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No. 565

Autumn, 1931

*AUTOGRAPH LETTERS*  
AND  
*HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS*



*220*

MAGGS BROS.  
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LONDON, W.



1870

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No. 565

Autumn, 1931

*AUTOGRAPH LETTERS*  
AND  
*HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS*



MAGGS BROS.

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LEAMINGTON SPA  
AND LONDON



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MSS.

For a further selection see Catalogues listed on inside of back cover.  
Numeration of items continued from Catalogue No. 560.

742 **ADDISON** (JOSEPH, 1672-1719). Essayist, Poet and Statesman.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THOMAS WHAR-  
TON, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

4 pp., 4to. London, 24th August, 1710.

£63

A very fine letter mentioning Congreve, Harley, Dr. Garth, and Bickerstaff (the name under which Steele wrote in the "Tatler"); also referring to the political unrest of the time, and written a few weeks before the fall of the Whigs, which involved his loss of office.

" . . . I hear from my Lord Dartmouth's office that all the particulars which I had in charge to his Lordsh<sup>d</sup> have been already complied with, except that about proroguing the Parliament, which I have desired may be dispatched forthwith to your Ex<sup>ty</sup> in case it be judged necessary.

" The Privy Council is to meet this night in order (as it was said yesterday) to place my Lord Peterborow at the head of the Admiralty, and to determine of the dissolution; but this morning I hear from very good hands, that there is advice of the Prince of Wales being ready to Embarque with a body of troops at Dunkirk, and that the Admiralty is to attend the P. Council upon this occasion.

" It is said the D. of Queensbrow has had intimation of such a designed invasion above a month ago from several parts of Scotland. . . .

" Among the Prints which I send yr Lordsh<sup>d</sup> by this post, the Essay upon credit is said to be written by Mr. Harley, and that of Bickerstaff detected by Mr. Congreve. Dr. Garth . . . will not excuse me if I do not present his most humble duty to your Lordsh<sup>d</sup>; the Dr. this morn: shewed me a copy of verses which he has made in praise of the late Lord Treasurer." Etc.



## THE CELEBRATED SPANISH NUN.

X 743 **AGREDA** (VENERABLE MARIA DE JESUS DE, 1602-1665). The most celebrated Spanish Nun of the 17th Century. Was frequently consulted by Philip IV. Wrote "Life of the Virgin Mary."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN SPANISH) APPARENTLY TO A PRIEST.

1 page, folio. La Conception, 22nd October, 1647.

£63

Written whilst Abbess of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception.

(Trans.):—"The remittance arrived safely; God repay his Illustrious Lordship. I desire of your charity, the favour of consecrating that coral ornament which they sent me; and to this end, you will communicate with the Lord Bishop if it is possible. I do not forget you in my poor devotion and (in the prayers) of the community. I beg you to remember me in yours, for we may thus help one another. And command me at your pleasure for I will serve you very willingly. God protect you, as I wish." Etc.

AINSWORTH ADVISES MACRONE TO BRING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST  
CHARLES DICKENS.

744 **AINSWORTH** (WILLIAM HARRISON, 1805-1882). Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (INITIALS) TO  
MACRONE, THE PUBLISHER.

4 pp., 8vo. 1836.

£15 15s

An extremely interesting letter to Macrone, the publisher, concerning the copyright of Dickens' "Sketches by Boz," which Macrone had purchased for £150.

In 1836 Dickens entered into an agreement to write for Bentley's monthly magazine, month by month, the first half of *Oliver Twist*. At the same time he was writing, under his Chapman & Hall agreement, the last half of *Pickwick*.

At this juncture Macrone announced that he intended publishing a new issue of the "Sketches by Boz" in monthly parts of nearly the same size and in just the same form as the *Pickwick Papers*. Dickens strongly objected to this, his opinion being that his name being before the public attached to three publications at the same time would be most prejudicial to his reputation, but Macrone was inaccessible to all arguments of persuasion. He contended that he had bought the book for a small sum, and though he had made very considerable profits by it, he had a right to make as much as he could of what was his without regard to how it had become so. Rather than let this monthly issue proceed, Dickens paid the large price of £2,000 for what £150 had purchased.

" . . . I have also received . . . Mr. Dickens agreements which are also satisfactory. There cannot be a shadow of doubt but that he is bound fast. So be easy on that score.

" The matter is, however, of so much consequence that you should get legal advice without a moment's loss of time. He should be written to immediately by a solicitor to inform him that you expect him to fulfil his agreement forthwith. If he rebels, bring your action at once. It is a clear case in your favour." Etc.



## THE CELEBRATED JESUIT MISSIONARY IN AMERICA.

X 745 **AMERICA. ACOSTA** (PADRE JOSEPH DE, 1539-1600). The Celebrated Spanish Jesuit Missionary in America. Poet and Historian. Wrote "Natural History of the Indies."

ORIGINAL RECEIPT SIGNED BY PADRE ACOSTA,  
20th December, 1587.

WITH A FURTHER AUTOGRAPH RECEIPT SIGNED BY  
PADRE ACOSTA RELATING TO THE SAME TRANSACTION.  
20th January, 1588.

Together 1 page, folio. Madrid, 1587-1588.

£150

Acknowledging receipt of a sum of money from Padre Dionisio Vazquez, Vice Rector of the Jesuit College at Segovia, paid out of a trust fund established by Vasco de Contreras of La Paz (Bolivia) for the benefit of girls at Chinchon.

(Trans.):—"I . . . state that I received . . . eight hundred and sixty-five reales, which equal seventy-eight ducats, of eleven reales each, plus seven reales, the which are on account of a hundred and fifty ducats which the said Vasco de Contreras orders to be given to some maids of Chinchon, as specified in his memorial and letter." Etc.

X "After this had been written I received 785 reales in (the medium of) sixty-six excudos and eight reales and a half to complete one hundred and fifty ducats which have to be given in Chinchon by order of Vasco de Contreras; thus this donation is now complete."



My ever best Lord, now better than yo<sup>r</sup> self, yo<sup>r</sup> self  
 permit or rather permitte your grace portrayed forward  
 in your magnanimity and nobleness, and  
 true kindness, as me to write I see by I imagine  
 of your abundant justice, and not any thing  
 of your kindness. It is by your grace of my life,  
 and not by your grace of my letter that must  
 express my thankfulness, we care of  
 faith from God favor me, and make me  
 as miserable as I think my self at this time  
 happy by your respect towards me, My singular  
 remembrance, and yo<sup>r</sup> incomparable love and  
 favor. God preserve you prosper you and  
 reward you for yo<sup>r</sup> kindness to,

Yo<sup>r</sup> raised and infinitely  
 obliged friend and  
 servant

FT of  
 Sep. 1617

Francis Bacon.

FRANCIS BACON.

Autograph Letter Signed to the Duke of Buckingham.

Bacon's famous letter of reconciliation.

See Item No. 749.



Mr BOSWELL as written in Dr. Johnson's  
to see a copy of my writing the imitation.  
 \*\*\* From our desire to furnish ~~our~~  
~~our~~ interesting entertainment  
 to our readers we inserted Dr. Johnson's  
 conversation with his Majesty and  
 his celebrated letter to the Earl  
 of Chesterfield which we extracted  
 from Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr.  
 Johnson. We had not the smallest  
 apprehension that we were  
 invading literary Property which  
 we hold sacred. But it seems  
 those two valuable articles were  
 separately entered in Sturges  
 Hall as separate Publications  
 of which was advertised in  
 some of the Newspapers but  
 the Advertisements escaped  
 us. We are very sorry for the  
 mistake. But Mr. Boswell  
 is too candid to take any  
 advantage and upon our  
 informing him of the fact has  
 declared he will not prosecute

JAMES BOSWELL.

Autograph Manuscript referring to Dr. Johnson's celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield.

See Item No. 756.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

746 **AMERICA** (PENNSYLVANIA).

A MEMORIAL OF THE STATE OF THE CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA "most humbly offered to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," by Evan Evans.

Manuscript. 9 pp., folio. Signed and dated at end, Evan Evans.

London, 18th September, 1707.

**£105**

An exceedingly interesting and lengthy manuscript entirely dealing with affairs of the Church in Pennsylvania.

The writer was sent, in 1700, as Missionary to Philadelphia by the Bishop of London, and after three years of preaching had a numerous congregation, the majority of which were Quakers who had gone over to the Church of England.

He also points out that a Bishop is earnestly needed to preside over the American clergy.



THE CAPTURE OF PITTSBURG (THE FORT DU QUESNE) FROM THE FRENCH.

747 **AMERICA. WOOD** (ROBERT, 1717-1771). Traveller and Politician.

NINE LETTERS SIGNED BY ROBERT WOOD, ADDRESSED TO MR. VILLETES, ENCLOSING BULLETINS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

ALSO AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM H. MACKENZIE TO ARTHUR VILLETES.

Together 63 pp., 4to and folio. Whitehall, 1759-1762. **£63**

A series of letters and papers of the greatest American interest, sent by Robert Wood, under the direction of William Pitt, then Prime Minister and Secretary of State, to Arthur Villetes enclosing bulletins of the progress of the war in America, ten of them being in the printed form of "The London Gazette Extraordinary, published by Authority," dealing at length with the taking of Fort Du Quesne, which after being captured by Forbes in November, 1758, was called Fort Pitt, and then Pittsburg; the surrender of Guadaloupe; five French ships taken by Boscawen; the defeat of the French at Fort Erie near Niagara, and the reduction of the Fort; the siege of Quebec by General Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory; where the French were defeated, and Montcalm, their commander, killed; the surrender of Pondicherry; Monckton's success at Martinique, Fort Royal capitulating on the 4th February, 1762, followed by the surrender, not only of Martinique, but also of Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

GIVING DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH FULL POWER TO MAKE PEACE WITH FRANCE.

748 **ANNE** (1665-1714). Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

GREAT SEAL OF QUEEN ANNE WITH TASSELS,  
ATTACHED TO A DOCUMENT WITH SIGNATURE.

1 page, oblong folio (vellum). 2nd May, 1709.

£25

A very fine great seal of Queen Anne attached to a vellum document with signature, granting to the Duke of Marlborough full power to make peace with France.

Louis XIV was very anxious to come to terms with England, and Marlborough was appointed plenipotentiary with Lord Townshend as his colleague. On 18 May they reached the Hague, where they met Torcy, the French Minister, who offered Marlborough large bribes, but Marlborough refused to listen, and Louis made the famous appeal to the French people, with the result that, when the campaign of 1709 began, the French forces in the Low countries were as numerous as those of the Allies.



## THE FAMOUS RECONCILIATION LETTER.

749 **BACON** (SIR FRANCIS, 1561-1626). Lord Chancellor.AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO THE EARL OF BUCKINGHAM  
SIGNED "FR. BACON, C.S."

1 page, folio. 22nd September, 1617. With Bacon's small wax Armorial seal.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. I).

**£500**

Of the greatest interest and importance, being the famous letter of reconciliation from Bacon to Buckingham following their differences occasioned by the proposed marriage between Sir Edward Coke's daughter and the Earl of Buckingham's elder brother Sir John Villiers. Bacon was against the marriage and wrote to the King to protest against it. This occasioned a serious quarrel between Bacon and Buckingham, who were previously most intimate friends.

This reconciliation letter reads as follows:—

"Yor Lps. penne or rather pencile hath purtraied towards me such magnanimity and nobleness and true kyndness as me thinketh I see the image of these tymes. It is the tyme of my life and not the lynes of my letter that must express my thankfullnesse, whearin if I faile then God faile me, and make me as miserable as I thinke myselfe at this tyme happy by this revyver through his Ms. singular clemency and yor incomparable love and favor." Etc.

Accompanying the letter is the very rare portrait of Bacon by S. de Passe, 1638, which bears Bacon's Arms at head.

In 1617 Sir Edward Coke agreed to a proposal, which he had formerly opposed, of a marriage between his youngest daughter, then only fourteen, and the elder brother of the Duke of Buckingham. Bacon saw in the project, what it no doubt really was, an attempt once more to ingratiate Coke with the King. He accordingly took part with the young lady's mother, who opposed the match, and wrote to James to protest against it. Lady Hatton took away her daughter to her cousin's house at Oatlands, and a famous and undignified squabble ensued. Coke applied for a warrant from the privy council, Bacon refused it, but Winwood granted it. Coke, without his warrant, went to Oatlands and recovered his daughter by force. His wife, in turn, appealed to the privy council, where Bacon, now lord keeper, took up her quarrel, and information against Coke was filed in the Star-chamber.

Bacon found that Buckingham was warmly interested in the project, and was not only angry himself, but made James angry with the lord keeper's interference. It was only by this most profuse apology to Buckingham that Bacon made good his imperilled position, and secured the office of Lord Chancellor the following year.



750 **BAXTER** (RICHARD, 1615-1691). Presbyterian Divine. Author of "Saint's Everlasting Rest," and other Works.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

2 pp., folio. 24th June, 1670. Address on reverse. **£48**

A very fine and exceedingly rare letter, entirely in Baxter's autograph. Lauderdale had wished him to reside in Scotland in order to escape imprisonment, and the writer here refuses the offer, giving his various reasons, one of which was that he was engaged in writing a book. He dwells pathetically on the difficulties which beset him in his desire to live and work peacefully.

" . . . These considerations forbid me to entertain any hopes or further thoughts of such a remand: 1, The experience of my great weakness and decay of strength and p'ticularly of this last winter's paine and how much worse I am in winter than sumer, doth fully persuade me that I should live but a little while in Scotland, and that in a disabled useless condition rather keeping my bed than the pulpit. 2, I am engaged in writing a booke which if I could hope to live to finish, is almost all the service that I expect to do God and His Church now in the world. . . . And I hardly hope to live so long (it requiring yet neere a yeares labor more). Now if I should goe spend that one half yeare or yeare wh. should finish that worke in travaile . . . and then leave my intended worke undone, it would disappoint me of the end of my life (for I live only for work. . . .).

" I am awearie of the noise of contentious revilers, and have often thought to goe into a foreigne land, if I could find anywhere I might have a healthful aire and quietness, that I might live and die in peace. When I sit in a corner and meddle with nobody, and hope the world will forget that I am alive, Court, City, and Country is still fill'd with clamour against me. . . . I think I broke no law in any preaching which I am accused of, and I most confidently thinke that no law imposes on me the Oxford oath any more than any comfortable minister, and I am past doubt that the present mittimus for my imprisonment is quite without lawe. . . ." Etc., etc.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the writer's forebodings he actually lived for twenty-one years after this date; he was imprisoned from 1685-6, and fined by Judge Jeffreys on the charge of libelling the Church, in his "Paraphrase of the New Testament" (1685).



- 751 **BEACONSFIELD** (BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF, 1804-1881).  
Statesman and Author.

SEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED (WITH INITIALS) AND ONE AUTOGRAPH LETTER, ALL ADDRESSED TO HIS SISTER.

36 pp., 8vo and 4to. Written between 1835 and 1846. Bound in one volume. **£63**

A very interesting and important series of letters covering an extremely troubled period in the history of politics; showing Beaconsfield's ability to foretell political developments and dealing with his movements in the social world.

Disraeli's first letter dated 20th February, 1835, was written two years before he obtained a seat in parliament, but early in his career he took a deep interest in the politics of the day and foretells the dissolution of Peel's administration on the question of appropriating part of the revenues of the Church in Ireland to national education, and accuses the Irish Catholic Party of being at the root of all the mischief.

He refers to Lord Lyndhurst's election, in opposition to Lord Lyttelton, to the office of high steward of Cambridge University, and comments on the rancour of the Whigs and their efforts to crush him.

A letter dated 23rd June, 1846, concerns the proposed division of the government; two days later the Corn Bill and Customs Bill passed the Lords, but on that same night the Whigs and Protectionists in the House of Commons who had supported in May the first reading of the Irish Bill, now, in June, combined to defeat it, and on the 29th June, Peel announced his resignation.

Beaconsfield also gives his sister details of the Duke of Wellington's illness in October, 1840, and in 1848 informs her that all Paris anticipates the abdication of Louis Philippe. The French King by his reactionary violence forced the Paris mob with the complicity of the regulars, national guards and municipal police to rise in February 1848. The King dismissed Guizot and promised reforms, but it was too late. He had to abdicate and escaped to England as "Mr. Smith." An interesting reference is made to W. H. Ainsworth, who was blackballed at the Atheneum for having elevated the rascal Jack Sheppard into a hero of romance.



**Beaconsfield** (Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of)—*continued.*

"I have been so much pressed with business of late, and my time for business (between 4 and 6) is so limited, that it has been quite out [of] my power to write as I had wished. . . ."

"The Duke's attack seems to have been slight; a case of cold apple pie for luncheon and an easterly wind met in an open carriage to the Lords. . . ."

"I dined at Burdetts on Wed. with Sir Geo. Murray, Ld. Landor, Sir T. Freemantle, Ld. Abinger, Sir Robt. Wilson—good talk, as Johnson says—of the olden time. Charles Fox, Sir Sidney Smith, and the old siege of Aire. . . ."

"Ainsworth has been blackballed at the Ath: on the plea he says of havg. written Jack Sheppard, but others say because he was not considered a gentleman—tho' in sooth in such a clique I think he might head with Ayrton & Co." Etc.

"Send me any mem<sup>da</sup>. of calls that you have. I don't mean the originals, but a short precis of them.

"We divide I believe on Thursday: or drive the Govern<sup>t</sup>. out next day." Etc.

"L.'s elec<sup>n</sup>. looks safe. Nothing can exceed the rancour of the Whigs except their efforts to crush him. Winslow tells me they have traced letters to Stanley of the Treasury whipping up.

"It was agreed that the candidates shd. not go down with<sup>t</sup>. fair notice to each other. Lyttelton commenced at ½-past 12 on Tuesday night, sent a note marked 'immediate' to Sir J. Beckett, who had gone to bed, informg. him that Ld. Lytt<sup>on</sup>. had just gone down to Camb<sup>o</sup>. They launched up Lt. at ½-past 2, who was off at 8. Lytt<sup>on</sup>. gained little by the ruse. He appeared in the Senate when nothing was going on, and everythg. thin, cold and scanty. Lynd<sup>t</sup>. entered at 3 o'cl., the Senate crowded and the breeze in his favour. The tumultuous cheering of the undergraduates lasted 20 minutes. Nothing can exceed the enthusiastic popy. of our friend." Etc.

"Everything is as dull as ditchwater, on both sides. The acct<sup>s</sup>. from Walsall very good indeed—the struggle will be at Canterbury, but our report to-day is favourable. Sir Forester Loftus, Ld. John Manners, and a large party of 'Young England' have gone down to-day. I was asked but declined.

"Talfourd made a good start with his copyright bill last night owing to the injudicious opposition of the Utilitarians. I have prepared to compromise the case by 21 years, or even 30, according to the French proj<sup>et</sup>, and Talfourd is not unwilling. This concession would gain a good many ½ and ½ men like Ld. Eliot, etc. On the whole I think we may carry a bill this year.

"Down at the House of Lds. on Thursday I shook hands with the Duke of W<sup>a</sup>. who seems to have taken a new lease. He looks 10 years younger, and speaks in the house with all the repose of old days, none of that nervous twitching too painfully perceptible of late years."

"The Thiers Ministry is broken up. There are bets in Paris that L.P. will abdicate before 50 days are past.

"Every day brings up some great incident." Etc.

"What<sup>r</sup>. may be the result of last night's debate, wher<sup>r</sup>. the Tories as I believe they will ultimately prove, be the strongest, or the opposition come in, and I for one do not comprehend how they can; one thing I deem certain viz<sup>t</sup>. that another dissolution will occur, before nine months are over. Peel did not speak well; Stanley with great point and power; Burdett, who had written to Lady Blessington and promised to vote for Sutton, saying that there was as much difference bet<sup>a</sup>. Aberc<sup>r</sup>. and him 'as bet<sup>a</sup>. a nutshell and the dome of St. Paul's,' lost his courage and sneaked off with<sup>t</sup>. votg. Henry Stanley, who had promised me to vote for Sutton, voted for Aby.; Sir Chs. Verney and Sullia., Clayton, and Richard for Sutton. O'Connell has managed it all and very well, but, in spite of their discomfiture, if the Tories be firm, they must eventually succeed. O'Connell is so powerful that he says he will be in the Cabinet. How can the Whigs submit to this? It is the Irish Catholic Party which has done all the mischief." Etc.



752 **BLACKSTONE** (SIR WILLIAM, 1723-1780). Famous Judge. Author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England."

"SELECT POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS BETWEEN YE YEARS 1736 AND 1744."

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT ENTIRELY IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, CLEARLY WRITTEN ON 77 PAGES, WITH HIS AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE ON END LEAF "WILLIAM BLACKSTONE."

Small 4to, original vellum. 1736-1744.

**£105**

A very interesting volume of Original Poems by and entirely in the Autograph of the great Sir William Blackstone.

In the year 1736, when the volume commences, Sir William was at school at Charterhouse, which he left in 1738 for Oxford. At that time he was the head of the school and had gained a gold medal for some verses on Milton. In the Dictionary of National Biography, we read: "At Pembroke College, which he entered at the age of fifteen, his studies were chiefly in classical learning. Among his contemporaries was Shenstone the poet; and doubtless at this time were written most of the 'originals and translations' which he is said to have afterwards collected in an unpublished volume."

