women," he observed, "that make men of themselves, as little as I like effeminate men."" Thursday 17 June 1830, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"We advise the eccentric, but amiable philosopher, to do as he did with Madame de Stael—shut himself up, and allow her enthusiasm to seek some other object, until means can be adopted of restoring her mind to sanity." Tuesday 20 July 1830, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.

"We advise the eccentric, but amiable philosopher, to do as he did with Madame de Stael—shut himself up, and allow her enthusiasm to seek some other object, until means can be adopted of restoring her mind to sanity." Saturday 24 July 1830, Waterford Chronicle, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"what form of Government will the French nation now adopt.? Madame de Stael has somewhere an observation, that it is for the interest of France to have a republican Government and it is for the interest of all the other Europeans Powers to prevent it." Friday 06 August 1830, Belfast News-Letter, Antrim, Northern Ireland.

"many of the horrors of which are depicted with the graphic power of a Gibbon or a De Stael, whilst the beautiful network of fiction which is interwoven throws a stronger interest over the truth" Wednesday 11 August 1830, Morning Post, London, England.

"many of the horrors of which are depicted with the graphic power of a Gibbon or a De Stael, whilst the beautiful network of fiction which is interwoven throws a stronger interest over the truth" Saturday 14 August 1830, London Standard, London, England.

"He married the daughter of Madame de Stael; and has undoubted talents as a financier" Saturday 21 August 1830, Yorkshire Gazette, North Yorkshire, England.

"The Duke de Broglie married the daughter of Madame de Stael, and has undoubted talents, both as financier and in the new science of political economy." Saturday 21 August 1830, Oxford University and City Herald, Oxfordshire, England.

"The Duke de Broglie has married a daughter of Madame de Stael, and is naturally one of the disciples of that celebrated publiciste." Monday 23 August 1830, Hampshire Telegraph, Hampshire, England.
"The Duke de Broglie has married a daughter of Madame de Stael, and is naturally one of the disciples of that celebrated publiciste." Monday 23 August 1830, Reading Mercury, Berkshire, England.

"The Duke de Broglie married the daughter of Madame de Stael, and has undoubted talents, both as financier and in the new science of political economy." Monday 30 August 1830, Aris's Birmingham Gazette, West Midlands, England.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Saturday 11 September 1830, Morning Post, London, England.

"Mons. de Broglie, who married Madame de Stael's daughter, is a Catholic, and his wife, a very pious lady, a Protestant." Saturday 11 September 1830, Dublin Weekly Register, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"Mons. de Broglie, who married Madame de Stael's daughter, is a Catholic, and his wife, a very pious lady, a Protestant." Monday 13 September 1830, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Monday 13 September 1830, Sheffield Independent, South Yorkshire, England.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Tuesday 14 September 1830, Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

"Mons. de Broglie, who married Madame de Stael's daughter, is a Catholic, and his wife, a very pious lady, a Protestant." Wednesday 15 September 1830, Tipperary Free Press, Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Wednesday 15 September 1830, Waterford Mail, Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Thursday 16 September 1830, Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Wiltshire, England.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Friday 17 September 1830, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.
"Prophecy of Madame de Stael.--Fifteen years ago, Madame de Stael, adverting, during her visit to this country to the recent observation of the Bourbons, observed, "Ah! the Government of France will never be permanent till our revolution is followed, like that of your own history, by the accession of a moderator such as William III; and our William will probably be the Duke of Orleans." Madame de Stael does not appear, however, to have anticipated that her son-in-law, the Duc d'Broglie, would be the President of the Council of State" Saturday 18 September 1830 , Northampton Mercury , Northamptonshire, England.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Saturday 18 September 1830 , Leicester Chronicle , Leicestershire, England.

"Prophecy of Madame de Stael.--Fifteen years ago, Madame de Stael, adverting, during her visit to this country to the recent observation of the Bourbons, observed, "Ah! the Government of France will never be permanent till our revolution is followed, like that of your own history, by the accession of a moderator such as William III; and our William will probably be the Duke of Orleans." Madame de Stael does not appear, however, to have anticipated that her son-in-law, the Duc d'Broglie, would be the President of the Council of State" Saturday 18 September 1830 , Westmorland Gazette , Cumbria, England.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Saturday 18 September 1830 , Tipperary Free Press , Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.