This is the volume referred to in the Dictionary of National Biography, which has only just been discovered among the family Papers.

The first poem in the volume is one which has been printed (in part), and Sir Edmund Gosse, in his "History of Eighteenth Century Literature," writes:—

"His copy of octosyllabics, entitled 'The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse,' is one of the best minor poems of the time, and suggests that so skillful a versifier might have taken his place with the professional lyrists."



PLATE III.

J. W. S. Williams Esq<sup>r</sup>-

Nov- 17<sup>th</sup> /47

Dear Sir

The perusal of the "Era" gave me much pleasure, as did that of the "People's Journal". An author feels peculiarly gratified by the recognition of a right tendency in his works; for if what he writes does no good to the reader, he feels he has missed his chief aim, wasted, in a great measure, his time and his labour. The "Spectator" seemed to have found more harm than good in "Jane Eyre", and I acknowledge that distressed me a little.

I am glad to be told that you are not habitually over-sanguine: I shall now permit myself to encourage a little more freely the hopeful sentiment which your

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Autograph Letter Signed concerning "Jane Eyre."  
(Facsimile shows first page).

See Item No. 759.

— 1

Let such approach this consecrated land  
 That <sup>help</sup> ~~walks~~ in peace along the magic waste  
 But spare its relics - let no warrior hand  
 Deface the names ~~already~~ <sup>long</sup> defaced!  
 Not for such purposes were these altars placed  
 Thence the remnants nations once received  
 So may our country's name be undimmed!  
 So mayst thou prosper where thy youth was reared  
 By every honest joy of love & life endeared! -

— 2

For thee, who thus <sup>in</sup> ~~with~~ too protracted song  
 Hast soothed ~~thy~~ <sup>thy</sup> ~~eyes~~ <sup>idle</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>glorious</sup> ~~inglorious~~ lays,  
 Soon shall thy voice be lost amid the throng  
 Of louder minstrels of these later days,  
 So then resign the strife for fading bays

LORD BYRON.

Autograph Manuscript of Stanzas 93 and 94, Canto 2, of Childe Harold.

(Facsimile shows first page).

See Item No. 763.



**Blackstone** (Sir William)—*continued.*

We quote one verse:—

“ Then welcome Bus'ness, welcome Strife,  
 Welcome ye Cares, ye Thorns of Life,  
 The visage wan, ye pore-blind Sight,  
 The Toil by Day, ye Lamp at Night,  
 The tedious Forms, ye solemn Prate,  
 The pert Dispute, ye Dull Debate,  
 The drowzy Bench, ye babbling Hall,  
 For thee, fair Justice, welcome all! ” Etc., etc.

The following is a list of the Poems in the Volume:—

Epilogue to ye Eunuch of Terence.

Psalm 29 paraphrased.

A College Exercise.

Stanzas.

To Miss \*\*\*\*

Psalm 95 paraphrased.

To Miss \*\*\* R\*\*\* with Pamela.

To Mr. W\*\*\* B\*\*\* on ye Birth of his Son.

The beginning of ye 2nd Book of Lucretius translated.

The Lamentation of Job.

Anacreon. Ode 1 translated.

„ Ode 4 translated.

„ Ode 20 translated.

„ Ode 28 translated.

Being ask'd to describe Miss A\*\*\*

Theocritus. Idyllium 1 translated.

„ Idyllium 2 translated.

„ Idyllium 3 translated.

„ Idyllium 6 translated.

„ Idyllium 19 translated.

„ Idyllium 20 translated.

„ Idyllium 23 translated.

„ Idyllium 24 translated.

„ Idyllium 30 translated.

The Lawyer to his Muse.

- 753 **BORROW** (GEORGE, 1803-1881). Author of "Lavengro," "Gypsies in Spain," "Bible in Spain," etc.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS, BEING NUMEROUS CHAPTERS FROM "WILD WALES," FOUR PAGES FROM "THE ROMANY RYE," AND SEVERAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

Extending to 129 pp., 4to and 8vo.

£75

We append below particulars of the manuscripts comprising this collection:—

- Eight pages from Chapter 4 of "Wild Wales."
- Twenty pages from Borrow's first draft of Chapter 20 of "Wild Wales."
- Sixteen pages from Chapter 23 of "Wild Wales."
- Concluding page of Chapter 24 and the first page of Chapter 25 of "Wild Wales."
- Two pages from Chapter 27 of "Wild Wales."
- Twenty-six pages being the first draft of Chapter 31 of "Wild Wales" and part of Chapter 32.
- Two pages from Chapter 36 of "Wild Wales."
- Four pages from Chapter 38 of "Wild Wales."
- Seven pages from Chapter 40 of "Wild Wales."
- Four pages from Chapter 42 of "Wild Wales."
- Three pages originally extended for Chapter 48 of "Wild Wales."
- Two pages from Chapter 63 of "Wild Wales."
- Thirteen pages from Chapter 64 of "Wild Wales."
- Two pages from Chapter 106 of "Wild Wales."
- Two pages from Chapter 107 of "Wild Wales."
- Two pages being a cancelled passage from "Wild Wales."
- Two pages from Chapter 2 of "The Romany Rye."
- Two pages from "The Romany Rye," Appendix Chapter 5.
- Four pages of manuscript concerning Borrow's visit to Llangollen.
- Three pages of manuscript containing a comparison of Scott and Smollett; draft translation of a Welsh poem; and a Draft letter from Borrow at Yarmouth, ordering books from Quaritch.
- Two pages of manuscript referring to Scott's "Redgauntlet," the Stuarts and Dr. King.



THE FAMOUS BISHOP OF MEAUX.

754 **BOSSUET** (JACQUES BÉNIGNE, 1627-1704). Bishop of Meaux. The Eminent French Orator and Author.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

2 pp., 4to. Paris, 14th March. N.Y.

£31 10s

“ Il ne se peut n'en adiouster, monseigneur, au bout ce que me temoigne V.E. au suiet de la perte que j'ai faite et je n'ai une parfaite reconnaissance. Mon neveu m'écrit, monseigneur dans les mesmes sentimens. Nous soumestons pleins d'un respect infini pour votre personne.” Etc.

755 **BOSWELL** (JAMES, 1740-1795). Scotch Biographer. Wrote "Life of Johnson."

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF SIXTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED BY JAMES BOSWELL ADDRESSED TO ANDREW GIBB.

Extending to some 34 pages, 4to and folio.

Dated from London, between 5th January, 1790, and 23rd February, 1795, during which time his famous Biography of Johnson was published. **£300**

A remarkable and extremely interesting collection of letters written by James Boswell, whilst residing in London, to the overseer of his estates at Auchinleck, and entirely dealing with matters connected with his lands.

Boswell gives his overseer instructions for collecting the rents from his tenants, and as to letting certain of the farmhouses; he refers to the sale of some hayseed, and expresses his concern for his "beautiful holm," a corner of which had been cut off by a new road.

The last letter is dated only three months before Boswell's death.

"Enclosed is a factory to you to receive my rents. The tenants required no authority to be shewn by Mr. Bruce; but they may object to you. You will therefore shew this to any of them who desire to see it. But you need be in no hurry to record it at Ayr which may perhaps not be necessary. You will collect both the half years rents and feudities of the village before the end of this month; but certainly, by the 10 of the next, and you will take care to put what you collected into a safe place, and send every day's collection to the Bank at Ayr, the next morning in broad daylight. I indeed reckon that in three days the whole may be collected. . . . Do not be elated at the trust I give you, for its continuance will depend entirely upon your good behaviour and you will have many spies upon you I dare say." Etc.



**Boswell (James)—continued.**

“ . . . I desire that you may write to me every Saturday were it only to say that nothing new has happened; and you will also write occasionally as any thing may occur.” Etc.

“ . . . It will be very right to have the hayseed sold. From a letter from Mr. Grieve at Muirkirk to Mr. Bruce Campbell, I observe that the iron company has commissioned 1000 stone at 6d, delivered there and will perhaps take 1000 more. You must therefore be very active in getting carts to take it to them at a penny a stone which will be some advantage to the tenants in the way of employment.” Etc.

“ . . . Send me every month a state of your Receipts of money for me, and disbursements. Mention articles as high as £5. Throw the rest together as Sundries. But let them be separately stated in your book.” Etc.

“ . . . My son alarmed me about the new road to Catrin, as if it had been injurious to my beautiful holm. But it appears to me from your drawing that it has cut my holm as little as it could expect at one corner, where I understand an angle of my holm is disjointed from the rest. Now I think the fairest way would have been to have carried it upon Professor Stewart's ground after it had crossed Whiteflat burn. I see it is carried in a particular way, in order to meet one of the streets of Catrin village. But I have nothing to do with that; and I desire you may let me know if *much* of my holm be disjointed at the corner; because if that be the case, I must object, as the ground so situated would be useless. If it be but a trifle, I can put a few trees into it.” Etc.

“ I return you the Estimates for Braehead which come very high. Let Mr. Bruce Campbell be consulted. Mr. Brown thought there were too many houses; I think so too. The stable may be let down and the Cothouse turned into a stable, unless he chuses to repair one of them at his own expense. He must pay 7½ per cent. if I slate the dwelling house.

“ Baillie Gebbie talks nonsense about the Manse Wood. It shall be cut younger next time if I live.” Etc.

“ . . . It gives me much uneasiness to see so very large an arrear. When my brother received my rents for me, there was not £30 of arrear. To allow tenants to fall behind is ruinous to them.” Etc.

“ . . . Miller Brown I am resolved shall make me a just indemnification for his shameful abuse of my farm.

“ Mungo Reid is also one of whom an example must be made so far as the law will allow. Let a process as I formerly mentioned be raised against him, and if possible let him be removed as having deserted his possession. Send me a copy of his Minutes, that I may have clearly in my mind what is to be done.”

“ . . . I must be more cautious as to promising Wood. But I shall always be liberal as well as strict in performing any promise I make.” Etc.



756 **BOSWELL** (JAMES).

A VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT REFERRING TO DR. JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED LETTER TO LORD CHESTERFIELD, AND HIS PRIVATE CONVERSATION WITH KING GEORGE III.

1 page, 4to.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. II).

£200

An extremely important manuscript entirely in the hand of James Boswell, and believed to have been written in the shop of Charles Dilly the publisher. It is the latter's apology, for insertion in the Public Press, for having pirated from Boswell's Life of Johnson. It deals with the celebrated letter written by Dr. Johnson to Lord Chesterfield, concerning the latter's contributions to "The World" regarding Johnson's Dictionary; and also referring to Johnson's private conversation with George III, an incident which gratified his monarchical enthusiasm and which he loved to relate with all its circumstances when requested by his friend.

"From our desire to furnish interesting entertainment to our readers we inserted Dr. Johnson's Conversation with his Majesty and his celebrated letter to the Earl of Chesterfield, which we extracted from Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson. We had not the smallest apprehension that we were invading Literary Property which we hold sacred. But it seems those two valuable articles were entered in Stationers' Hall as *separate Publications* which was advertised in some of the Newspapers; but the Advertisements escaped us. We are very sorry for the mistake. But Mr. Boswell is too candid to take any advantage and upon our assuring him of the fact has declared he will not prosecute."

In February, 1767, there happened one of the most remarkable incidents in Johnson's life. This was his being honoured by a private conversation with his Majesty in the library of the Queen's house. Johnson frequently visited the library, and the King being informed of these visits, desired to be told when Dr. Johnson came next to the library.

"Accordingly, the next time that Johnson did come, as soon as he was fairly engaged with a book, on which, while he sat by the fire, he seemed quite intent, Mr. Barnard (the librarian) stole round to the apartment where the King was,



**Boswell** (James)—*continued.*

and, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, mentioned that Dr. Johnson was then in the library. His Majesty said he was at leisure, and would go to him; upon which Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood on the King's table, and lighted his Majesty through a suite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the library, of which his Majesty had the key. Being entered, Mr. Barnard stepped forward hastily to Dr. Johnson, who was still in a profound study, and whispered him, 'Sir, here is the King,' Johnson started up and stood still. His Majesty approached him, and at once was courteously easy."

(*Boswell's Life of Johnson*).

The "Celebrated letter" from Dr. Johnson to the Earl of Chesterfield is referred to as follows in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*:—

"He [Johnson] told me, that there never was any particular incident which produced a quarrel between Lord Chesterfield and him; but that his Lordship's continued neglect was the reason why he resolved to have no connection with him. When the *Dictionary* was upon the eve of publication, Lord Chesterfield, who, it is said, had flattered himself with expectations that Johnson would dedicate the work to him, attempted, in a courtly manner, to sooth, and insinuate himself with the Stage, conscious, as it should seem, of the cold indifference with which he had treated its learned author; and further attempted to conciliate him, by writing two papers in *The World*, in recommendation of the work. . . .

"This courtly device failed of its effect. Johnson, who thought that 'all was false and hollow' despised the honeyed words, and was even indignant that Lord Chesterfield should, for a moment, imagine that he could be the dupe of such an artifice. His expression to me concerning Lord Chesterfield, upon this occasion, was 'Sir, after making great professions, he had, for many years, taken no notice of me; but when my *Dictionary* came out, he fell a scribbling in *The World* about it. Upon which, I wrote him a letter expressed in civil terms, but such as might shew him that I did not mind what he said or wrote, and that I had done with him.'

"This is that celebrated letter of which so much has been said, and about which curiosity has been so long excited. . . .

February 7, 1755.

"My Lord,

"I have been lately informed, by the proprietor of *The World*, that two papers, in which my *Dictionary* is recommended to the publick, were written to your Lordship. To be so distinguished, is an honour, which, being very little accustomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

"When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address; and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself *Le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in publick, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

"Seven years, my Lord, have now past, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour." Etc.



- 757 **BOTHWELL** (JAMES HEPBURN, 4th EARL OF, 1536-1578). Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots after the murder of Darnley, her previous husband, whom Bothwell is generally suspected of murdering.

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, 4to. 2nd June, 1566. Preserved in green morocco portfolio, by Riviere, lettered on side. **£63**

A most interesting document relating to the dowry of Bothwell's first wife, Jean Gordon, and acknowledging the receipt of four thousand merks from her brother, the 5th Earl of Huntly.

Bothwell married Jean Gordon at Holyrood, Feb. 24, 1566, and was divorced from her 7th May, 1576, marrying the Queen eight days later.

There is a blot of ink on the document, which does not however affect the legibility.

- 758 **BRANT** (JOSEPH, 1742-1807). The famous Mohawk Chief.

LETTER SIGNED TO HON. DAVID WM. SMITH.

1 page, folio. Ancaster, 5th January, 1801. **£24**

"If you recollect when Governour Simcoe went to Detroit his excellency was pleased to order Mr. Daniel Springer to give the Indians ten gallons of Rum, which has never been paid to the said Springer, and as you were present I wish you would (if possible) see him paid." Etc.

Joseph Brant, the famous Indian Chief of the Mohawk tribe, fought against the American colonists in the Revolution, and had a commission in the British service.



a brot. le 26. Mars 1756.

vos lettres, les m'ont remis très exactement non sans l'ordre et j'auray tous les attentions  
 dus à M<sup>rs</sup> de Languedoc et à vos lettres. Je reconnais à ce que vous m'avez écrit  
 de votre main votre zèle louable. Si le Roy eût été ce que vous dites très bien  
 il ne faut pas prévoir si vous proposeriez comme de moy même pour deux bons raisons  
 la première parce que si le Ministre en venoit envoyer un autre c'est moy qui l'expédier  
 sans qu'on l'ait vu.  
 Et non pas le second c'est que vous demandant de moy même vous êtes en droit de vous en  
 si le Ministre vous propose suivant les circonstances ainsi j'en suis sûr, id est si le  
 suivray si l'y a lieu exactement avec prudence et sans vous compromettre en rien  
 et comme indication d'un bon sujet rempli de valeur et qui vous méritait à tous égards  
 vaudrait mieux. C'est comme et sans doute M<sup>rs</sup> de L. Je viens de bruler la lettre je vous  
 donneray des nouvelles de l'Etat Militaire à votre père que j'honneur bien particulièrement  
 et ainsi je souhaiterai avec vous tous les braves que la patrie la plus s'ignore pour être  
 les troupes s'embarquent de bon gré. Le jour du 23. de juillet de tout à l'heure l'Etat  
 Major d'armée et plus que le vent favorable souffle. Joyeux d'être avec vous.  
 les sentiments respectueux et très humble et très obéissant serviteur  
 MONTCALM

CANADA. MARQUIS DE MONTCALM.

Autograph Letter Signed.

See Item No. 766.



P.S. Thanks & cordial Love from Mrs Gillman, who has heard from Mr G.

My dear Sir  
 It may be an accident of more general health and a freer expansion of the chest in Breathing, or some still more accidental coincidence - exemplification, the arrival of an affectionate letter from the Person, of whom & of whose you happened at that very time to be missing affectionately, that strikes the kindling spark, and gives utterance (i.e. outwardness, improving) to the accumulated Feeling. But at the age of 55, and with more thoughtfulness acting on more experience and insight into character, than the unthinking part of my acquaintance of my Acquaintance are ware of or are disposed to give me credit for, I dare assure to you, that every grain of the exploding material had been the contribution - <sup>and</sup> contingent of a sober reflection on an observed or ascertained Somewhat. Nor is it a small support or consolation of my earnest and permanent Being, that in my most languid mood my Reason & Conscience confirm the almost involuntary self-revelings of my Heart in its moments of strong excitement. I love and highly esteem you, my dear Mr Aders! and I believe



## ON JANE EYRE AND ITS CRITICS.

759 **BRONTE** (CHARLOTTE, 1816-1855). The Famous Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "C. BELL" TO W. S. WILLIAMS, READER TO SMITH, ELDER &amp; CO.

2 pages, 8vo. 17th November, 1847.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. III).

£375

One of the most interesting and important letters written by Charlotte Brontë.

She writes about the rough handling by reviewers of her book "Jane Eyre," which had just been published, and also to "Wuthering Heights," by Ellis and Acton Bell (her sisters), which was then being printed by Newby.

"The perusal of the 'Era' gave me much pleasure, as did that of the 'People's Journal.' An author feels peculiarly gratified by the recognition of a right tendency in his works; for if what he writes does no good to the reader, he feels he has missed his chief aim, wasted, in a great measure, his time and his labour. The 'Spectator' seemed to have found more harm than good in 'Jane Eyre,' and I acknowledge that distressed me a little.

"I am glad to be told that you are not habitually over-sanguine; I shall now permit myself to encourage a little more freely the hopeful sentiment which your letters usually impart, and which hitherto I have always tried to distrust. Still I am persuaded every nameless writer should 'rejoice with trembling' over the first doubtful dawn of popular goodwill; and that he should hold himself prepared for change and disappointment: critics are capricious, and the public is fickle; besides one work gives so slight a claim to favour.

"Ellis and Acton beg to thank you for the kind offer of your services with Mr. Newby, but as the last of the proof-sheets has at length been sent down for correction, they deem it useless to trouble you on the subject, trusting that the publication of the work cannot now be delayed much longer."

The second edition of "Jane Eyre," published in January, 1848, was dedicated to Thackeray, whose whole-hearted admiration of the book must have been of great help to Charlotte Brontë at the time when the majority of the critics were against it, and of great satisfaction to Mr. Williams, who had detected her value in "The Professor" and encouraged her to write further.

Writing to Williams in October, 1847, concerning "Jane Eyre," Thackeray says:—

"I wish you had not sent me 'Jane Eyre.' It interested me so much that I have lost (or won if you like) a whole day in reading it at the busiest period, with the printers I know waiting for copy."



## ON SPIRITUALISM.

760 **BROWNING** (ELIZABETH BARRETT, 1806-1861). The celebrated Poet. Wife of Robert Browning.

SEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS (signatures cut off) and TWO IMPERFECT LETTERS from Mrs. Browning addressed to Mrs. Brotherton, wife of Edward Brotherton, the Swedenborgian, and writer on spiritualism, etc.

Together 33 pages, 12mo.

£85

An interesting series of letters written to Mrs. Brotherton, wife of Edward Brotherton, the writer on spiritualism, which subject she discusses; also the possibility of a medium being able to write in languages unknown to her when not under influence. Mrs. Browning mentions Barry Cornwall and her great friend Isa Blagden, and thanks Mrs. Brotherton for a volume of her poems, but regrets she has not with her in Italy a copy of her own or her husband's poems to send in return.

“ . . . Dear Mrs. Brotherton,—I have been wishing to hear from you and to have some further information on the subject of the spirits. Mr. Tennyson, observes very justly, in respect of them, that there is seldom much conveyed, worth stretching into a spiritual world to reach. At the same time we should remember that the *fact of communication* implies the most valuable of all tricks to this natural world of ours. Also, we have no right, perhaps, because we have intercourse, to expect revelation. On the earth, for instance, we have incessant intercourse one with another, and we get an apocalypse seldom indeed—‘three poets in three distant ages born,’ etc.—for the rest, it is a mistake to suppose that mere inanities and stupidities are given by the spirits, though some of the communications are certainly inane and stupid enough. What is wanted is a persistent assembling together of intelligent and devout minds. Then we should have intenser responses, I think. The mediumship of insulated individuals seems as if it could not bear the strain of continuous and logical communication. The sentences break into fragments; the thought does not cohere, the medium gives back short breathings from the spirit world, gasps of half articulated significance, and fails in anything beyond. It's an imperfect echo repeating faintly the last syllable of a full utterance. We have not learnt how to deal with this power; and it's our business to learn, that's certain.



**Browning** (Elizabeth Barrett)—*continued.*

“ Will you tell me what is meant by your ‘ being requested by them (the spirits) to subscribe to what is utterly incredible ’—that is, will you tell me if it is lawful for me to ask.

“ I can’t write yet, though I have persisted in trying, and though the force is always sufficient with me to make marks, my maid writes as she did, there’s no advance in power. ‘ All Europe in a state of war ’ was announced the other day, but we scarcely wanted one to rise from the Dead to tell us so, did we? The spirits adjure you to write (whether you can or not) in the most urgent way, and they tell you that their power will increase (as the times advance) until they shall be recognised generally.’ Etc.

“ What you have allowed me to see has interested me very much—to dash ourselves against the stones in attempting to reason on these facts, for facts they are, let their philosophy be what it may. I have felt, myself, the pencil move in my hand, by a sort of spiral motion like the movement of the turning tables, though the force has hitherto been unequal (with me) to the production of words or sentences. It is very curious, this writing in a language and character unknown to you—curious, too, that being enabled to write in this same language and character, you should write only single words without much coherence or obvious significancy. I observe generally that in most of the ‘ manifestations ’ the external evidence is stronger than the internal, which is just contrary to what has been the case hitherto with spiritual experiences. Perhaps the relation of the natural body with the spiritual universe is now to be taught. But we are at the beginning of these mysteries, I believe.

“ Has it occurred to you that you may be exercised in the new character and the single words in order to a more facile writing of the language afterwards? Have you known any deceased friend learned in a Greek language? I hear that a Professor of Hebrew in New York, Mr. Bush, has had frequent communications in Hebrew, Arabic, and other Eastern languages, through mediums perfectly unlearned.

“ Do tell me whatever else may happen to you by this new law of inspiration, rather, perhaps, a new development of old law. There was an English distich, of which Miss Blagden told me, as coming from you,

‘ Heart and soul be still,  
God is Life and Will,’

which struck me much, the last line being intensely (don’t be frightened) Swedenborgian, and Swedenborg has thrown more light on the nature of the whole of the present movement, though standing back from us a hundred years, than any of our thinkers and observers.” Etc.

“ . . . With every liking and respect for you, I confess to you, that, not knowing you very intimately, I should infallibly have disbelieved the genuineness of the Greek phenomena, and have attributed them perhaps to some moral or intellectual insanity, some mystery of partial madness, my dear Mrs. Brotherton, if the fact stood alone in the history of philosophy and the records of men’s experience. Therefore I can’t agree with you that you are reasonable in disbelieving

(Continued over)



**Browning** (Elizabeth Barrett)—*continued.*

everybody's phenomena except your own. How can I? I seem to know Mrs. Crewe *sideways*—that is, I know people who know her and I just missed being introduced to her in London. In a letter from Barry Cornwall to my husband, she was said to be 'dying mad from the effects of the charlatanerie of the touring tables'—(Barry Cornwall is an infidel as you may suppose). This was scarcely a week ago. I hope that she does not 'walk invisible' simply by having walked out of the world. Tell me, will you, if you have heard any more about her. Very probably she was neither mad nor dying when Mr. Procter wrote. The sceptics have a peculiar pleasure in shutting up the believers in madhouses, whether or not saner than themselves. No, I don't know Mr. Brailsford. I have never heard of him in my life. Does he sup in the third Heaven once a week? Nothing surprises me now." Etc.

" . . . Did you think of offering the MS. to Routledge? Routledge gives good prices sometimes, and he would have seen to the reviews of his own book. But I must have good hope of any work of yours, under whatever disadvantages it may be offered to the public. As to misprints, they are always more obvious to an author than to a reader, that's a sort of comfort."

"The poems needed none of the elegance of this Roman binding to be acceptable to me from the hands of their author, and I thank you with all my heart. You have been far too kind to me. I wish I had a copy of something to send you (exchanging gifts in the manner of Greek heroes), but we could not be troubled with such 'impedimenta' as our own books, in travelling in Italy. When people ask me sometimes to lend them a volume of my husband's poetry, I feel half ashamed to have to say that I haven't such a thing with me, as if it were a piece of wifely infidelity on my part, or at least a gross misprision of conjugal meritoriousness."—Etc.

"Thank you very much for the Athenaeum. We are very sorry for the pain which the criticism may give to our friend, but after all, he is used to the flavour of Athenaeum dispensations, as they are dispensed usually to other people.

"It is curious. Just before I came to my own name I was saying to myself, 'Well, *sun and soon* are inadmissible certainly, but *launched and glanced might* at a pinch . . . .' So that I perfectly deserved that rap over the knuckles.

"Was the 'Critic' returned to you from Florence? In the case of its being so, I should like much to see it. I mean the Critic with Mrs. Heman's article on Frederick Tennyson." Etc.



WITH VERSE.

761 **BROWNING** (ROBERT, 1812-1889). The Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AND VERSE OF FOUR  
LINES, TO ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

2 pages, 8vo. London, 18th December, 1887.

**£52 10s**

A remarkably fine letter of Robert Browning, in which he sends a verse for the Queen Victoria Jubilee Window in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

“ . . . I suppose the more simple and obvious the thought and expression of it, the fitter will it be for your purpose. But I trust you will be as good as your own word, which promised that I was ‘ quite free to decline ’ in such a case: how much more are you at liberty to decline to accept my attempt.” Etc.

“ Fifty years' flight! Wherein should he rejoice  
Who hailed their birth, who as they die decays  
This—England echoes his attesting voice:  
‘ Wondrous and well—thanks, Ancient Thou of Days! ’ ”

762 **BURNEY** (FANNY, MADAME D'ARBLAY, 1752-1840), her father and friends.

An interesting Collection of Letters from the Burney Family and friends, comprising:—

AUTOGRAPH NOTE FROM FANNY BURNEY TO MRS. DICKINSON, 17th July, 1785.

TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS (3rd PERSON) FROM DR. CHARLES BURNEY TO MISS HAMILTON. 1785.

ALSO 51 LETTERS FROM MRS. MARY DELANY (the friend of Dr. Burney who introduced his daughter Fanny to Court), addressed to Miss Hamilton, one of the Queen's household; and ONE LETTER FROM MISS HAMILTON TO MRS. DELANY, ETC.

Together extending to some 110 pp., 8vo, 4to, and folio.

Mounted in a 4to volume, half bound.

**£52 10s**

An exceedingly interesting collection of letters. Fanny Burney's note reads:—

"I am very much vexed to have missed you this morning, but I will try to wait on dear Mrs. Vesey this evening, and I will certainly be very early with my dear Mrs. Dickinson to-morrow—and stay as late as is decent. I can answer nothing for my father, who is not yet come in."

Dr. Burney's letters refer to the illness of his daughter Fanny, who was very weak; and assuring Miss Hamilton that he had made the necessary inquiries concerning some Piano-fortes.

The letters from Mrs. Mary Delany, the friend of the Burney's, were written when over 80 years of age and her eyesight was failing. She makes numerous references to the Queen, Charlotte Sophia, to whom she offered a specimen of the flower work for which she became famous; refers to the improbability of William Gilpin publishing his work on the scenery of Britain, illustrated by his own aquatint engravings; mentions Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mrs. Chapone, etc.

Miss Hamilton's letter arranges for Mrs. Delany and her friend the Duchess of Portland, to call at Windsor, when they would be received by the King and Queen.



763 **BYRON** (GEORGE GORDON, LORD, 1788-1824). Poet.

CHILDE HAROLD, CANTO 2, STANZAS 93 AND 94.  
AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT ENTIRELY IN THE HAND OF  
LORD BYRON.

18 lines on 1½ pages, 4to.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. IV).

£375

Stanza 93 reads:—

“ Let such approach this consecrated land,  
And pass in peace along the magic waste:  
But spare its relics, let no wanton hand  
Deface the scenes already now effaced!  
Not for such purpose were these altars placed:  
Revere the remnants nations once revered.  
So may our country's name be undisgraced!  
So may'st thou prosper where thy youth was reared,  
By every honest joy of love and life endeared! ”

The manuscript differs slightly from the printed version.

ON “ DON JUAN ” AND “ THE ISLAND. ”

764 **BYRON** (GEORGE GORDON, LORD).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (INITIALS) TO JOHN  
HUNT.

1 page, 8vo. 9th April, 1823.

£125

A letter of great literary interest and importance, mentioning  
“ Don Juan ” and “ The Island. ”

“ I add a few lines to what I wrote last week to request that you will have ye goodness to mention to Mr. Kd. that it is essential for me to have the remaining Cantos in proof immediately that I may correct the press, as also those of ‘ The Island,’ a poem in four Cantos now received in London. The number of unpublished C.'s of D.J. (including the 15th lately sent) is ten in all, forming three series or even three vols. with only nine, allowing three for each.

“ I open my letter (so do not calumniate the post) to say that I have just seen a young man late clerk to Galignani of Paris, who tells me that of all my works D. Juan is the most popular, and sells doubly in proportion, especially amongst the women who send for it the more it is abused.” Etc.



ORDERING THE TE DEUM TO BE SUNG FOR THE VICTORY OVER THE ENGLISH  
AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

765 **CANADA. LOUIS XV** (1710-1774). King of France.

LETTER SIGNED ADDRESSED TO M. DE BLENAC, AT  
BREST.

3 pages, folio. Versailles, 18th September, 1758.

**£350**

An extremely important document on the Wars in Canada between the English and French, written by the King's secretary and signed by Louis XV exactly a year before the battle of Quebec.

The King sends this letter requesting the Te Deum to be sung in the Arsenal Chapel, or on the flagship, at Brest, for the victory over the English at Lake Champlain.

He states that the moderation and equity which have characterised all his proceedings have not inspired sentiments of reconciliation with the enemy who forced him to take arms.

They have hired numerous troops to divide his army, have armed an immense fleet, not only to attack his possessions in America, but also the naval provinces of his kingdom. The brave soldiers he has sent to Canada under the orders of M. de Montcalm have been so well supported by the great valour of their chief, in spite of the enormous difference in numbers, that they have saved the French colonies, in a signal victory over the English at Lake Champlain, a memorable action in which 4,000 French fought and vanquished 22,000 men, of which more than 6,000 have been killed.

In 1756 Montcalm was appointed to command the French troops in North America. For some time his position was desperate, his chief hope being blunders made by Lord Abercrombie, and in 1758 won a great victory over him at Lake Champlain.

Worn out with labour and fatigue, Montcalm asked to be recalled, but was only given more power. He afterwards hastened to Quebec to meet Wolfe. Here, both sides gathered their troops together, Wolfe's intention being to scale the Heights of Abraham in the teeth of the enemy, in spite of them being twice as strong. A fierce battle ensued, the English being victorious, but both leaders mortally wounded. This was the commencement of misfortune for the French, they eventually losing all their possessions in Canada.



Mile End London 24<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1776

Sir

[The very celebrated navigator, Capt. James Cook]

I have had some conversation with Mr. Parks, on the subject of the letter which you favoured me with. He seems to think, that my Brother in Law, James Flicke, cannot know, neither the time nor place he runs the good for which he stands charged; as the officers of the Customs are very careful to conceal these particulars. If so, he cannot know himself to be innocent, unless he never was concerned in such work; and this I suppose is not the case. Consequently he will in my opinion run no little risk in standing a Trial. But this is a subject I have little knowledge of, nor have I time, nor inclination to make my self acquainted with it. I am told that the easiest way to get clear of such like affairs, is, after the writ is served, to Petition the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise, to which it may belong, and to endeavour to make up the matter with the officers concerned. If this method is pursued, I shall be ready to give any assistance in my power, which cannot be much, as I know not a single Commissioner at either the one Board or the other. This method of proceeding, supposes him guilty

Ich danke dir in Christo und mein ganzes verhofft dich  
 sey ewig erpungheit als zeit zu vor bereit gesessene liebe  
 die recht das mich der bezeugen und ganz zut  
 gepreht haben die ewig erpungheit zu schreiben und fleißig  
 zu sein die recht es sech aber hure vor zucht das  
 gelichgaltigen zu recht sinden so bis wir ewig erpungheit  
 als andern jüngeren sein und zuffordere es ist recht  
 doch du von herbrecht und schreining und polge zu  
 schreiben das sie recht aus sey die dem gelich leben  
 gelichen bis zu aufrecht der sach das recht was als  
 paimiglich gesen ewig erpungheit ganz richtig vor dir  
 und ich mit sunnen fleiß mit mir vor mühen  
 und wir in den selben gelichgaltigen recht zu schreiben  
 so haben wir dir polge abgesteligt die sol die brief  
 von ewig erpungheit zu recht zingen und bis ewig  
 erpungheit und sin recht aufrecht doch am dinstag  
 an die faher in xxxij 1522

L. C. Lucas Cranach  
 in die rechte hand

LUCAS CRANACH (1472-1553).  
 Autograph Letter Signed.  
 See Item No. 777.



WRITTEN FROM BREST WHILE ARRANGING FOR THE EMBARKATION OF THE  
FRENCH TROOPS FOR CANADA.

766 **CANADA. MONTCALM** (LOUIS JOSEPH, MARQUIS DE, 1712-1759).

The French Commander in Canada. Defender of Quebec against Wolfe, both being mortally wounded in the battle.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO COMTE DE MORANGIES, COLONEL OF THE INFANTRY REGIMENT OF LANGUEDOC.

1 page, 4to. Brest, 26th March, 1756.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. V).

£105

An extremely interesting letter written by Montcalm from Brest, two months after being appointed to the command of the French Army in Canada and whilst arranging the embarkation of the troops. The troops destined for Canada were only two battalions, one belonging to the regiment of La Sarre; the other to that of Royal Roussillon; and in this letter to the Comte de Morangies, Montcalm refers to the embarkation of these troops at Brest. They sailed under his command on the 3rd April, and at the beginning of May the ship lay at anchor in the St. Lawrence ten leagues below Quebec.

At the end of June the battalion belonging to La Sarre was detailed, with a body of Canadians, to guard Frontenac against attack, whilst the other battalion mentioned in Montcalm's letter, the Royal Roussillon, was despatched, with a reinforcement of colony regulars, to the defence of Ticonderoga.

" Vos lettres seront remises très exactement, mon cher Comte. et j'auray  
(Continued over)

**Canada: Montcalm** (Louis Joseph, Marquis de)—*continued.*

toutes les attentions à Messieurs de Languedoc et à vos notes. Je reconnais à ce que vous m'avez écrit de votre main votre zèle louable. Si le cas y échoit et que comme vous dites très bien, il ne faut pas prévoir, je vous proposerais comme de moi-même par deux bonnes raisons. La première c'est que si le Ministre en voulait envoyer un autre, c'est moi qu'il refuse sans qu'on le sache et non vous, le seconde c'est que vous demandant de moi même vous êtes en droit de refuser si le ministre vous propose suivant les circonstances. Ainsi j'ai suivi votre idée, je la suivrai s'il y a lieu exactement, avec prudence et sans vous compromettre en rien et comme indication d'un bon sujet, rempli de volonté, ce qui vous mettrait à l'aise quoique vous voulussiez faire, c'est convenu et surtout brûlez ma lettre. Je viens de brûler la vôtre. Je vous donnerai des nouvelles de là-bas. . . .

“ Les troupes s'embarquent de bonne grâce. La Sarre du 23, Roussillon de tout à l'heure, l'état major de demain et puis . . . qui le vent favorable souffle.”

In 1756 Montcalm assumed command of the French troops in Canada, and captured the British post of Oswego, and also Fort William Henry. In 1758 he, with a small force, successfully defended Ticonderoga against 15,000 regulars and provincial troops under Abercromby. After the loss to the French of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne, Montcalm removed to Quebec, and with 16,000 troops, mainly militia and Indians, prepared to defend it against a British attack. In 1759 Wolfe ascended the St. Lawrence with about 8,000 troops and a naval force under Admiral Saunders. After repeated attempts to scale the heights of Montmorency, he, before dawn on 13th September, with 5,000 men, gained the plateau, and in a battle on the Plains of Abraham, drove the French in disorder on the city.



## ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

767 **CARLYLE** (THOMAS, 1795-1881). Essayist and Historian.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

4 pp., 4to. Chelsea, 1st May, 1856.

£36

A very fine letter of advice to a young man who wished to follow a literary career.

"I do not pretend to say that you might not, with industry, come by and by to write verses as well as very many persons do who follow that business as their trade at present. At the same time, I will explicitly advise you to renounce all thoughts of writing verse, otherwise than perhaps as an amusement and also by no means to think seriously of trying literature, in any form, as a stepping stone towards some improvement of your position in life. . . . Be chary of speech; 'watch well your tongue'; what you will utter and not utter; that was ever, and is still, and will ever be, the advice of the wise man to an ingenuous inquirer. Do not watch your tongue at all; try to utter everything; spend your life in pumping everything out of you in the shape of words; that truly is pretty much the universal unconscious advice just now; but you may assure yourself (so far as my poor word can assure you) it is bad advice, not to be followed; and I think the longer you live with any manfulness of purpose, the better will you see how bad such advice is." Etc.

## THE EMPEROR CHARLES V ABDICATES.

768 **CHARLES V EMPEROR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND KING OF SPAIN** (1500-1558).

LETTER SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR AS KING OF SPAIN, TO THE DUKE OF ARCOS.

1 page, folio. Brussels, 16th January, 1556. With seal. **£350**

A very important semi-official letter, announcing his intention to abdicate in favour of his son, Philip (II). One of the last to be signed by the Emperor Charles V as Sovereign of Spain. He states that he had undertaken the war in Germany for the purpose of bringing so many Protestants within the pale of the Catholic Church once more, and of effecting peace and tranquility in Christendom, but that the King of France had recently declared war by land and sea, without just cause, and had availed himself of the Germans' religious infidelity for the purpose and even brought the Turkish fleet to invade the Spanish realms.

On account of his numerous campaigns and heavy responsibilities, the Emperor states that his health is now breaking down, and he is unable to cope with the many duties that have hitherto devolved upon him, and which he has until then been unable to relinquish as he had wished on account of the absence of "the most Serene King of England and Naples, Prince of Spain, my very dear and much beloved son," who had been sent for in the past two years to discuss important matters with the Emperor, and "to effect his marriage with the most Serene Queen of England [Mary Tudor]." The Emperor states that he had recently ordered Philip to come to Brussels to discuss the position with him, and now, "as I had originally intended, I have resolved to renounce, cede and render unto him hence, as I have done, our realms and states of the Crown of Castile and Leon, and all that which is connected with and appertaining to it as is fully specified and set forth in the Deed which ye have issued in respect of it, on this date; trusting that with his great prudence and experience (as he has demonstrated on the many occasions upon which he has acted in my name) he will govern, administer and defend it in peace and justice."



FRANCIS I OF FRANCE CHALLENGES THE EMPEROR CHARLES V TO A DUEL.

769 **CHARLES V EMPEROR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND KING OF SPAIN.**

LETTER SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR AS KING OF SPAIN; ADDRESSED TO HIS COUSIN THE DUKE OF ARCOS.

1 page, folio. Monçon, 15th June, 1528.

£35

The Emperor announces the arrival at Monçon of a messenger from the King of France [Francis I] challenging him to a duel, "in consequence of certain words which I had addressed to his Ambassadors [seconds] and the said messenger at the time that he and the messenger from the King of England announced the duel in Burgos . . . and I had thought that by this means we might settle our differences and avoid war and bloodshed; deeming it preferable to risk my life rather than witness the death and trouble of my vassals and kingdoms."

He adds that the challenge was made in the presence of all the prelates, grandees and knights who were in Monçon, and that he intends to reply "as befit my honour and that of my kingdoms"; promising to let the Duke know their decision, as he regards him "as a person who is a true and loyal servitor of mine, who desires our honour and loves to serve us."

Charles had offered to accept the two millions of crowns which Francis I had proposed to pay as an equivalent for the Duchy of Burgundy, and to set his sons at liberty, on condition that Francis would recall his army out of Italy and restore Genoa, together with the other conquests he had made in that country, but Francis' views were now changed, and he insisted that his sons should be set at liberty before the French troops left Italy, or he surrendered Genoa. The unreasonableness of these demands irritated Charles to such a degree that he would hardly listen to them with patience, declaring that he would not depart in the smallest article from the conditions offered. Francis declared war, and the Emperor's reply so exasperated Francis that he challenged him to a single combat requiring him to name the time and place for the encounter and the weapons with which he chose to fight. Charles readily accepted, but after several messages, all thoughts of this duel were entirely laid aside.



## TO PRINCE RUPERT.

770 **CLARENDON** (EDWARD HYDE, 1st EARL, 1609-1674). Famous Royalist Statesman and Lord Chancellor. Author of "History of the Rebellion and Civil War in England."

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO PRINCE RUPERT.

2 pp., folio. The Hague, 1648.