"[The Duke of Broglie's] sentiments on the subject of religious toleration may in some degree be gathered from the fact of his marriage with the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael, and the granddaughter of the minister Necker" Saturday 18 September 1830 , Waterford Mail , Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Monday 20 September 1830 , Caledonian Mercury , Midlothian, Scotland.

"and with some difficulty he obtained permission to return to France. For this [Talleyrand] was much indebted to his friend Madame de Stael, who had great weight with the Directory." Wednesday 22 September 1830 , Aberdeen Journal , Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Prophecy of Madame de Stael.--Fifteen years ago, Madame de Stael, adverting, during her visit to this country to the recent observation of the Bourbons, observed, "Ah! the Government of France will never be permanent till our revolution is followed, like that of your own history, by the accession of a moderator such as William III; and our William will probably be the Duke of Orleans." Madame de Stael does not appear, however, to have anticipated that her son-in-law, the Duc d'Broglie, would be the President of the Council

"Like Madame de Stael, many of whose opinions they inherit, and with whom their most prominent leader, the present Prime Minister of France, is nearly connected, they are ardent sticklers for a representative and constitutional government, but constitutional of the English model." Sunday 26 September 1830, The Examiner, London, England.


"But what feeling is due to [Lady Morgan] this trifier ranking herself among the 'célèbrités,' standing on tiptoe to make a figure among mankind, and protesting herself the natural representative of genius, the true surviving compound of De Stael and Voltaire. Bah ! Miladi Morgan!" Saturday 02 October 1830, Morning Post, London, England.

"This question was one day put to Talleyrand in the course game at forfeits, relatively to two ladies between whom he was seat d.—his friend Madame de Stael, and the beautiful Madame de Grandt, afterwards his wife." Saturday 02 October 1830, Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, Devon, England.

"at the same time, M. Necker, the Minister of Louis Sixteenth, his wife and daughter (Madame de Stael), lodged in an apartment on Ludgate-hill, from the window of which they witnessed the King going to St. Paul's to return thanks after his recovery from his first illness." Saturday 02 October 1830, Leeds Patriot and Yorkshire Advertiser, West Yorkshire, England.


"You remind me of Madame de Stael, who never could got out of the red turban, of the time of the Directory, which she persisted in wearing, through all the changes in dress and government, up to the restoration, when she visited the Duchess of Angoulême, in identical coiffure in which she had dined with Bonaparte at Talleyrand's." Friday 22 October 1830, Durham County Advertiser, Durham, England.

"You remind me of Madame de Stael, who never could got out of the red turban, of the time of the Directory, which she persisted in wearing, through all the changes in dress and government, up to the restoration, when she visited the Duchess of Angoulême, in identical coiffure in which she had dined with Bonaparte at Talleyrand's." Saturday 23 October 1830, Sheffield Independent, South Yorkshire, England.

"M. de Broglie represents the Constitutional colour the English Peerage ; and, under the tuition of his step-mother, Madame de Stael, has imbibed great admiration for the English Constitution." Tuesday 09 November 1830, Drogheda Journal, or Meath & Louth Advertiser, Louth, Republic of Ireland.
"Now, if what one of the ablest of French writers, Madame de Stael, says, be true, "the opinion of foreigners is that of a contemporaneous posterity"" Monday 20 December 1830, London Standard, London, England.

"The Poles, in joining the French, thought only of fighting against their own enemies. This made Madame de Stael say of them, that "for their native country, the Poles will join everybody, and embrace every cause, and fight in Paradise as well as in Hell." Friday 24 December 1830, Sheffield Independent, South Yorkshire, England.

"Now, if what one of the ablest of French writers, Madame de Stael, says, be true, "the opinion of foreigners is that of a contemporaneous posterity"" Thursday 30 December 1830, North Wales Chronicle, Gwynedd, Wales.

"Madame de Stael wishes to see the Antiquary, and I am going to take it to her tomorrow. She has made Copet as agreeable as society and talent can make any place on earth." Thursday 30 December 1830, Dublin Evening Packet and Correspondent, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.