£42

A long letter written to Prince Rupert minutely describing the terrible state the Royalists were in as regards money and provisions. Clarendon had fled to the Hague and joined Prince Charles as his Chief Adviser. In this letter he writes in a very dismal strain about the absolute lack of money to purchase supplies to carry on the Civil War in England, which, as a matter of fact, had at this time been decided in favour of Parliament by the capture of King Charles, who was executed the next year.

"Your Highnesse very well knowes the straight wee are in heare for wante of mony, which can only be rayseed upon the sugars, to which purpose some offers have bene made, and the partyes are sent to attende your Highnesse, wee are likewise doinge our best to recover the 25 chests, but what successe wee shall have in it I yet know not, only it is evident, that wee have no other hope of mony, ether for victualls, match and bullet, or the Zealand Souldyers, then the Sugars. . . . I am this day by the princes commaunde to attende the duke of Yorke, who I presume will speedily give order for such provisions as are necessary for himselfe, for I finde no scruple made of his Highnesse goinge, which is expressly derected by the Queene. . . . Sr. Will Boswell is now gon to procure any such orders as are to be gott concerninge the Maryners, and he doubttes not of the States resolucon to keepe my Ld. of Warwicke in 2 tydes after the departure of our fleete." Etc.



771 **COLERIDGE** (SAMUEL TAYLOR, 1772-1834). Poet and Philosopher.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (PROBABLY AD-  
DRESSED TO ALARIC WATTS).

6 pages, 4to. Highgate, c. 1828.

£105

A very fine letter on literary and other matters. Mentioning Wordsworth, Scott, Southey, etc. With poem of 20 lines in text.

" . . . I am well aware, how imperfect my information is respecting all publishing schemes, and therefore rely little on my own anticipations of success or failures. I know likewise that boastful whispers and confidential hints respecting the price of copy right and the capital hazarded, are among the ways and means of exciting curiosity, &c., &c. Still however, the sums expended in this work on the one hand, and the proportions as well as quality of the contents of the other are such, that a sale adequate to the re-instatement of the former would overstep my conceptions of the probable. To Sir Walter Scott a sum (so I was assured) less than £600 but more than 500 guineas was given for certain Tales, that occupy more than one third of the whole volume. Southey had written a poem which would have occupied at least one fourth of the volume, and tho' this has been managed, and other poems substituted, yet on the whole, as far as I could judge from a very hasty overlook of the volume, I could not help thinking that in the course of a morning you and I could have sketched out a scheme incomparably better suited to a *Gaudy Book*, in every respect. Of Sir Walter's powers I have as high admiration as you can have, but assuredly, polish of style, and that sort of prose which is in fact only another kind of poetry, nay, of metrical composition, the metre incognito, such as Sterne's *Le Fevre*, *Maria*, *Monk*, &c., or the finest things in the mirror. This is not Sir Walter's excellence. He needs sea-room, space for development of character by dialogue &c., &c., and even in his more successful works the Tale is always the worst part, clumsily evolved and made up of incidents that are purely accidental. Now in a fine book with costly plates &c. &c. each page should be or have the semblance of being something per se. A *Cannongate Tale* on hot-pressed rich paper &c. &c. I do not know how, but it would read natural to my feelings. However it is done, and there is an end of it. From a mistake and from the Editor's being overlaid by the surplus quantity of the contributions he has received, the only articles of my writings are a few epigrams which Mr. Reynolds selected from an old memorandum book of mine, and a poem written for one of his engravings '*Boccaccio's Garden*,' of which if you say, they are a vigorous copy of verses, you would confer all the commendations I should be willing to receive from your judgment. . . . If you have either space, or time, or wish for any poem with my name in your souvenir of this year, I will shew you the poor meagre *all*, I have, but which shall be at your service." Etc.



772 **COLERIDGE** (SAMUEL TAYLOR).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CHARLES ADERS.

3 pp., 4to. N.D., c. 1827.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. VI).

£84

A very fine letter dealing with his work, and mentioning Sir Walter Scott.

“ . . . At the age of 55, and with more thoughtfulness acting on more experience and insight into character than the unthinking part of my acquaintance are aware of or are disposed to give me credit for, I dare affirm to you, that every grain of the exploding material had been the contribution and contingent of a sober reflection on an observed or ascertained Somewhat. Nor is it a small support or consolation of my inmost and permanent Being, that in my most languid mood, my Reason and Conscience confirm the almost involuntary self-revealings of my Heart in its moments of strong excitement. I love and highly esteem you, my dear Mr. Aders! and I deem it no inadequate compensation for a Life, during which I have never seriously, or with the thought of being understood as serious, written or spoken aught that from my whole conscious Heart I did not myself believe to be true, that I can without mental stammering, secret misgiving, or fear of being suspected of flattery, frankly tell you so.

“ From Mr. Reynolds I have heard, that my two Poems, the first for an engraving, and entitled “Boccaccio’s Garden,” and the other, a wild and somewhat long ballad, are all they can print this year, owing to the disproportionate length of Sir W. Scott’s Prose (that was to have been a Cannongate Tale, had not Mr. Heath outbid); but with expressions of the most courteous kind that half the number of pages of such quality would have left them my debtor. But as to my permission to give any thing to a rival publication, directly and under my name by my own act posterior to my contract with Heath, I have had no opportunity to speak. The Poem on the Rhine which is extending to a length equal to Schiller’s Bell I must publish in some other way. . . . The accompanying notes, etc., would be too long for Mr. Ackermann’s purpose, and I myself should not think it right after having been handsomely treated by Mr. Heath and his Editor, to contribute it to a rival publication.”



cum præcipue Scopum collimantes, sicuti intercessione inter duos Reges  
 Septentrionales Nostram viam aliquatenus ad huiusmodi consilia aperuimus,  
 et ad eam quam alijs commendamus concordiam domi quotidie aspiramus,  
 ita Duræo jam etiam Vestra causa Nobis gratissimo impense  
 favemus omnia ei ad institutum suum necessaria promptissime suppeditantis.  
 Utpote qui nullam omnino Occasionem prætermittere velimus quâ  
 Deo et Ecclesie sue officium Nostrum approbimus. Celsitudini  
 interim Vestra pro summo suo affectu Literis testato gratias agimus  
 Deum laudantes qui tam firmum Republicæ Christianæ præsidium  
 ijs in partibus collocaverit cuius Divina benignitati Celsitudinem  
 Vestram quam humillime commendamus. Dab. è Palatio Nostro  
 Westmonasterij 18<sup>vo</sup> die Martij An 1657

Vester bonus Amicus.  
 Oliver C

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows second page).

See Item No. 778.

Monsieur mon bon frere, enuoyant pardeuers ious mon cousin & conseilleur le Marquis de Northampton, & porteur, pour tel propos que ious ay signifie par mes autres lettres, Il me semble bon afin de plus ious donner a cognoistre la uraye amitie, & entiere amour & bienueillance que ie ious porte ious escripre ces deux mots de lettre. Vous priez (Monsieur mon bon frere) tresaffectionnement iouloir adouster a mon dict cousin, & conseilier autant de foy que ious seriez a la personne mesme de

vostre bon frere cousin & parfait amy

Edward

EDWARD VI, KING OF ENGLAND.  
Autograph Letter Signed to Henri II. of France.  
See Item No. 785.



773 **CONRAD** (JOSEPH, 1857-1924). Famous Novelist.

“THE PLANTER OF MALATA.” AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF THE LAST TWO CHAPTERS COMPRISING TWELVE PAGES, OF WHICH TEN PAGES ARE IN CONRAD’S HAND, AND TWO PAGES TYPEWRITTEN, WITH MANY AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS IN INK BY HIM.

Folio. 20th December, 1913. In buckram portfolio.

£95

An extremely interesting manuscript with numerous corrections and alterations.

This story was printed in “Within the Tides” in 1915.

In the “Author’s Note” to the 1923 edition of “Within the Tides” Conrad refers to the criticism evoked by the unhappy ending he gave to this story, a criticism which he considered quite unjustified; he goes on to say:—

“ . . . I regard the Planter of Malata as a nearly successful attempt at doing a very difficult thing which I would have liked to have made as perfect as it lay in my power.”

774 **CONSTABLE** (JOHN, 1776-1837). Famous Landscape Painter.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CHARLES SCOVELL.

4 pp., 4to. Charlotte Street, 12th November, 1833. **£22 10s**

A fine letter giving the history of his picture "A Dell in Helmingham Park," painted in 1826, which picture was one of his favourite subjects and considered by him as one of his happiest efforts.

" . . . The History of the picture is this. I painted it in 1826, for my friend the late Mr. Pulham of Woodbridge, in Suffolk, and purchased afterwards of his widow at a greater price than I received for it, to prevent its going into an auction in the Country. Having long been engaged to do something for poor Ludgate, and as he liked this subject, I offered, according to his desire, to retouch it for him, and during his last illness I constantly worked upon it in his presence. . .

" At his request it was sent to the British Institution, where it was much admired and where it would readily have sold. Seeing this he, with his usual generosity—said—' Constable do not lose any opportunity of gaining a friend on account of me. You can paint me something else,' but as he had waited so long I felt I could not fairly avail myself of his princely offer; his death however taking place before the close of the Gallery, it was sent to my home. I received no money for it from Mr. Ludgate, but it was done in exchange with him for two or three old pictures worth altogether about ten or twenty pounds; this I think fit to mention.

" Mrs. Ludgate demanded the picture of me rather abruptly through her friend Major Chapman, and without giving me the least notion of their intention, sent it to Christie's; in this I have great cause of complaint against Major Chapman, by which I was deprived of the usual courtesy afforded to artists of protecting their reputaion.

" As it went late to the sale it was not even inserted in the catalogue, no one would bid for [it] at the time doubting its originality, and several whom I know wanted to possess it, went away on not finding it. . . . You perhaps are aware how much this unfortunate occurrence was used to my disadvantage—by the worst part of the press." Etc.



775 **COOK** (JAMES, 1728-1779). The famous Circumnavigator.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO J. HARRISON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

1½ pages, 4to. London, 24th February, 1776.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. VII).

£65

An interesting letter concerning a charge against his brother-in-law of defrauding the Customs.

" . . . I am told that the easiest way to get clear of such like affairs, is, after the writ is served, to petition the commissioners of the customs or excise to which it may belong, and to endeavour to make up the matter with the officers concerned. If this method is persued, I shall be ready to give any assistance in my power, which cannot be much, as I know not a single commissioner at either the one board or the other. This method of proceeding, supposes him guilty, the contrary of which he has not only asserted to you but to me also in a letter which I have just received." Etc.

#### A LOVE LETTER.

776 **COSWAY** (RICHARD, 1740-1821). The great Miniature Painter.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MISS WOOLLS.

1 page, 4to. March (1773). With seal.

£38

A passionate love letter; Miss Woolls to whom it is addressed however did not become the wife of the artist, who in 1781 married the famous Maria Hadfield. Letters of Richard Cosway are of the greatest rarity.

" Every hour of my existence has been painfull to me since I had reason to expect an answer to my letter. What can be your motive for rendering me so long wretched, you certainly cannot have received my letter or you cou'd surely never be so cruel. I give you my honor I have not slept for *many* nights; if I had been at the review, as you imagined you *then wou'd* indeed have had cause to say you wou'd never more write to me, but as you must have been long since convinced of your mistake, you might have had humanity enough to have explained the occasion of it.

" If you ever entertained a friendship for him whose *Life and Soul* must *ever* be devoted to you I entreat you to answer this letter and relieve me from a misery not easily described. But if you are inexorable and are determined to put an end to my misery and my life by *returning the picture* I will meet you at Portsmouth whenever you will appoint for that purpose. If you do not answer this you are ungenerous indeed."

Cosway painted Miss Wooll's " picture " in 1773, and it was engraved by Dawe. The lady afterwards became Mrs. Bullock.

777 **CRANACH** (LUCAS, 1472-1553). The illustrious German Painter and Engraver.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN GERMAN) TO LANDRENTMEISTER HANS VON TAWENHEIM.

1 page, folio. Shrove-Tuesday, 1538. With superscription and seal.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. VIII).

**£150**

A very fine letter entirely in the great painter's handwriting.

The writer, who was Court Painter to the Elector of Saxony, held a high position in the public life of Wittenberg. He was twice elected Burgomaster of this town, and the above letter was written whilst he held this office. It is addressed to the Landrentmeister Hans von Tawenheim and deals with a dispute about a safe conduct.

(Trans.):—"My Lord, dear Master, know ye that the Burgomaster and the whole Council have asked me to write to your Worship and to ask you most diligently that, as the decision concerning the safe conduct has been delayed, we beg of Your Worship as our kind Master and Grand Patron, to write to Herzbergk and Schweining and Pelcz they should grant us the old safe conduct until the matter is settled. We shall also try to be deserving of this from Your Worship by special diligence and through my fortune. Will you please also send an escort to them." Etc.



## ONE OF JOHN MILTON'S LATIN LETTERS.

778 **CROMWELL** (OLIVER, 1599-1658). Lord Protector of England.

LETTER SIGNED "OLIVER P." (IN LATIN).

2 pp., folio. Westminster, 18th March, 1657-8. With impressed seal.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. IX).

£150

A remarkably fine letter written only six months before his death—the signature shows that he was at this time a very sick man.

The famous poet, John Milton, was at this period Latin Secretary to Cromwell, and all State letters were composed by him. This letter is therefore Milton's composition dictated by him to his clerk and signed by Cromwell.

It is written to one of the Northern princes (the recipient's name has been cut away from the fly-leaf) concerning John Durie.

John Durie (1596-1680), protestant divine, had formed a scheme for uniting all the evangelical churches, which Gustavus Adolphus, whom he visited, approved, but Oxenstiern disallowed. He worked at his idea without success in Sweden and Denmark, but was welcomed by the Duchess of Brunswick. He was favourably received in Switzerland, the Netherlands, and North Germany, having the approbation of Cromwell and the English Universities, 1654-7.

(Trans.):—"As we have judged most worthy the laudable efforts of our Durie in reconciling the minds of the evangelicals, which efforts we have promoted by our authority, so since we have received your Highness's most gracious letter, which everywhere breathes humanity and a truly Christian piety with the most splendid declaration of your good will. For that same end, although to our zeal in that matter, which was verily supreme, nothing could be added, we nevertheless feel ourselves in no mean measure strengthened in that conviction of ours by your support; and what we have always desired relating to evangelical pacification now also henceforth to be hoped for. For we have known how much your illustrious family has done for a purer religion, and how from the beginning they have refused no labours in establishing and defending it; and we recognise and rejoice at that ancient piety of your ancestors perfected in your Highness. And if by a like inclination of mind, as we also hope, the other Protestant princes also be willing to watch over the common affairs of the Church we can expect and promise ourselves everything for the most happy success of this undertaking." Etc.

" I AM SOE UNWILLINGE TO BEE A SEEKER AFTER THE WORLD HAVINGE  
HAD SO MUCH FAVOR FROM THE LORD."

779 **CROMWELL** (OLIVER).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "OLIVER P." TO  
RICHARD MAJOR, FATHER-IN-LAW OF CROMWELL'S SON  
RICHARD.

1 page, folio. 4th May, 1654.

£150

A very fine letter entirely in the hand of Oliver Cromwell, and bearing a fine bold signature.

" I receaved your loyinge letter for wch. I thanke you, and surely were it fitt to proceed in that businesse you should not in the least have beene putt upon any thinge but the trouble for indeed the land in Essex wth. some monie in my hand and some other remnants should have gone towards itt.

" But indeed I am soe unwillinge to bee a seeker after the world havinge had so much favor from the Lord in givinge mee soe much without seekinge, and soe unwillinge that men should thinke mee soe wch. they will though you only appeare in itt (for they will by one meanes or other knowe itt) that indeed I dare not meddle nor proceede therein." Etc.

780 **DE MORGAN** (WILLIAM, 1842-1917). Novelist.

" AFFAIR OF DISHONOUR."

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF CHAPTERS 9-17 INCLUSIVE, COMPLETE BUT DIFFERING FROM THE PRINTED VERSION.

173 pp., folio.

Preserved in buckram case, lettered on side.

£25



781 **DE QUINCEY** (THOMAS, 1785-1859). Author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," etc.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (TO MR. ROBERT CHAMBERS).

2 pp., 4to. Dated from Miss Jane Miller's Lodgings, Holyrood Gardens, 9th February, 1839. **£31 10s**

A very fine letter referring to the first half of his "*Conversation as an Art*," and offering the sequel, which contained accounts of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Mme. de Stael, etc., to Robert Chambers for "Chamber's Journal."

"I think it highly probable that you are not aware of the mysterious difficulties which surround my attempts to communicate with you. On Wednesday last, after some previous efforts of the same kind, I was fortunate enough to reach Mr. W. Chambers with the first half of my '*Conversation as an Art*.' Naturally supposing that you would wish to have the sequel [both, as a sequel, and because it contained accounts of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Madame de Stael, etc., whom not many persons can speak of from direct personal observation]—upon the following day I made efforts to obtain an answer on that point. 'Yes' or 'No' was all that could be requisite. But the child, whom I sent on this errand to Waterloo Place, was uniformly directed to some house called Montpelier—a considerable distance, I believe, out of town. . . . Under these circumstances it was not possible to do anything more: and, as I had looked to my literary exertions for those resources which (according to my explanations of Feby. 6) I have not at this moment in my own hereditary funds, it has followed of necessity that my children are thrown into such distress as I do not wish to describe. . . . I wish to explain that I have no desire at all to press anything upon your Journal which you feel doubts about, or may not want." Etc.



782 **DICKENS** (CHARLES, 1812-1870). Novelist.

TWENTY-FOUR AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO  
JOHN P. HULLAH, THE MUSICAL COMPOSER.

51 pp., 8vo and 4to. 1836-1866.

£650

An exceedingly interesting collection of letters, twenty-one of which were written between 1836 and 1837, dealing at length with the production of "The Village Coquettes," an opera set to words by Dickens, the music being composed by J. P. Hullah, to whom this correspondence is addressed.

"The Village Coquettes" was produced at the St. James's Theatre, 5th December, 1836, under the management of Mr. Braham and ran for sixty nights with great success. Mr. Braham also produced in September, 1836, Dickens' "The Strange Gentleman" (founded on one of the "Sketches" called the "Great Winglebury Duel"), written expressly for Mr. Harley, and also mentioned in these letters.

Dickens also refers to a tale he is finishing, undoubtedly one of the numbers of "Pickwick" which he was completing at this time, and in 1837 to the birth of his eldest son, and later to Miss Coutts' home for young women in which he was much interested.

" . . . What I am anxious to suggest to you is, the expedience of dropping the Venetian idea altogether, and making the Drama an English one. I really cannot please myself with any of the sketches I have made for an opera to which the title of 'The Gondoliers' would be applicable; and remembering the popularity and beauty of many of the old english operas I am strongly prejudiced in favour of a simple rural story. I am the more induced to favor this notion when I consider with how little expense such a piece might be produced, and how very effective its situations might be made; while the Gondoliers on the other hand would require a great many supernumeraries, and some rather costly scenery. Add to these considerations, the increased ease and effect with which we could both work on an English drama where the characters would act and walk like people we see and hear of every day, and I think you will be of my opinion.

"I have a little story by me which I have not yet published, which I think would dramatize well. If you approve of my idea, it is done in a twinkling, if not, I will work out your original notions, but I will frankly confess that while I am at home in England, I am in Venice abroad indeed." Etc.

"I was obliged to notice a new piece at the Olympic last night, and have been engaged the greater part of the day. I have, however, got on—the first scene (a long one) is nearly completed, and as far as I have gone it is copied, but I had rather not send it till it is finished."

"I opened the opera this afternoon, and shall not close it again, Please God, until it is finished. I enclose the new words for Lucy's song, and the



S<sup>r</sup>

You were pleas'd to tell me that I  
was bound in an obligation for M<sup>r</sup>: Grettyman  
for money taken up for his use; I desire you  
will do me the favour to signify by a word  
or two from you, who the person is, what  
the sum, and how much there is due for Interest  
for I am utterly ignorant of the particulars,  
this being all at present, I remaine

S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup>

most humble Servant

J. Evelyn.  
110 1/2 S. 11

JOHN EVELYN.

Autograph Letter from Collection.

See Item No. 793.

hoy como mi flaqueza solo suplico  
 y por el Sr. Luis Goncalves para que sea  
 recordado a V. A. <sup>los</sup> que officio  
 desto su minimo copiamos solo dire  
 q no entio la respuesta q aguardo  
 no por el Sr. Torres la no y para  
 creer a V. A. y hoy conteto del Co  
 tentamiento q muestra a aquel padre  
 Agustino, segun veo por sus letras  
 y tiene gran razón de tenerle y  
 quando mas lo entiendo. Leterna  
 Mayor. como mas largamente  
 se escribira a V. A. cuya muy  
 alta y muy poderosa real p. p. n.  
 acesida ~~no~~ en mas altas gra  
 dos de gra y de gloria. Amē  
 de euora dia de todos Santos

J ~~~~~ A

obediensissimo  
 Siervo

fran<sup>co</sup>



**Dickens** (Charles)—*continued.*

'Fair Home,' as it will stand. I have made no further alteration in the latter than was absolutely necessary.

"I have some alterations to make in the Poetry. These you shall have, either to-morrow evening, or Thursday morning. The sooner, the better, of course, as your words must tally with mine. This remark applies especially to 'Love is not a feeling'—the duett 'Some folks who have grown old and sour' and as I best recollect, that's all.

"We will settle to-morrow night whether the reading shall come off next Saturday. I only want to be quite certain before we fix it, that we shall be ready. . . .

After the first verse of "How Beautiful at Eventide":

"The gay morning breaks,  
The mists roll away,  
All Nature awakes  
To the glorious day.  
In my breast alone  
Dark shadows remain,  
The peace it has known,  
It can never again."

"My fair home is no longer mine  
From its roof-tree I'm driven away,  
Alas! who will tend the old Vine  
Which I planted in infancy's day!  
The garden, the beautiful flowers,  
The oak with its branches on high,  
Dear friends of my happiest hours  
Among thee, I once hoped to die.  
The brier, the moss, and the bramble,  
Upon the green paths will run wild;  
The paths where I once used to ramble  
An innocent, light hearted child!"

"If convenient to you, I think we had better fix Saturday, for the return of the opera. I have some difficulty in getting it copied and as there will be two clear months from that day before the 1st of October, there can be no doubt that it will be most excellent time. James bears the following letter to Braham, which if you approve, he will take on at once. I have blown the trumpet." Etc.

"I inclose both the Duett and song. For the latter, I have found a very dramatic situation, and I think you will find the words sufficiently passionate for display. The duett carries on the plot, and I have therefore been able to dispense with a page of dialogue. Bring either the inclosed, or legible copies, with you to the Theatre to-morrow."

"When, oh when, will this music be ready. I really begin to grow alarmed lest Braham think we are playing him some nonsense; and there is every reason to fear that he will have left town, long before it reaches his hands. A day's loss now, may be a month's after the season has commenced. It is very disheartening.

"I want to see you, about Cramer's & Co. to relate what passed between them and Hogarth, who has acted Godfather for us, and promised and vowed in our names, that no one else shall have the opera without their being first communicated with. They say they should be *very sorry to let it slip through their hands.*"

(Continued over)



Dickens (Charles)—*continued.*

" . . . It was of very great importance that I should finish a Tale I am writing, *to-night*. I have tried hard this morning but the Muse was unpropitious, and I am reluctantly compelled to remain at home. You know, I am sure, that in so doing I deny myself a pleasure proportionate to the interest I take in your proceedings, but I have two consolations—the first that it is of much greater importance that Mr. Hogarth should hear the opera than that I should and secondly the hope that we may have a great evening here, in a week's time, when I may hear it all." Etc.

"Have you seen the Examiner? It is *rather* depreciatory of the opera, but, like all their inveterate critiques against Braham, so well done that I cannot help laughing at it, for the life and soul of me.

"I have seen the Sunday Times, the Dispatch, and the Satirist, all of which blow their little trumpets against unhappy me, most lustily. Either I must have grievously awakened the ire of all the 'adapters' and their friends, or the drama must be decidedly bad. I haven't made up my mind yet, which of the two is the fact.

"I have not seen the John Bull or any other of the Sunday papers except the Spectator. If you have any of them, bring 'em with you on Tuesday. I am afraid that for 'dirty Cummins's' allusion to Hogarth, I shall be reduced to the necessity of being valorous the next time I meet him."

"Mr. Hogarth has just been here, with news which I think you will be glad to hear. He was with Braham yesterday, who was *far more full* of the opera, than he ever was; speaking highly of my works and 'fame' (!) and expressing an earnest desire to be the first to introduce me to the Public, as a dramatic Writer. He said that he intended opening at Michaelmas; and added (unasked) that it was his intention to produce the opera, within *one month* of his first night. He wants a low comedy part, introduced, without singing: thinking it will take with the audience. As he is desirous to explaining to me, what he means, and who he intends to play it, I am to see him on Sunday morning. Full particulars of the Interview, shall be duly announced." Etc.

"Since I called on you this morning, I have not had time to look over the words of 'the child and the old man.' It occurs to me, as I shall see you on Wednesday Morning that the best plan will be for you to bring the music (if you possibly can) without the words, and we can put them in them. Of course this observation applies only to that particular song.

"Braham having sent to me, about the farce, I called on him this morning. Harley wrote, when he had read the whole of the opera, saying 'Its a sure catch—nothing wrong there. Bet you ten pound it runs fifty nights, come, don't be afraid. You'll be the gainer by it, and you needn't mind betting, it's a capital custom. They tell the story with infinite relish. I saw the fair manageress, who is fully of Harley's opinion, so is Braham. The only difference is, that they are far more enthusiastic than Harley, far more enthusiastic than ourselves, even. That's a bold word, isn't it? It is a true one, nevertheless.

"'Depend upon it Sir'—said Braham to Hogarth yesterday, when he went there to say I should be in town to-day. 'Depend upon it Sir, that there has been no such music since the days of Shiel, and no such piece since the Duenna.' 'Everybody is delighted with it,' he added to me, to-day. 'I played it to Stansbury, who is by no means an excitable person, and he was *charmed*.' This was said with great emphasis, but I have forgotten the great point. It was not 'I played it to Stansbury,' but 'I sang it, *all through* '!

"I begged him, as the choruses are to be put into rehearsal, directly the



**Dickens** (Charles)—*continued.*

company get together, to let us have, through Mrs. Braham, the necessary passports to the stage, which will be forwarded. He leaves town, on the 8th of September. He will be absent a month, and the first rehearsal will take place immediately on his return; previous to it (I mean the 1st rehearsal, not the return) I am to read the piece. The only remaining suggestion is, that Miss Rainforth will want another song, when the piece is in rehearsal, a bravura, something in the 'Soldier tired' way. We must have a confab about this, on Wednesday morning." Etc.

"Mr. Hogarth succeeded in obtaining an Interview with Braham this morning. He expressed his entire and perfect satisfaction with the opera, and his regret that you could not wait on him tomorrow morning. His theatrical avocation prevented his fixing any other day but tomorrow week; and for that time your next visit is fixed.

"Between ourselves I am rather inclined to think that the production of our opera at this advanced period of the season, chiefly depends on the success of *Fra Diavolo*. Braham said this morning that he was extremely anxious to get it (The Village Coquette) out, but that he could not just at this moment distinctly please himself whether it would appear this season, or whether they would begin with it, at the opening of the next. The matter is still undecided of course. We shall know for certain, I imagine, next Sunday.

"I shall see you I suppose sometime next week. You will take the score with you, complete, will you not?"

"I have a note from Braham approving the alterations, and wishing to know 'On the part of the writer and composer of the music, their views with regard to pecuniary compensation.'" Etc.

"I have thought over Beale's request, and cannot consent to give up (what I consider) the best verse of the best song in the whole piece.

"If the young ladies are especially horrified at the bare notion of anybody's going to bed, I have no objection to substitute for the objectionable line

'Around, old stories go.'

But you may respectfully signify to Cramer's that I will see them d—d before I make any further alteration.

"As I thought you might see them, before I come back, I considered it better to write you a line. I am sure on reflection you will see that we ought not to emasculate the very spirit of a song to suit boarding schools, and in the opinion I have formed, I am not singular." Etc.

"I inclose you the Finale, which I shall very much like to hear, when you have completed it. I have not yet received an answer from Braham."

"Come whenever you please; there is not the least fear of your being in the way; although Catherine is not quite so well to-day, we are as quiet as if nothing had happened, and have been since the young gentleman's first appearance.

"Braham wrote to me this morning, begging me to send in plenty of orders. I have written fifty, and have arranged for you to write your own, which you will begin to do to-night, if you please. I am not at all surprised to hear that the opera went off wretchedly. What is to be expected, when the Theatre that has by many degrees the worst company in London, charges the highest prices?"

"Immediately after I left you the other day, I fell into the arms of

(Continued over)



**Dickens** (Charles)—*continued*.

Bentley; and immediately after that, into the ditto's of Harley who dragged me home with him, and forced me into town, again to-day. He is delighted with the farce, and it will certainly be got up well. He has copied out his part in *The Village Coquettes*, himself, for the convenience of learning, and looks over it daily. They want to open, if they possibly can, *to-morrow fortnight*.

"The immediate object of my writing, is to say that I am going to the Theatre on Tuesday at a little after one to see Harley (who perhaps you know) is Stage Manager) about the farce, and if you can make your arrangements so as to accompany me after we have been to Cramer's, it will be a good opportunity. I shall not read the farce that day, but most probably the next.

"What Bentley said about the opera, I defer till I see you, on Tuesday morning."

". . . . The farce is in active rehearsal, and the company have begun business. I would rather you didn't see it, till they drop the written parts (about the end of the week) but you will find me at the Theatre every day at half past 12 o'clock." Etc.

". . . . I am not proud of my share in the *Village Coquettes*, and would rather let the songs (the words of the songs, I mean) die quietly, than revive them with the name of their respective parent attached. But if you like to republish them as compositions of yours, making no mention of the ingenious author's name (but leaving him to blush anonymously) you are at perfect liberty to do so."

782A **DICKENS** (CHARLES).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MRS. DICKINSON.

2 pp., 8vo. Tavistock House, 19th April, 1858.

£52 10s

An amusing letter written in reply to an invitation from Mrs. Dickinson,—likening himself to Scrooge.

". . . O yes (as to your party) O yes! It is all very well to break your manager's heart not asking him, and then when you know he is going somewhere else, to shew him (as if he were Scrooge) the shadows of the things that might have been! But he feels it and enclosed a tear. (Here follows a blot, inscribed:—)

"This is His tear."



783 **DICKENS** (CHARLES).AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (WITH INITIALS) TO  
"MY DEAR F."3 pp., 8vo. Gad's Hill Place, 12th September, 1867. **£52 10s**

An extremely interesting letter on the subject of ghosts, and referring to his prospective visit to America where he was to give a course of readings; also mentioning the Christmas story "*No Thoroughfare*" which he was "doing with Wilkie" (Wilkie Collins) for "All the Year Round."

"I am doubtful about the Ghost-stories, because they are perfectly inconsistent with your warranty (their incoherent numbering has nearly driven me mad) observe. In the Bishop's story, the Bishop's wife did not see the hand at the Kitchen-curtain, she only repeats what the servants told her, and it is always possible that the Servants, or some of them, may have made the whole of the uproar which she only heard. Neither did she see the form pass inside the curtain. In your very first narrative, you get the second-hand evidence, such as could not be admitted in a Court of Law. The Black Cat story again, is second-hand. You claim to have got it at first hand, but you didn't so get it. A man comes to the Bishop and tells him such and such things, of which the Bishop's wife tells you. That is not the warranty you announce in the beginning. . . .

"I am truly grieved to hear that you are not well, but you do not—cannot be expected to—realize the difficulties of my life at this time. Expecting Dolly back—the American question still undecided until then—but the probability before me of leaving all I hold dear, on the 2nd of November. I have to fix my disturbed mind on the Xmas story I am doing with Wilkie, and to hammer it out bit by bit as if there were nothing else in the world; while the regulation of my personal affairs, the six months prospective management of a great periodical published every week, the course to be taken in America, the apportionment of 100 nights of hard work—tug at my sleeves and pull at my pen every minute in the day. In the face of all this, everything but the story must be dismissed, until the story is done. And when it is done, all this, which might take a year, will have to be disposed of in a hurried week or two." Etc.

## IN FAVOUR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH.

- 784 **DIGBY** (SIR KENELM, 1603-1665). Author, Naval Commander and Diplomatist, Chancellor to Queen Henrietta Maria, pleaded Charles I's cause with Pope Innocent X.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO WALTER MONTAGU,  
AFTERWARDS ABBOT OF ST. MARTIN'S NEAR PONTOISE.

25 pages, small folio. Paris, 18th September, 1636. **£120**

An extremely long and interesting document on the subject of the Roman Catholic faith. It is entirely in Sir Kenelm Digby's Autograph and the fly leaf is endorsed by him "Copie of my letter of the 18 of 7<sup>ber</sup> 1636 to Mr. Walter Montague att Turin; wh: I not going out of the towne the next day (as when I wrote it, I intended) had meanes to take."

After 1630 Digby professed protestantism, and gave Archbishop Laud the impression that he had permanently abandoned Roman Catholicism. A letter from James Howell to Strafford shows, however, that before October, 1635, Digby had returned to the Catholic Faith. On 27th March, 1636, Laud acknowledged a letter, in which Digby accounted for his reconversion. Digby was in France at the time, and published in Paris in 1638 "A Conference with a Lady about choice of a Religion" in which he urged that a church must prove uninterrupted possession of authority to guarantee salvation to its adherents, but might allow liberty of opinion in subsidiary matters.

The letter is addressed to Walter Montagu (son of Sir Henry Montagu, First Earl of Manchester), whose conversion to Rome was a matter of gossip at the court. On his return to England he zealously seconded Father Con's effort to induce the queen to take an active part in the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion. He also acted in April, 1639, with Digby as her majesty's agent in collecting a contri-



**Digby** (Sir Kenelm)—*continued.*

bution from the Catholics towards defraying the expense of the royal army. He became Abbot of St. Martin's, near Pontoise.

“ . . . Then, state the question betweene the Romane Catholike Church, and the Reformers. She onely of all others in the world, layeth clayme to the doctrine of Christ upon this ground. . . . The Reformers grant she was once the true Church, but they impute unto her, that errors have crept in wch they will weede out and reforme. How will they reforme and purifye her? Shall it be by bringing her to the test and touchstone we have shewed is the proper one to examine and try whether a pretended doctrine came from Christ and the Apostles or no? Will they produce their records and shew from age to age a cleare even thridde of the doctrine they now urge. Or att the least, will they but lett us see of whom they imediately received it? None of all this. The truth they urge is not a lesson taught them by any others; the doctrine they proclaim is not derived unto them from Christ and his Apostles by this calme and easie streame that our church sayleth gently along in, while the holy Ghost according to his promise filleth her sailes: but they rowe laboursomely agt the current of antiquity, tradition, succession, fathers, doctors and the consent of the whole church spread over all the world, conteyning in it a multitude of wise, learned and holy men; such as their very adversaries can not but reverence. . . . I would my lord would make good his undertaking, wch is, to demonstrate in all times a visible number of professors of the protestant doctrine, and a visible succession of Pastors in their church; for therein, he must be faine to build partly upon Waldo, Wicliffe, Husse, and other such heretikes that are more agt Protestantes then for them, when all their doctrine is throughly looked into, and partly to make up his visible succession, he must till Luthers time take into his list the Bishops and Pastors of the Romane Church. Then I aske, what reason they that departed first from them had to desert their fellowship? . . . The apparent advantages wch the Catholike church hath over the reformed, are such, as if this broacher of novelty bring not evident concluding and satisfactory arguments to prove her tenets, but leaveth the matter still disputable; she is to be accounted to have lost the day; as in a duell, the challenger is if he overcome not the defendant, who doth enough if he but keepe himselfe on foote in the field. . . . For the breache mentioned by my lord in the succession of the Popes, there being sometimes a vacancy, sometimes a schisme by an Antipope: that objection is of little weight; for of severall pretending att the same time to the Papacy, the church never admitted but one to be true Pope; and it was ever apparent, by what sinister and undue meanes the others were thrust into their clayme. And for the vacancy, it was always filled as soone as the circumstances that necessarily concerned the morall part of this action, permitted it: whiles in the meane time, the church in generall wanted nothing for that end wch Christ instituted it for, by the want for a small time of one member of it (for the Pope is no other). . . . As long as the Catholike church in generall remaineth sound, and preserveth uncorruptedly the saving doctrine of Christ, we have the end we ayme att in the succession of our Church.” Etc.



785 **EDWARD VI** (1537-1553). King of England.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN FRENCH) TO HENRI II OF FRANCE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -page, large 4to. 1552.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. X).

**£300**

A VERY FINE LETTER ENTIRELY IN THE HAND OF THE BOY KING, EDWARD VI, INTRODUCING THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

“Monsieur mon bon frère, envoyant par devers vous mon cousin & conseil-leur le Marquis de Northampton, ce porteur, pour tel propos que nous ay signifié par mes autres lettres, il m'a semble bon affin de plus vous donner, à cognoistre la vraye amitie & entiere amour & bienveillance que je vous porte vous escripre ces deux mots de lettre.” Etc.

The Holy Roman Empire and France were at war in the summer of 1552, and Edward VI watched the struggle with the utmost interest. On 19th June, 1552, he signed letters of congratulation on recent success addressed to both combatants. The present letter is evidently the one introducing Northampton, whom Edward sent with the congratulatory letter.

This Earl of Northampton was William Parr, brother of Catherine Parr, who married Henry VIII in 1543. In June, 1551, he conducted an embassy to France to invest Henry II with the order of the Garter; and he was one of those commissioned to suggest the marriage between Edward VI and the French King's daughter. On Edward's death in 1553 he espoused the cause of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, was condemned to death, but pardoned with forfeiture of his titles.



que nous ferons en ce pais a reparer les bresches  
 que nos mines ont faictes. Je vous manderois  
 plus de particularitez de nostre siege  
 si le bruit public ne vous les auoit desja  
 apprises. Je vous diray seulement que ce  
 n'est <sup>pas</sup> une chose peu glorieuse d'auoir <sup>pris</sup> une  
 ville munie de tout ce qui luy estoit  
 necessaire, et ou il y auoit deux mil  
 trois cent hommes de pied et plus de  
 300 cheuaux. Il en sortist encores hier  
 pres de cent <sup>est</sup> et plus de treize cent  
 hommes de pied. Ils ont perdus 80  
 officiers d'infanterie, et 60 de caualerie  
 et ce qui leur reste est des meilleurs soldats  
 qu'ait le Roy d'Espagne qui adonne  
 un grand desmoynage de sa foiblesse  
 d'auoir pas senté le secours d'une  
 place dont la prise nous assure toute  
 la Catalogne et luy oste l'esperance  
 de la pouuoir recouurer. Je ne m'appercois  
 pas que je fais les meschant politiques  
 en voulant vous dire les consequens de  
 nostre conqueste et les suites quelle

COMTE DE FRONTENAC.

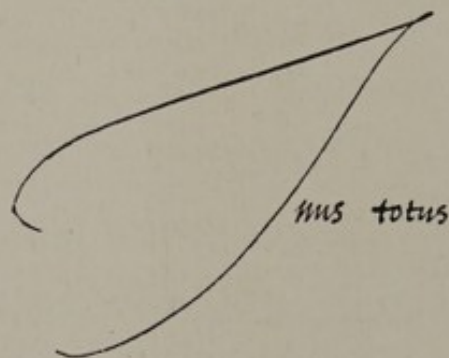
Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows second page).

See Item No. 801.



S. P. Scripsi dudu<sup>o</sup>, <sup>ad te</sup> noie Thomæ bombellij communis amici mei, eplam  
longiore, sed nihil adhuc responsionis abs te accepimus, Quare cupimus  
maiore in modu ut nobis uel tribus uerbis respondeas, ut & qua  
sis ualitudine & quid apud uos agatur, (no em dubiu est quin  
maxia agantur) scire possimus, Thomas bombellius te plurimum  
saluere iubet, B. Pircaimecu, queadmodu & in priori epistola  
precabar, noie meo, desides salutare uelis, queso, De meo statu  
nihil scribo, hi tabellarij, Viri optimi, & synccerissime chriam,  
tibi facile indicabunt, quos tibi, meoq; Pircaimeco ceu meipsum  
commendo, digni em sunt qui optimis quibusq; (cum optimi sint)  
ualde comendentur, Vale mi charissime Alberte, Apud nos  
magna & subinde noua quotidie propter euangelium oritur persequutio,  
de qua re fratres isti apertius oia narrabunt, Itecu uale, Antuexpiæ.  
postidie cathedre Petri, M . D . XXIIII

nus totus

Cornelius graphæus .

CORNELIUS GRAPHEUS.

Autograph Letter Signed to Albert Durer.

See Item No. 808.



## CONFISCATION OF THE CHURCH PLATE AT THE REFORMATION.

786 **EDWARD VI.**

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY THE KING ADDRESSED TO  
"OUR OFFICER OF OUR EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLORS  
AND OTHER OUR OFFICERS AND MINISTERS OF OUR  
COURTS OF AUGMENTATIONS."

1 page, small oblong folio (vellum), small seal missing. Oatlands,  
24th September, 1550.

ALSO SIGNED BY Edward, Duke of Somerset (The Lord Pro-  
tector); William Paulet, Earl of Wiltshire; Sir Anthony Wingfield;  
Thomas, Lord D'Arcy; Wm. Parr, Marquis of Northampton. **£175**

An extremely interesting and important Historical Document  
signed by the boy King Edward in the fourth year of his short reign,  
when only thirteen years of age.

Somerset, who also signs the document, had been deposed as  
"Protector" the previous year and imprisoned in the Tower of London.  
After pleading guilty to various offences he was sentenced to be deprived  
of estates which he had appropriated to the value of £2,000 a year and  
forbidden to approach the Court without permission. In three months,  
however, most of these estates had been restored to him, and he himself  
returned to the Privy Council with virtually as much power as before.

On this document his name appears first among the five Councillors  
and as bold and imposing as that of his nephew King Edward at the  
head. To a large extent, Somerset was deposed from the Protectorate  
on account of the terrible financial difficulties in which England found  
herself. Money had been borrowed at high rates of interest from the  
Antwerp Jews. Bills had been renewed time and again till the Council  
were at their wits' ends to find the wherewithal to pay interest, let  
alone principal. The coinage had been debased and fraudulent coins  
put in circulation to an enormous extent.

(Continued over)



**Edward VI—continued.**

Bishop Latimer, preaching before the Court in March, 1550, delivered a Sermon in which in plain words he told the King and Court the truth of the state of affairs which stirred them to take some action. This need for money as much as the zeal against superstition was the pretext for the pillage of the churches. The present Warrant is in connection with the melting down of the Shrines, Crucifixes and Church Plate.

Froude in his "History" writes:—

"An Order of Council had been sent out this year 1550, for all the plate remaining in all the churches in England to be brought to the Treasury. 'All the Church Plate in the Tower was to be melted into wedges' for the great 'cesspool' and so narrow was the gleaning 'the gold, silver and jewels' were ordered to be stripped from the mass books, legend books, and such like in his Highness's library at Westminster. It is to be admitted that by this, the public expenditure was slightly reduced, the debts partially paid off."

The document reads:—

"Edward the VI<sup>th</sup>. by the grace of God of England and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and on earth supreme hedd of the Church of Englande and also of Ireland. To all and singly our officers of our Exchequer, Chauncellors and other our officers and ministers of our Courte of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crowne, and to all others of our Auditors and officers in whome on this behalfe, it shall or may appertain, gretings. Whereas our trustie and wellbeloved Sir Anthony Auchar, Knight, treasurer of our Jewels hath by our Commandment and advice of our Counsil delivered to Sir Edmonde Pelham Knight, High Treasurer of our Mint by our Indenture bearing date the XIII. of September, the fourth year of our Reign in gold plate undefaced. One thousand fifty seven ounces . . . at the breaking of which plate there was found in certain bases or feet of Crosses silver, gilt plate CCCLIII oz. & delivered to the said Sir Edmonde in Stones and pearls XVI oz. Remaining with the said Sir Anthony more in waste as in Timber, Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin and such like rubbish LVII oz. So as the said Sir Edmonde hath remaining in his handes to our hope in clear gold, Six Hundred XXII oz. and in silver gilt plate CCCLIII oz. as aforesaid, as by the said indenture remaining with the said Sir Anthony, signed with the handes of the said Edmonde annexed to a Schedule, purporting particularly the parcels of the same plate the double whereof remaineth with the said Sir Edmonde signed with the handes of the said Sir Anthony. . . . Our pleasure and commandment is that in consideration of the premises you shall clearly exonerate acquit and discharge the said Sir Anthony of all the saide plate to the manner of . . . oz. as aforesaid and that by warrant hereof in his accompte you fully allow unto him the delivery of the said plate in form aforesaid as if no further waste had risen upon the same, given at our manor of Oatlands under our Signet the XXIII of September the IIII year of our Reign.

E. SOMERSET.

W. WILTSHIRE.

W. NORTHAMPTON.

A. WINGFIELD.

T. DARCY.

Examined with Indenture  
by me EDMOND PELHAM."



788 "ELIOT (GEORGE," MARIAN E. LEWES, 1819-1880). The Novelist.

THIRTY-FOUR AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO  
FREDERIC HARRISON.

100 pp., 8vo. Dated from The Priory, Regents Park, Dorking,  
Granada, Witney, etc. 1866-1880. **£150**

A very fine and exceptionally interesting collection of letters written by George Eliot to Frederic Harrison, the Positivist and writer, to whom she frequently appealed for assistance and guidance in legal matters for use in "Felix Holt," the plot of which turns to a large extent on an intricate legal imbroglio.

She expresses her delight on reading his article on Industrial co-operation, mentions her book "Romola," and that she has again taken up "The Spanish Gypsy" which had been laid aside owing to ill-health, a copy of which she afterwards sends him in grateful remembrance.

In the concluding letter of the collection she gives quotations from Wordsworth's "Prelude" which she thought Harrison could use in his lectures on Positivism, a subject in which she was deeply interested.

The above letters formed the basis of an interesting essay "Reminiscences of George Eliot" by Frederic Harrison, published in his "Memories and Thoughts," 1906. He there points out that the Attorney General's "opinion" as quoted in Chapter XXXV of "Felix Holt," was printed by George Eliot from his own words.

"I have had it in my mind to write to you for many days, wanting to tell you, yet feeling there might be some impertinence in doing so, of the delight and gratitude I felt in reading your article in Industrial Co-operation. Certain points admirably brought out in that article would I think be worth the labour of a life if one could help in winning them thorough recognition. I don't mean that my thinking so is of any consequence, but simply that it is of consequence to me when I find your energetic writing confirm my own faith." Etc.

"The ample and clear statement you have sent me with kind promptness has put me in high spirits—as high spirits as can belong to an unhopeful author suffering from a bilious attack. Your hypothetical case of a settlement suits my needs surprisingly well. I shall be thankful to let Sugden alone and throw myself entirely on your goodness, especially as what I want is simply a basis of legal possibilities, and not any command of detail. I want to be sure that my chords

(Continued over)



“ Eliot (George, ” Marian E. Lewes)—*continued.*”

will not offend a critic accomplished in Thorough Bass—not at all to present an Exercise in Thorough Bass.” Etc.

“ . . . In proportion as compliments (always beside the mark) are discouraging and nauseating, at least to a writer who has any serious aims, genuine words from one capable of understanding one’s conceptions are precious and strengthening.

“ Yet I have no confidence that the book will ever be worthily written. And now I have something else to ask. It is that if anything strikes you as untrue in cases where my Drama has a bearing on momentous questions, especially of a public nature, you will do me the great kindness to tell me of your doubts.

“ On a few moral points, which have been made clear to me by my experience, I feel sufficiently confident—without such confidence I could not write at all. But in every other direction, I am so much in need of fuller instruction as to be constantly under the sense that I am more likely to be wrong than right.

“ Hitherto I have read my MS. (I mean of my previous books) to Mr. Lewes, by 40 or 50 pages at a time, and he has told me if he felt an objection to anything. No one else has had any knowledge of my writing before their publication (I except, of course, the publishers).

“ But now that you are good enough to incur the trouble of reading my MS. I am anxious to get the full benefit of your participation.” Etc.

“ I have received both your precious letter—the 2nd edition of the case—and the subsequent note. I don’t finally reject the notion of making Esther a Transome. I retain the point for consideration. But I have mentioned the matter to Mr. Lewes this morning and he concurs in my present reasons for disinclination to adopt this additional coincidence. Setting it aside, the story is sufficiently in the track of ordinary probability and the careful trouble you have so generously given to it, has enabled me to feel a satisfaction in my plot which beforehand I had sighed for as unattainable. . . .

“ It seems to me that you have filled my phenomena with a material quite beautifully. If there is any one who could have done it better, I am sure I know of no man who *would*. Please to put your help of me among your good deeds for this year of 1866.” Etc.

“ . . . My second volume, which has been much delayed by illness, is ready now for your correcting glance, and I feel sure that there are deficiencies if not absurdities in what the Germans call the *motivierung* seen from a legal point of view. Unhappily there is a great deal of slow matter in the volume which is only indirectly necessary to the completeness of your revision. I wish I could with confidence write ‘Skip’ to everything that does not touch on law. But the threads are so woven together that I do not know how to separate them without leaving you in a state of mystification as to my intentions.

“ If you are able to read this second volume, I think I shall perhaps not need to trouble you with the third. *Can* you read it? If you say Yes—Mr. Lewes shall leave it at your address at Lincoln’s Inn as soon as possible.” Etc.

“ . . . I wished you to read the first 100 pages of my 3rd volume: but I fear now that I must be content to wait and send you a duplicate proof of a chapter or two that are likely to make a lawyer shudder by their poetic license.” Etc.

“ . . . Now I have read your letter, I see there are one or two points which I might have used with advantage, had I known them earlier. But the only thing that seems to impose an alteration in the nature of transposition is, that the witnesses to character should come last. This morning, in order to produce a certain slackening of interest before Esther comes in, I unfortunately just made the wrong transposition to put the two witnesses who swear to a fact—the effort of Felix to make the mob go down Hobb’s Lane—*last*. But this can be altered in proof. Alas—I am a miserable wretch.”

“ . . . I assure you your letter is an evidence of a fuller understanding



“ Eliot (George,” Marian E. Lewes)—*continued.*”

than I have ever had expressed to me before. And if I needed to give emphasis to this simple statement, I should suggest to you all the miseries one's obstinate egoism endures from the fact of being a writer of novels—books which the dullest and silliest reader thinks himself competent to deliver an opinion on. But I despise myself for feeling any annoyance at these trivial things.

“ That is a tremendously difficult problem which you have laid before me, and I think you see its difficulties, though they can hardly press upon you as they do on me, who have gone through again and again the severe effort of trying to make certain ideas thoroughly incarnate as if they had revealed themselves to me first in the flesh and not in the spirit. I think aesthetic teaching is the highest of all teaching because it deals with life in its highest complexity. But if it ceases to be purely aesthetic—if it lapses anywhere from the picture to the diagram, it becomes the most offensive of all teaching. . . .

“ I took unspeakable pains in preparing to write *Romola*—neglecting nothing I could find that would help me to what I may call the ‘ Idiom ’ of Florence, in the largest sense one could stretch the word to. And there I was only trying to give *some* out of the normal relations. I felt that the necessary idealization could only be attained by adopting the clothing of the past. And again, it is my way (rather too much so perhaps) to urge the human sanctities through tragedy—through pity and terror as well as admiration and delight.

“ I only say all this to shew the tenfold arduousness of such a work as the one your problem demands. On the other hand, my whole soul goes with your desire that it should be done, and I shall at least keep the great possibility (or impossibility) perpetually in my mind, as something towards which I must strive, though it may be that I can do so only in a fragmentary way.

“ At present I am going to take up again a work which I laid down before writing ‘ Felix.’ It is—but please let this be a secret between ourselves—an attempt at a Drama, which I put aside at Mr. Lewes' request, after writing four acts, precisely because it was in that stage of Creation or ‘ Werden ’ in which the idea of the characters predominate over the incarnation. Now I read it again, I find it impossible to abandon it: the conceptions move me deeply, and they have never been wrought out before. There is not a thought of symbol that I do not long to use; but the whole requires recasting, and as I never recast anything before, I think of the issue very doubtfully. When one has to work out the dramatic action for oneself under the inspiration of an idea instead of having a grand myth, or an Italian novel ready to one's hand, one feels anything but omnipotent. Not that I should have done any better if I had had the myth or the novel, for I am not a good user of opportunities. I think I have the right locus and historic conditions, but much else is wanting.” Etc.

“ Before we set off for Germany, I want to tell you that a copy of ‘ The Spanish Gypsy ’ will be sent to you. If there had been time before our going away, I should have written on the fly-leaf that it was offered by the author ‘ in grateful remembrance.’ For I especially desire that you should understand my reasons for asking you to accept the book, to be retrospective and not prospective.

“ And I am going out of reach of all letters, so that you are free from any need to write to me, and may let the book lie till you like to open it. I give away my books only by exception, and in venturing to make you an exceptional person in this matter, I am urged by the strong wish to express my value for the help and sympathy you gave me two years ago.”

“ . . . On reading ‘ The Positivist Problem ’ a second time, I gained a stronger impression of its general value, and I also felt less jarred by the more personal part at the close. Mr. Lewes would tell you that I have an unreasonable aversion to personal statements, and when I come to like them it is usually by a hard process of conversion. But—to tell you all just for the sake of telling, and not because the matter can have any weight, my second reading gave me a new and very strong sense that the last two or three pages have the air of an appendix added at some distance of time from the original writing of the article.” Etc.



789 **ELIZABETH** (1533-1603). Queen of England.

LETTER SIGNED TO THE EARL OF MORTON, REGENT  
OF SCOTLAND.

1 page, folio. Woodstock, 25th September, 1575.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, FRONTISPIECE).

**£150**

An extremely interesting and very fine letter of Queen Elizabeth written to the Earl of Morton following a dispute between Sir John Foster, English warden, and Sir John Carmichael, which led to blows, resulting in the death of Sir George Heron.

The incident caused a furious outbreak of remonstrances on the part of Elizabeth, and on 25th October, 1575, a special act was passed against "ryding and incursions in England," thereby hoping to put an end to the petty border wars.

" . . . Being given to understand from o<sup>r</sup>. comissioners of the greate care you have lately shewed to have of our satisfaction, as by the effects dothe appeare, in that you have alreadie delivered into our handes certain Gentlemen, w<sup>th</sup>. out the doing whereof our hono<sup>r</sup>. coulde no waie be repaired, we thought it convenient to signifie unto you by theis our L<sup>tes</sup>. as well the satisfaction we receive therebie, as also howe muche wee weare aggrieved that their shoulde happen suche an unfortunate accident as might cause us to thinks o<sup>r</sup>. selves not well used, by one, at whose hands wee hoped wee had deserved better." Etc.



790 **ELIZABETH.** Queen of England.

LETTER SIGNED TO SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1 page, folio. Rycot, 7th September, 1570.

£42

A letter of the greatest importance acknowledging Walsingham's successful efforts to press upon the French Government the necessity of extending unqualified toleration to the Huguenots, and appointing him successor to Sir Henry Norris, resident ambassador at the French Court.

" . . . We perceive by your letters written from Paris the 29 of the last moneth unto our Secretary, how dilligently and orderly you have performed the Message and Charge committed unto you, which we take in good and acceptable part; being glad to understand your abilitie and fitness to do us further service hereafter. And where, among other things, you desire to know our pleasure for your returne unto us, or further stay there. Forasmuch as we have made choice of you to be our Ambassador Resident with our good brother the French King, instead of Sir Henry Norris, whom we are very shortly to revoke, we would be very glad, so it would stand with y<sup>e</sup>. commoditie, and without returning back hither, you did remain there still for that purpose." Etc.

- 791 **ESSEX** (THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF, 1485-1540). Statesman. One of the most prominent characters in the reign of Henry VIII, and immortalized by Shakespeare in his play of that title.

DOCUMENT SIGNED "THOMAS CROMWELL."

On 1 page, oblong 4to. 7th December "anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi Tricesimus." With portion of seal. **£36**

Wolsey's famous lines, in Shakespeare's Play of Henry VIII, were addressed to Thomas Cromwell.

" . . . O Cromwell, Cromwell  
Had I but served my God with half the zeal  
I served my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies."



PLATE XV.



HENRY VIII.  
Great Seal.  
See Item No. 814.

absence is Mr Brickshank, the professor reader in Dr Hunter's School. Not that of them however do much more than look and talk. The general health of my boys is as good as you have ever known it, almost as good as I can remember.

The carriage which you supposed made ready by my workshop, was the common Salisbury Stage, high way, and driven to Salisbury in a day. I was not fatigued.

Mr Pitt has been cut of town, but I expect to see him soon, and will then tell you something of the French affair, of which there seems now to be a better prospect.

This afternoon I have given to Mrs Cholmendeley, Mrs Way, Lady Sheffield's assistant, Mr Kinderley the Secretary of Indian Affairs, and another anonymous lady.

As Mrs ~~William~~ received a paper from Mrs ~~M~~, in which she had written her death, she accordingly has brought me a letter not only a civil but tender. So I hope, peace is preserved.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Autograph Letter to Mrs. Thrale.

(Facsimile shows second page).

See Item No. 820.



## SUBMISSION OF ULSTER AND TERENCE O'NEILL TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

792 **ESSEX** (WALTER DEVEREUX, EARL OF, 1541-1576). Earl Marshal of Ireland.

DOCUMENT SIGNED, BEING ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EARL OF ESSEX AND TERENCE O'NEILL.

4 pp., 4to. 27th June, 1575.

£35

A very fine Historical Document, being the Agreement between the Earl of Essex and the Captain General of the Province of Ulster (Terence O'Neill) for consideration of Queen Elizabeth, consisting of twenty-four paragraphs in Latin, terminating with the Earl's Considerations of the Articles in English, also marginal notes in the autograph of William Cecil, Lord Burghley. The document is believed to be unpublished.

A translation of the Latin portion of the document accompanies the first Article, which reads:—

(Trans.):—"1. In the first place the said Terence O'Neill submits himself most humbly to Her most excellent Majesty the Queen, admitting that he is her most humble and legal subject, and that he loves every sort of duty and service to her Majesty, just as the other Lords and Captains in this her Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland rightfully owe. And that the same Terence O'Neill will henceforth obey the commands of her Highness signified, or to be signified, to him by the said Count (Walter, then Count of Essex), or by any other Governor of Her Majesty, existing for the time. And that as far as he can he will give aid to the said Count or to any other Governor, against anyone in the Confines of Ulster, or of the same, who shall have shewn himself disloyal to her Majesty. And moreover he agrees and submits to renounce all that they call Urriaghs."

All the Articles are of very considerable interest and historical importance, showing the state of Ireland at the time, and by Article No. 22 O'Neill has conceded to him,

"That for the better security of his own person he shall keep at his own pleasure three hundred Scots in his pay, provided they are of the Clans of the McAllins and of the Campbell's."

Essex, who died in 1576, is said to have been poisoned at the instigation of the Earl of Leicester, who married his widow. He was succeeded by his son, Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex, the famous favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

793 **EVELYN** (JOHN, 1620-1706). Diarist, Scholar and Philosopher.

A SERIES OF 17 LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS SIGNED  
BY JOHN EVELYN AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

18 pages, folio and 4to. 1603-1715.

ALSO RECEIPT BOOK containing 33 full page receipts, signed  
by various people to whom Sir John Evelyn owed money.

The collection is bound together in morocco, lettered on back.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XI).

£75

The Collection comprises:—

**EVELYN** (JOHN). Diarist.

5 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED AND 2 DOCUMENTS  
SIGNED ADDRESSED TO ALDERMAN MR. MORICE, SIR  
ROBT. CLAYTON, etc.

7 pp., 4to. 1653-1676.

**EVELYN** (ROBERT, SUSAN, THOMAS AND JOHN).

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, oblong folio (vellum). 9th Jan., 1603. With seal.

The indenture for the sale of the manor of Morden at Godstone,  
Surrey, sold by them to William Cokayne for £1,200.



**Evelyn** (John)—*continued.*

**EVELYN** (RICHARD).

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, folio. 18th December, 1667.

Acknowledging £2,001 from Paul Castelman.

**EVELYN** (SIR JOHN).

5 DOCUMENTS SIGNED AND 1 UNSIGNED.

7 pages, folio. 1666-1670.

Relating to the estate of Godstone.

**EVELYN** (LADY ANN). Widow of Sir John Evelyn.

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, folio. 5th March, 1672. With seal.

Receipt for £2,891 purchase money for her jointure.

**EVELYN** (WILLIAM?)

AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, folio. 18th October, 1715.

RECEIPT BOOK containing 33 receipts signed by various people to whom Sir John Evelyn owed money. Among the signatories are:— John Perin, John Morgan, Tho. Jordan, Henry Wynne, J. Capell, R. Drake, E. Chamberlain, etc.

TO PEPYS.

794 **EVELYN** (JOHN).

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO SAMUEL PEPYS.

1 page, folio. Deptford, 4th September, 1673.

**£42**

An extremely interesting letter, being the Autograph draft of Evelyn's letter to Samuel Pepys concerning the grave amount of sickness then prevailing at Deptford, the lack of suitable quarters for the sick men. Etc.

" Since my last to you of yesterday, the numbers of our sick are so exorbitant that even at this place, there are no lesse than 400 already cast upon us, a greate part of wh. the Alle and Victualling houses refuse to take in because the Arreares are so greate, but those of Gravesend are sent up hither upon absolute necessity, 'till my Ld. Vaughans Regiment make room for them, which I therefor beg of you to presse; and, as to this place (when I foresee I shall else be put to incredible difficulties and to give countenance to the employment) I entreate you to impower me (or Deputy) to charge the Connestables will provide us quarters in such houses of public reception, as in all other places under my Care, the Lords of the Council have already don, to the respective Mayors, Connestables and other officers; but which I have not for Deptford Towne, Greenwich nor nearer than Gravesend; because we had no regular establishment in them, as now I fear we shall be forc'd to settle, unlesse this greate arreares were in some measure satisfied, that the other capacious Towns might be more able and willing to receive our men, and releave us who are at present so oppress'd." Etc.



TREATY OF PEACE WITH UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1783.

795 **FOX** (CHARLES JAMES, 1749-1806). Statesman.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER (THIRD PERSON) TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

1 page, 4to. St. James', 29th August, 1783.

**£31 10s**

A most interesting letter informing the Duke of Portland that "the third of next month is fixed for Signing the definite Treaties with France, Spain and the United States of America."

By the treaty between Great Britain and the revolted colonies of British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, 3rd September, 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France and Spain, by which certain possessions in Bengal were restored to France.

796 **FRANCE** (ANATOLE, 1844-1924). The famous French Poet and Prose Writer.

"LE MAUVAIS OUVRIER." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF THIS SONNET.

14 lines on 1 page, 8vo.

**£27 10s**

The sonnet, which is addressed to Laurent Coster, the Dutch Printer, commences:—

"Maitre Laurent Coster, coeur plein de poésie,  
Quitte les compagnons qui, du matin au soir,  
Vignerons de l'esprit, font gémir le pressoir." Etc.

797 **FRANCISCO BORGIA** (SAINT, 1510-1572). Joined the Society of Jesuits in 1546, then recently founded by Ignatius Loyola. Became a zealous preacher, and in 1565 was elected general of the order. Canonised in 1671 by Pope Clement X.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN SPANISH) ADDRESSED TO QUEEN CATHERINE OF PORTUGAL.

2 pp., folio. Evora (1st November, 1557).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XII).

**£150**

A very fine letter, and extremely rare, being entirely in the hand of the famous Saint Francisco Borgia, and signed "Fran<sup>co</sup>."

(Trans.):—" . . . although I have taken the liberty of sending Padre Dr. Torres to your Highness with a message relating to this matter, I would—to manifest my gratitude—wish to repeat it every day, were it not burdensome. . . . Father Luis Gonzales will give you an account and will remind Your Highness of the matters concerning this, your most humble Company.

"I will only say that I am not sending the reply which I was awaiting, because Padre Torres has seen it and will inform Your Highness. I am content with the satisfaction which that Augustinian Father expresses, judging by the way he writes, and he has every reason to be satisfied. Indeed, as the matter becomes clearer to him, so will his satisfaction increase, as will be explained more fully in writing to Your Highness." Etc.



## THE FAMOUS APOSTLE OF THE INDIES.

798 **FRANCIS XAVIER** (SAINT, 1506-1552). Jesuit Missionary. The Apostle of the Indies.

ORIGINAL LETTER (IN PORTUGUESE) SIGNED BY SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER ADDRESSED TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL (DON JOHN III).

3 pages, folio. Cochin, 31st January, 1552.

£1000

This precious and excessively rare manuscript, written in a calligraphy very consistent in character with that of the signature, is in all probability a holograph Letter of St. Francis Xavier. It is entirely unknown, and is not recorded by H. T. Coleridge, Soc. Jes., in his "Life and Letters of St. Francis Xavier." (A small portion of the text, about 2½ inches by 1 inch, has been torn out of the last page).

It is, in effect, a confidential report to the King of Portugal, referring to the Portuguese subjects in the far East, whom the Saint recommends for reward and recognition. He records the work of some of the historical personalities with whom he came into contact in Japan, India and Malacca during the Siege; and the missionary work carried on in the Maldivé Islands, Cape Comorin, and other parts of the Orient. He also petitions the King to reward some of the gallant defenders of Diu, who had struggled through its memorable siege; revealing throughout his meticulous justice and compassion towards all.

St. Francis Xavier's scrupulousness is never more apparent than when he is soliciting recognition for the services of the famous Portuguese traveller and writer, Fernão Mendes Pinto, whose descriptions of the Far East, though temporarily discredited by the sceptics of his own time, were subsequently recognized as the most authentic information that had reached Europe.

(Continued over)



**Francis Xavier**—*continued.*

Fernão Mendes Pinto had, with St. Francis, been amongst the earliest Europeans to set foot in Japan after the Dark Ages, and it was he who furnished the Saint with the necessary funds for establishing the first Jesuit Mission house and Church in Japan. Later, Jesuits who were prejudiced against Mendes Pinto, not only omitted all mention of his assistance to the Society of Jesus, but even erased his name from such records as had mentioned his services, when preparing their chronicles for publication; thereby not only depriving Mendes Pinto of the credit that was due to him, but indirectly misrepresenting the gratitude of St. Francis himself, who had (as this indisputably proves) duly reported to the King of Portugal the services rendered by Mendes Pinto and his brothers, and urged the King to reward them.

(Trans.):—"Having regard to the service of God and Your Highness, I will remind you of certain persons, of whose services it is necessary that your Highness should know, so that you may render your thanks and they may continue to serve you; because the men who spend their all in the service of Your Highness would appreciate nothing so much as the knowledge that what they had done had been rewarded by the honour of a letter of thanks from you.

"During this siege, all the residents of Malacca served you well, both with personal service and with money. Please write to them, thanking them, and giving them the opportunity to exalt once again the ruined and lost city of Malacca.

"Francisco Borges, Gaspar Mendes and Mateu de Brito, bachelors, spent a great deal of money during this siege. They are wealthy, and what they have left is reserved to serve your Highness. Your Highness should write and thank them, each one separately, for they have rendered great assistance; and in order to allow Father Francisco Perez to report at length upon the affairs of Malacca, I shall not mention them myself.

"From Molucca I wrote to your Highness, requesting certain favours; and the better to induce people to serve, and restore that country, Your Highness should for the sake of the benefits accruing to you in Indian affairs—obtain information regarding these affairs from Mel. de Sousa, a man who understands these matters and with whom Your Highness should reckon, because he has served you well in this country.

"I find great news from the Christians of Cape Comorin, for which God be praised. The beneficent results are largely due to Ml. Rodriguez Coutinho. The four Christians and Padre Amrique Amriquez are writing to Your Highness about it, and about some matters which are necessary to the service of God and of your Highness. For the love of God, grant them; and if you wish for Christianity in those parts, order that Ml. Rodriguez Coutinho should be there for life, in



**Francis Xavier**—*continued.*

the time of India's present need for Your Highness's decision relating to the service of God. . . .

"Fernão Mendez has served Your Highness in these parts, and lent me, when in Japan, three hundred cruzados to establish a Residence at Amanpuchi. He is a wealthy man and has two brothers, Alvaro Mendez and Antonio Mendez, to induce to spend what they have and die in the service of Your Highness. You will do me a favour if you accept them as Gentlemen-in-waiting. Alvaro Mendez was present during the siege of Malacca. Guillermo Pereira and Diego Pereira are two brothers, very wealthy men, and they have rendered much service to Your Highness, both in person and with monetary assistance. Please write to thank them, and honour them, so that they may be encouraged to continue to serve you. They are great friends of mine; but I do not commend them to you on account of my friendship, but because of what is due in regard to the service of Your Highness. In the time of Simão de Mello, Diego Pereira spent and fought a great deal, in order to destroy the Dacherns.

"Pero Perez, Vicar of Cochin, serves Your Highness well. In the past, you did him the favour of accepting him as chaplain. He now asks of Your Highness that, having regard to his services and the expenses which he has defrayed in respect of the Christians, you should grant that he be paid the expenses of his establishment, or increase his allowance. He has a nephew here, Pero Gez by name. Some time ago, through my intercession, Your Highness granted him letters patent for the post of gentleman-in-waiting if and when he returned to Portugal. He is, however, not leaving this country, as he is married, and serves Your Highness in the Navy here. Please do me the favour of sending him the letters patent for the post of gentleman-in-waiting. Moreover, having regard to his services, grant him the appointment of secretary to the Department of Pearl-fisheries or the post of Notary at Coulão. . . .

"Diego Borges has worked and defrayed expenses in the Maldivé Islands, so that the King has now become a Christian. He has served Your Highness with the fleet and is ready to serve further. Please write to thank him for what he spent in procuring the conversion of the King of the Islands to Christianity.

"Gregorio da Cunha died here during the Cochin war, with Francisco da Silva. He left a widow and little daughter who are destitute. Please make them a grant so that the daughter may have a dowry.

"Pero de Mesquita has served Your Highness for many years in India. Remember him.

"Gonçalo Fernandez, Patrão Mor in India, has served Your Highness for many years. In consideration of his services, he begs that you will do him the favour of confirming him in his appointment of Patrão Mor for life.

"Luis Alvares, an old man and a great pilot of twenty-seven years' service, requests that, in recognition of his services, Your Highness should appoint him chief Pilot for life. This would be a great favour to me."—Etc.

- 799 **FRANKLIN** (BENJAMIN, 1706-1790). American Philosopher and Statesman.

DOCUMENT SIGNED (VELLUM).

1 page, double folio. (Philadelphia), 21st June, 1786. With seals. **£75**

Signed by Franklin as President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, granting to Evan Owen a tract of 398 acres of land called "Owensburg" in Northumberland County.

WRITTEN WHILST IN A DRUNKEN MOOD WHEN CROWN PRINCE.

- 800 **FREDERICK II** (1712-1786), "The Great." King of Prussia. The Friend of Voltaire.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN GERMAN).

3 pp., 4to. Near Weiblingen, 27th August, 1734. **£45**

A most amazing and extraordinary letter entirely in the Autograph of the Great Frederick. It is written to a boon companion, when Crown Prince, and whilst serving as an officer during the fruitless campaign of 1734.

The remarkable tone of the letter, as well as the passage "The wine has gone to my brain so much to-day that I even forget the course of the stars" points to the fact that the letter was written when the Prince was obviously drunk.

Enclosed is a letter from Geheimrath Hassel certifying the authenticity of the above letter.



801 **FRONTENAC** (LOUIS DE BUADE, COMTE DE, 1620-1698). French Governor of Canada.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE MARQUIS D'HUMIERES.

3 pp., 4to. "Du Camp de Rose," 1st June, 1645. With silks and seals.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIII).

**£37 10s**

Referring to a campaign in which he was then taking part.

(Trans.):—" . . . I would inform you more particularly of our siege, if public talk had not already apprised you of it. I will only tell you that which is not a little glorious, of having taken a town, provided with all necessities and where there are two thousand three hundred infantry and more than three hundred horses." Etc.

802 **GARDINER** (STEPHEN, 1483-1555). The Famous Bishop of Winchester. Opponent of Wolsey, Secretary to Henry VIII, and Lord Chancellor under Mary I, whom he crowned.

LETTER, SIGNED AS BISHOP OF WINCHESTER AND CHANCELLOR, "STE. WINTON CANCELL," AND ADDRESSED TO THE KING AND QUEEN'S ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

1 page, folio. 30th January, 1554 (1555). With address and small seal on fly-leaf. **£32**

A very fine Privy Council letter of the reign of Mary I, and bearing, in addition to the excessively rare signature of this famous Bishop of Winchester, the rare signatures of other great men of the period, including ADMIRAL LORD WILLIAM HOWARD, SIR WILLIAM PETRE, one of the principal Secretaries of State under four reigns; WILLIAM, 1ST LORD PAGET, one of the executors of King Henry VII; THOMAS GOODRICH, BISHOP OF ELY, formerly Lord Chancellor; WILLIAM PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, nominated by Henry VIII in his Will as one of the Council of Regency, Keeper of the Great Seal under Somerset, and proclaimed Mary at Barnard Castle.

The letter, written the year following the marriage of Philip and Mary at Winchester Cathedral, concerns a Bill which had been submitted to their Majesties, and referred by them to the Attorney and Solicitor-General for consideration.

Gardiner died towards the close of the same year (1555). The small seal on the fly-leaf of the letter bears a classic female head in relief, impressed in white.

## DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

803 **GEORGE III** (1738-1820). King of Great Britain.

HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO LORD HAWKESBURY, IN WHICH HE DECLARES WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

1 page, 4to. Queen's Palace, 14th May, 1803.

£38

Of great historical and momentous interest, being the King's own written letter of instructions for the war against France under Bonaparte. War was formally declared four days later: a war which saw the great battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and resulted in the overthrow of Napoleon and his imprisonment at St. Helena.

"The King has perused the dispatch and private letter from Lord Whitworth [ambassador at Paris] and the enclosures with as much rapidity as possible to return them to Lord Hawkesbury; the conduct of France has been equally unfair to the last and though conscious of the evils that must be entailed on many countries by the renewal of war, yet the conviction that by the restless disposition of the Ruler of France this event could not long have been kept off, it seems necessary to attend alone to the best modes of repelling the violence with effect, and the attacking those objects which our present means render attainable.

"The King will remain in Town to execute any steps the present moment may require."

The letter is just a little stained. It is entirely in the King's hand and bears a fine specimen of his signature at foot.



My dear Mayor, Wentworth Place  
Hampstead -

I have not been entirely well for some time - all from my own fault of exposing myself to the weather contrary to medical orders. I am now getting better: but cannot yet venture out. Believe me I am very sorry for it. I is about a fortnight I will see you either in Town or at Islington. In the mean time, could you spare a day for Hampstead? You can have a bed. Do come by the coach, and enquire your way through Pond street, to Mr. Brown's, Wentworth Place. This will be charitable to one not it enough to forget out-of-doors.

JOHN KEATS.

Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows first page).

See Item No. 823.





804 **GISSING** (GEORGE R., 1857-1903). Author of "Workers in the Dawn," etc.

"THE ENGLISH NOVEL OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY."  
A VERY FINE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED.

18 pages, folio.

£105

This manuscript was written by Gissing when a student at Owen's College, Manchester.

The manuscript bears a criticism at the end in another hand, which reads:—

"A good essay, though the information is not quite complete. But this may be easily supplied. For materials see Dunlop's 'History of Fiction.' Your style greatly gains by simplicity."

805 **GLUCK** (C. W. VON, 1714-1787). Famous Musical Composer.

LETTER SIGNED BY GLUCK; ALSO THREE LETTERS  
IN THE HAND OF HIS WIFE WRITTEN ON HIS BEHALF  
TO M. KRUTHOFFER IN PARIS.

5 pp., 4to. Vienna, 1781 and 1783.

£65

These letters, which were written for Gluck by his wife, contain several interesting passages.

In Paris, where the Composer had lived since 1769, a lively quarrel had ensued between Gluck and Piccinni and was taken up and continued by their followers, the "Gluckists" and the "Piccinnists." Disgusted with the struggle, Gluck left France in 1780.

His feelings towards the French show clearly in the following passages:—

(Trans.):—"1781. The whole of Vienna including myself is overjoyed about the birth of the Dauphin, not for the sake of the French, but on account of the Queen (Marie Antoinette)."

"1783. I hope to be able to thank you personally for all the trouble you had through me, for I really intend to come once more in order to enjoy the presence of my friends, but not in order to expose any new work to the criticism of the Marmontels and de la Harpe." (The latter were at the head of the Piccinnists).

"1783. I have such an aversion to the French that I do not wish to see you again in Paris; I may stay there one day on my way to London where I have been invited to produce my operas."



806 **GOYA** (FRANCISCO, 1746-1828). The famous Spanish Painter.

AUTOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED (IN SPANISH) APPARENTLY  
ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

1 page, small oblong 8vo. Madrid, 22nd May, 1819. **£120**

(Trans.):—"It is very flattering to me to have made the acquaintance of so beautiful a person. You retain first place in my memory, so that you may command, as you will, your affectionate friend."

FRAY LUIS DE GRANADA ON CONJUGAL AND MATERNAL LOVE.

807 **GRANADA** (LUIS DE, 1505-1588). The famous Spanish Dominican. Became Provincial of the Portuguese Dominicans. Author of "The Sinner's Guide" and other works which have appeared in hundreds of editions.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (TWICE) BY FRAY LUIS  
DE GRANADA, TO THE MARQUIS DE VILLAFRANCA AT  
NAPLES.

2½ pp., folio. Lisbon, 17th October, 1587. **£52 10s**

An interesting letter in which Luis de Granada discourses upon the ideals of conjugal and maternal love, which should be observed by married women.

(Trans.):—" . . . With regard to that you ask me for, that is a treatise for married women, I may inform you that Padre Luis de Leon wrote one which was printed in Salamanca. I am now not fit to write, for I lack the strength; but what I can say is that the rule for married people is the same as that which Christians have to observe, for very little needs to be added to this; and the principal thing for married women to remember is, not to make idols of their husbands and children, for this is the gravest peril that exists amongst the happily married, and principally amongst ladies of great rank; and therefore you must remember to bring to mind sometimes that husbands and children are men of mortal flesh, and subject to all the accidents, ills, and happenings common to all other men, and that God holds the keys of life and death, of health and sickness; and, recognising this, one should offer them to God, and hold them as a gift from His hand for such time as He may think fit, and give Him thanks for their lives; offering them to God so that He may protect them; and fortifying the heart to bear all that He may decree to do unto them. This is the principal document for married women; and those who do not observe this, beat their heads against a wall when any disaster befalls them and talk wildly and complain against God." Etc.



## TO ALBERT DURER.

808 **GRAPHEUS** or **SCHRYVER** (CORNELIUS, 1482-1558). Famous Poet, Orator and Antiquarian. Author of the famous work "Le Triomphe d'Anvers, &c."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO ALBERT DURER, THE FAMOUS PAINTER AND ENGRAVER.

1 page, folio. Antwerp, (23rd February), 1524.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIV).

£75

A very fine and extremely interesting letter, bearing on Dürer's sympathy with Luther's Reformation.

Dürer visited Antwerp in 1520, and although he took no avowed part against the old ecclesiastical system, he was in warmest sympathy with the fathers of the Reformation.

Grapheus recommends the bearers, Austin friars of the Augustine Monastery at Antwerp, and mentions the new persecutions "on account of the gospel."

(Trans.):—"I wrote to you long ago in the name of Thomas Bombell, our mutual friend, a rather lengthy letter, but up to the present I have received no sort of answer from you. Wherefore I am the more eager that you should answer me at least in three words that I may know both how you are in health and what is being done amongst you, for there is no doubt that very great things are being done. Thomas Bombell greets you warmly. I beg you to salute B. Pirkheimer a hundred times in my name, as I prayed you in my earliest letter also. I wrote nothing touching my own state, the bearers of this letter, excellent men and most sincere Christians will easily inform you and I commend them to you and to our Pirkheimer as my self, for they are worthy of strong commendation and to all good men since they are themselves good. Farewell, my dearest Albert. With us there is daily rising a great and continually new persecution on account of the gospel, touching which these brethren will relate all details more openly."

The persecution which Grapheus mentions undoubtedly refers to the arrest in September, 1522, of the Prior and monks of the Augustine Monastery at Antwerp, as adherents and propagators of the Reformation.

809 **HARDY** (THOMAS, 1840-1928). Famous Novelist and Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CLEMENT SHORTER.

2½ pp., 8vo. 4th May, 1911.

£35

"I opened the parcel containing the book of beautiful views of French Gothic architecture, and felt you ought to have given it to some more worthy person. Many thanks for it and for your note to-day.

"I looked into the Academy in the morning and could not get back again till half past five, which was why I missed you. However, I had a nice talk with Mrs. Shorter. . . . I got to know Mrs. Shorter much better than I had ever done till then and I quite agree with my young friend, who said she had been surprized and delighted to find what a sweet woman she was.

"I shall be running up and down to this function, and that, I suppose, though to very few—our plans being vague on account of the Coronation millions who are coming to London, as we are told."

810 **HARDY** (THOMAS).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CLEMENT SHORTER.

2 pp., 8vo. Max Gate, Dorchester, 5th June, 1914.

£35

Relating to a Literary Letter by Clement Shorter respecting "Parnell: Life & Letters."

". . . I have just read your Literary Letter (the best you have written for a long time) on the Parnell Life and Letters. I quite agree with you that P.'s divorce case did not affect Home Rule one way or the other, though perhaps I ought not to have an opinion, not having read the book. I speak, however, from memory."



811 **HAYDN** (F. JOSEPH, 1732-1809). The great Composer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO  
MADAME POLZELLI.

3 pp., 4to. London, 14th January, 1792.

£63

A charming letter with many references to his work and his stay in England.

(Trans.):—" I will welcome your son with all my heart; he will always be cherished as if he were a son of mine. I shall take him with me to Vienna. I shall stay in London until the middle of June, not later, because my Prince and many other circumstances necessitate my return home.

" I seldom go to see your sister as I have too much to do; especially just now since the professional concert has occasioned my pupil Pleizel's coming here so that he may be compared with me. But I am not afraid, because last year I made a big impression on the English, and so I hope to do the same this year again. My opera has not been given because Mr. Gallini has not had the licence from the King, nor will he ever have it. And to tell you the truth, Italian Opera is not in favour at present, and what makes matters worse, only just this morning, at 2 o'clock the Pantheon Theatre was burnt down. Your sister was still engaged for the last part.

" I am keeping tolerably well, but I am almost always in a humour like the English, that is to say, melancholy, and perhaps I shall never recapture that good humour I had while with you.

" Oh, my dear Polzelli, you are always in my heart: never shall I forget you.

" I hope you will never forget me, and I beg you to write to me before you get married again; I should like to know the name of the man who is fortunate enough to win you.

" I will be going to Vienna for certain about the middle of June—by way of Holland, Leipzig and Berlin, to see the King of Prussia.

" My dear Polzelli, the Master of the Stables of Prince Esterhazy, Mr. Hander, has written me that you have sold your cymbal; I can't recall your having any other cymbal but mine. You see how they annoy me through you. That infernal fool, my wife, has written so many things that I was forced to reply that I will not go back again there. Now she has got more sense.

" My dear life, weigh this letter well."

## TO POPE ALEXANDER VII.

812 **HENRIETTA MARIA** (1609-1669). Queen Consort of Charles I of England.

A VERY FINE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "HENRIETTA MARIE R." (IN FRENCH) TO POPE ALEXANDER VII.

2 pp., 4to. 18th January, 1657.

AUTOGRAPH ADDRESS AND SILKS AND SEALS.

There is also a long endorsement in Italian, probably in the hand of the Pope. **£42**

In this letter the Queen expresses to the Pope her gratitude for his endeavours on her behalf.

(Trans.): "Most Holy Father—I do not wish to delay conveying to your Holiness my very humble gratitude for the grace accorded to the Abbé of Montegn, whose merit as regards the Catholic religion would satisfy the piety of your Holiness. Apart from my thanks, I do not doubt that this grace will greatly benefit the Nation, and my sentiments will be in proportion to the desire which I shall always conserve towards God, so long as it pleases him to bless me in this state of inability to do anything else." Etc.

Autograph letters of Queen Henrietta Maria are exceedingly scarce. She was most active during the Civil War, and on visiting Stratford-on-Avon was entertained by Shakespeare's daughter.



## A TREATY REFERRED TO BY SHAKESPEARE.

813 [HENRY V (1387-1422). King of England.]

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT ON VELLUM (IN FRENCH),  
CONCERNING A COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND  
AND FLANDERS.

1 page, long folio (about 27 by 12 inches). 2nd February, 1415.  
Bearing remains of a fine wax seal. **£31 10s**

A very interesting historical document concerning a treaty of Commerce between England and Flanders, being the instructions to the representatives of the Duke of Burgundy, who were to attend the conference at Calais. Commencing:—

(Trans.):—"Instructions from Jean Duc de Bourgouyne to Jacques de Lichterneldes Sire de Coolscamp, Maistres Thierry de Roy et Thierry Gherbode, Counsellors to Mons. de Duc de Bourgouyne, Comte de Flanders, Dartois et de Bourgouyne and Guillaume de Rabeque, his equerry, to order and depute to go to Calais from the said Seigneur concerning the merchantile treaty between England and Flanders." Etc., etc.

The document goes on to state the powers granted to these Ambassadors and the instructions under which they were to act, and is of very great historical value.

It is of interest to note that Shakespeare in his play of King Henry V makes reference to this very treaty, and the meeting of Henry with the Duke of Burgundy and the King of France concerning same.

814 **HENRY VIII** (1491-1547). King of England.

THE GREAT SEAL OF HENRY VIII ATTACHED TO A VELLUM DOCUMENT GRANTING THE MANOR OF INGHAM TO NICHOLAS BARON OF LONDON. ALSO TWO RECEIPTS SIGNED BY EDWARD, BARON NORTH, CHANCELLOR OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS.

1 page, large folio (vellum).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XV).

**£52 10s**

A remarkably fine impression of the great seal of Henry VIII attached to a document granting the manor of Ingham to Nicholas Baron of London.

Attached to the document are also two receipts signed by Edward, Baron North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, for sums of money due to the King for the said manor.

THE POPE APPOINTING THE BISHOP OF VERONA TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND TO DISCUSS WITH HENRY VIII ON HIS PROPOSED DIVORCE WITH CATHARINE OF ARAGON.

815 [**HENRY VIII.**]

LETTER SIGNED FROM CARDINAL JACOPO SADOLETO, WRITTEN ON BEHALF OF POPE CLEMENT VII, AND ADDRESSED TO HENRY VIII.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -page, oblong folio (vellum).

Rome, 16th April, 1527.

**£52 10s**

Recommending Matthew, Bishop of Verona, as legate, to discuss certain matters with the King.

The Bishop of Verona was chosen by Clement VII to come to England as legate, to discuss with Henry VIII his divorce with Catherine of Aragon, but on the sack of Rome (6 May) the Bishop was made to feel the vengeance of the Imperialists; being one of the hostages, he was put in prison and barely escaped death. This event apparently prevented his arrival in England.

Jacopo Sadoletto was an eminent writer and cardinal. In 1517 he was appointed Bishop of Carpentras. In 1542 he was sent as legate to Francis I to bring about a reconciliation between him and Charles V.



## THE QUARREL BETWEEN BISHOP HOOPER AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

816 **HOOPER** (JOHN, died 1555). Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO PETER MARTYR.

1 page, folio. London, 17th October, 1550.

£52 10s

Of very great interest, as it deals with the quarrel between Hooper and the Bishop of London. Hooper was offered the See of Gloucester, which he refused on the ground of his fixed objection to the wording of the oath of supremacy, thereupon the King erased with his own hand the specification of Saints and Angels. Hooper still hesitated on account of the vestments which he considered idolatrous, upon which the King issued a dispensation to Archbishop Cranmer empowering him to consecrate Hooper without them, which he refused to do. An angry and bitter discussion took place between Ridley, Bishop of London, and Hooper, on the subject, and the latter then asked the opinion of Martyr and Bucer. This is his letter to Martyr, which in the postscript he requests him to transmit to Bucer for his opinion.

(Trans.):—" . . . By constant report and generally also in the conversation of all, I see it said how seriously the Bishop of London and I differ. The source of the strife however has as yet been known to few. Lest I should err in humanity I send your excellency the occasion and cause of all the quarrelling that those things which do not agree with the word of God you may correct. . . . My opinion about the Divorce, by which name not only man but also the preachers of the churches calumniate me, you shall receive at the same time." Etc.

John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, was one of the most zealous supporters of the Reformation, and one of the first Martyrs in Queen Mary's Reign. He was deprived of his see by Queen Mary and sentenced for heresy and burned at Gloucester 1555.

817 **JAMES I OF ENGLAND AND VI OF SCOTLAND** (1566-1625).

THE GREAT SEAL OF JAMES I ATTACHED TO A VELLUM DOCUMENT, BEING A GRANT TO ROBERT HARLEY AND HIS HEIRS OF A WEEKLY MARKET AND ANNUAL FAIR AT WIGMORE IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

1 page, large folio. Westminster, 6th February, 1610. Preserved in a morocco case, lettered on front and back. **£35**

Letters Patent with remarkably fine impression of the Great Seal of James I attached, granting to Robert Harley and his heirs a weekly market and an annual fair at Wigmore, in Herefordshire.

This grant is referred to in D.N.B.

Sir Robert Harley (1579-1656) was master of the mint 1626-1649, and was discharged on declining "to stamp any coin with any other stamp than formerly." During the long parliament he served repeatedly on important committees of the House of Commons. He was entrusted with the preparation of the order to prohibit the wearing of the surplice, and with two others formed a committee to receive information as to idolatrous monuments in Westminster Abbey and the London Churches, with "power to demolish the same." He was active in the proceedings against Strafford, and in Scotch and Irish affairs.



818 **JEFFERSON** (THOMAS, 1743-1826). President of the United States.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HENRY LEE.

$\frac{3}{4}$ -page, 4to. Monticello, 10th August, 1824.

£52 10s

A very fine letter addressed to the famous Col. "Lighthouse Harry" Lee.

"I duly received your favor of the 14th ult. and with it the prospectus of a newspaper which it covered. If the style and spirit of the Prospectus should be maintained in the paper itself, it will be truly worthy of the public patronage. As to myself, it is many years since I have ceased to read but a single paper. I read for amusement, and do not find them as amusing as Horace or Tacitus. I am no longer, therefore, a general subscriber for any other. Yet to encourage the hopeful and set them agoing, I have sometimes subscribed for the 1st year, on the condition of being discontinued at the end of it, without further notice. I do the same now with pleasure for yours, and, unwilling to have outstanding debts which I am liable to forget, I now enclose the price of the tri-weekly paper. If it shall be governed by the spirit of Mr. Madison's report, of which you express in your prospectus so just and high an approbation, it cannot be false to the rights of any class of citizens. The grandfathers of the present generation of your family I knew well. They were friends and fellow laborers with me in the same cause, and principle. Their descendants cannot follow better guides." Etc.

819 **JOHANNES SECUNDUS** (1511-1536). Famous Poet. Author of the "Kisses" and "Elegies."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO HIS BROTHER NICOLAUS NICOLAY AT MECHELEN.

1 page, folio. Paris, 14th March (1532).

£36

A remarkable letter entirely in the poet's own handwriting, mentioning his mistress Julia, and giving an authentic account of his visit to Paris.

He commences by describing his amazement at the relics and royal tombs at St. Denis. He thinks them finer than anything he expected to see in France or even in Italy. After mentioning the names of friends whom he met in Paris, he comments on the great kindness with which they received him and which made him believe he was in his own town of Mechelen and with his beloved Julia.

Julia, his first love, is the subject of the first book of his "Elegies" which bears her name as title.

Though no year is given in the date of the letter, there can be no doubt that it was written in 1532 when the poet, aged 21, was sent to France to study Civil Law under Andreas Alciatus at Bourges.



820 **JOHNSON** (SAMUEL, 1709-1784). Famous Lexicographer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MRS. THRALE.

3 pp., 4to. London, 6th October, 1783.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVI).

£250

A very fine and interesting letter addressed to Mrs. Thrale at Bath while Dr. Johnson was recovering from an attack of gout.

“ . . . I yet sit without shoes, with my foot upon a pillow, but my pain and weakness are much abated, and I am no longer crawling upon two sticks. To the gout my mind is reconciled by another letter from Mr. Mudge, in which he vehemently urges the excision, and tells me that the gout will secure me from every thing paralytick: if this be true, I am ready to say to the arthritick pains, Deh! venite ogni di, durate un anno. . . .

“ This afternoon I have given to Mrs. Cholmondely, Mrs. Way, Lady Sheffield's relation, Mr. Kindesley, the describer of Indian manners, and another anonymous lady.” Etc.

“ I LOVE THE THRALES AND THE THRALITES.”

821 **JOHNSON** (SAMUEL).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MRS. THRALE.

2 pages, 4to. 23rd June, 1775.

£175

A most interesting letter concerning a regatta to which Mrs. Thrale had been, and stating that he loves “ the Thrales and the Thralites.”

“ So now you have been at the regatta, for I hope you got tickets some where, else you wanted me, and I shall not be sorry, because you fancy you can do so well without me, but however I hope you got tickets, and were dressed fine and fanciful, and made a fine part of the fine show, and heard music, and said good things, and staid on the water four hours after midnight, and came well home, and slept, and dreamed of the regatta, and waked, and found yourself in bed, and thought now it is all over, only I must write about it to Lichfield. . . . The cherries are ripe at Stowhill, and the currants are ripening, and the ladies are very kind to me. . . .

“ As to my hopes and wishes I can keep them to myself. They will perhaps grow less, if they are laughed at. I needed not tell them, but that I have little else to write, and I needed not write, but that I do not like to be without hearing from you, because I love the Thrales and the Thralites.”



822 **JOHNSON** (SIR WILLIAM, 1715-1774). Superintendent of Indian Affairs in North America. Colonel of the Six Nations.

SIX AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO COLONEL JACOB GLEN, ROBERT SAUNDERS, LIEUT.-GOV. PENN.

TEN DOCUMENTS OR LETTERS SIGNED ADDRESSED TO COL. JACOB GLEN.

TOGETHER WITH AN AFFIDAVIT RELATING TO PETER JOHNSON, THE NATURAL SON OF WILLIAM JOHNSON.

18½ pages, folio and 4to. Fort Johnson and Burnetsfield, 1747-1764. **£285**

An important and extremely interesting collection entirely relating to affairs of the North American Indians, of whom he was sole superintendent from 1756 till his death.

The letters with the exception of two are addressed to Col. Jacob Glen, commander of a regiment of New York militia at Albany. The others are to Robert Saunders and Lieutenant Governor Penn, the Grandson of William Penn.

Johnson refers to the delivery of boats with supplies for the Indians, offers Glen a commission in the militia at Albany which he declined, and on 2nd April, 1754, he states that he is surrounded by the six nations of Indians, and in September, issues special orders to draft a number of militia to guard the workers while building a fort above Saratoga. He orders the militia to join General Webb to defend Fort Edward, and to be ready to march towards Fort Johnson at a moment's notice. In February, 1758, he states that he must attend a general council at Onondaga; and orders Glen to give battle should the enemy appear, but hearing that 700 Indians were about to make a descent on the Settlements he returned to take command.

The last letter, addressed to Governor Penn, refers to the losses sustained at Fort Loudon and on the frontiers of Virginia.

The affidavit signed by Alexander Elia states that Peter Johnson was the natural son of Sir Wm. Johnson by Mary Brant, and that he died without issue.

(Continued over)



**Johnson** (Sir William)—*continued.*

"I am favoured with yours of the 28th Ulto. & Express, inclosing Mr. Hamiltons letter, which I shall take the first opportunity after this to answer it being now impossible haveing a great number of the Six Nations now about me, whom I want to discharge, as they waited my return from New York near three weeks with impatience."

"As His Honour the Lieut. Governour, with the advice of his Majestys Councils of this Province has thought fitt to order the building a Fort at the little carrying place above Saraghtoga, and has sent me his orders, to send as many Men there, out of the Regiment of Militia under my command, as may be sufficient to cover the Work, & protect the work-men while finishing of it. Wherefore, in order to comply with His directions, You are hereby required on receipt of these orders, to detach a Hundred Men out of the first Battalion, of the Regiment, together with proper officers to Command them, & when draughted, to hold themselves in readiness to march thither at a moments notice." Etc.

"As the enemy are so numerous at Tiondaroga, it is probable they intend an attack against Fort William Henry or Fort Edward, and perhaps to favour their Design, send a Body of their Indians this Way to prevent our assisting those at the aforesaid posts; which they may well do, as their Indians can be of no great service to them in making an attack against these Forts.

"I would therefore have you by all means keep our good brisk scouting Parties from Schonactady, & Albany as I do, and shall continue from this part, by which means we shall be able to prevent a surprize." Etc.

". . . You are therefore on the Requisition of Major General Webb, or the Commander of His Majestys Forces in that Quarter, to march the Militia of the County of Albany to the aid and assistance of the Forces under his command and to obey his Orders, and for this purpose you are to take care that the Militia under your command be properly armed and furnished with ammunition, and hold themselves in readiness to march without Delay upon such Requisition."

". . . As the Enemy, by all Accts. we have, threatens to make another, more formidable attempt this way soon. You are to hold the Militia of Albany Battalion, as well as those Companies at Schenectady, Independents and all in the greatest Readiness possible to march at a Moments notice, and none to be excused on any acct. who are able to march." Etc.

"As I have last night received intelligence of the Enemy's Approach this way.

"You are to march immediately with all the men of the Militia you can now muster there, and leave Orders for the rest to be ready on Occasion to follow or join me at the German Flatts or Canajoharee. You are to see that they be fully equipped with every thing necessary for a March of the kind, and fourty Pounds of Powder and Ball, with six days Provision." Etc.

"As the good of His Majestys Indian Interest requires my attending the general Council soon to be held at Onondaga; And as it is not improbable that the Enemy may in my absence make an attempt on this, or any other part of this Province, and to prevent as much in our Power such an attempt succeeding, You are hereby required, and strictly commanded to hold the two Battalions of the Regiment of Militia of this County, constantly in Readiness to march to any place where you learn the enemy is coming to, and give them battle." Etc.

"On my way to Onondaga, I was met by five Onondaga Deputies, who were sent to let me know that some of their People who lately came from Cadaraghqui, say, that there were about 700 Men assembled there, in order to make a descent this way, with this Moon; for which purpose they had Indian Sleds, Snow Shoes, provisions, &c., ready, and only waited for re-inforcement of Men whom they hourly expected; this and the proposed Meeting not being yet compleat, occasioned my return in order to prevent as far as in my power the Enemys putting their designs in execution, which is to destroy the Settlements along this River, to Schenectady. I have wrote to Genl. Abercrombie more fully about it, who I doubt



**Johnson (Sir William)—*continued.***

not will take the properest steps, to defeat their wicked designs. I would have you exert yourself at this Juncture, and hold the Regiment in the greatest Readiness to march at a Moments notice.

"I have scouts out as far as Oneida, and shall send others to watch this Road leading to the Carrying place, so that I am in hopes I shall be able to have early notice of their approach, in which case you may expect having the earliest notice possible; then you are to press, & take along all the Sleds you can, to carry the Men up expeditiously. I propose staying here until I hear something certain of the enemys design."

" . . . I am heartily sorry for the Losses sustained abt. Fort Loudoun, and on the frontiers of Virginia, all which will I hope be shortly put a stop to, in the meantime I cannot but approve of your gratifying the desire of the people in your province by a bounty on Scalps & I heartily wish success to the design, & to guard as much as in my power against the ill consequence of their killing any of the Friendly Indians, I shall make them all acquainted therewith, & caution them by no means to appear on your frontiers till affairs are settled.

"David Owens was a Corporal in Cap. McCleans Company & lay once in garrison at my house, He deserted several times as I am informed & went to live amongst ye Shawanese & Delawares with whose language he was acquainted, his father haveing been long a Trader amongst them. The circumstances relating to his leaving the Inds. have been told me by several Indians, That he went out a Hunting with his Indian Wife & several of her relations, most of whom with his wife he killed and scalped as they slept, as he was always much attached to Indians, & fancy he began to fear he was unsafe amongst them, & killed them rather to make his peace with ye English than from any dislike either to them, or their principles.

"I hope to be at Niagara within 10 or 12 days when I shall do everything in my power for obtaining an advantageous peace with those Indians who desire it, for ye benefit of the Colonies." Etc.

In 1744 Johnson was appointed colonel of the Six Nations, and in 1746 commissary of New York for Indian affairs. The revival of the Albany board of Indian commissioners in 1753 having led to a quarrel between the colonists and the Indians, Johnson repaired to Onondaga with a special commission and settled the difficulty. In 1755 he was appointed sole superintendent of the affairs of the six united nations, their allies and dependents; and in 1756 "colonel, agent and sole superintendent of the affairs of the six nations and other northern Indians."

In 1756-7 he was with the Indians in the abortive attempts of the British to relieve Oswego and Fort William Henry, and in 1758 was with Abercromby at Ticonderoga. He led the Indians under Jeffrey Amherst in the advance on Montreal and the conquest of Canada, and in the Indian War which followed in 1763 when Indian scalping parties harried the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, Johnson's influence kept the northern nations quiet, although he could not prevent some acts of hostility on the part of the Senecas.



## KEATS' INDOLENTISSIMUM.

823 **KEATS** (JOHN, 1795-1821). Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO WILLIAM MAYOR.

1½ pages, 8vo. Wentworth Place (4th February, 1819).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVII).

**£500**

This letter to his friend William Mayor was written in February, 1819, from his new quarters with his friend, Brown, at Wentworth Place, Hampstead (next door to his sweetheart, Fanny Brawne), whither he had gone from Well Walk after his brother Tom's death.

It marks, too, that spell of incubation from which such immortal poems as the "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "To Psyche," and "To a Nightingale," emerged, as well as the period in which he was becoming lovesick with the seventeen-year-old charmer, Fanny Brawne.

The poet writes:—

"I have not been entirely well for some time—all from my own fault of exposing myself to the weather contrary to medical advice. I am now getting better, but cannot yet venture out.

"In the meantime, could you spare a day for Hampstead? You can have a bed. . . . This will be charitable to one not ill enough to forget out of doors."

He then asks Mayor to give his "particular greeting" to "C.C.C." with the assurance of "my constant idea of him—notwithstanding our long separation and my antipathy—indolentissimum—to letter writing."



Sprüche & par. Mein lieber Welter, Ich will nicht dass du  
 nicht und dich nicht empfingest, und stelle an in der  
 für dich dich verheißene Carvers schreiben. Denn nicht durch  
 das was binnein ist (Es war denn auch vorher) nicht  
 nicht. Denn die Leute sehen und denken, Ich werde durch  
 nicht so best geschrieben ist. Ich, der ich nicht, als ich  
 nicht von nicht ist. Opulenz hat ich auch angenommen.  
 Der schreibt, Er will das dich sein. Ich schreiben ist  
 Comed auch mit der Bucher und für mich, der ich nicht  
 für das schreiben immer, was ich nicht. In Bucher  
 Ich demers und mich in dem und mich, der ich nicht  
 ich vermag. Altes. Das man den Leuten eine solche  
 sie nicht für die Bucher. Ich nicht gut. Und nicht  
 was die. Ich nicht und sagt das sie nicht ein  
 nicht. Ich nicht. 1528

Martin Luther

MARTIN LUTHER, THE GREAT REFORMER.

Autograph Letter Signed.

See Item No. 832.

Marye the queene By the Emere

We wolle and commaund you that initially upon the sight hereof yedeliue or wolle to be deliued to  
our trustie and welbeloued squire Joffe Basset Esquire of our chesre **WILLIAM** sene of simple bellat to be employed  
about our Chauncery on Fraunce's Emendacion. And the bymyng of brydges for the redyffing. of Kilkent in  
our Chauncell. **ANOFFICER** our tresourer with our owne hande shalbe your sufficient warrant and  
discharge in this behalf, **Yours** in signet of our Pallace at Westmynster the xxvth of  
Marche in the iijth and vijth yere of our



1556, The Honorable Privy Council  
and 57 of the

to our trustie and right welbeloued Counsaill  
of France we have comynge bryngt master of  
our great Chamber.

*John Basset*

MARY I.  
Document Signed.  
See Item No. 836.



## GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ORDERS AGAINST PRIVATEERING.

824 **KNOX** (HENRY, 1750-1806). American General and Statesman.

## LETTER SIGNED TO GOVERNOR HANCOCK OF MASSACHUSETTS.

2 pp., folio. War Department, 16th August, 1793. **£52 10s**

Of great historical interest, sending Washington's orders against privateering and mentioning the names of some privateering vessels.

In 1793 Washington issued his proclamation of neutrality in the war between France and England. In violation, privateers were fitted out in the United States, notably at Charleston. Believing the privateers might lead to war with England, Washington issued, through the War Department, this strict order to preserve neutrality.

"It has been heretofore made known that the fitting out of privateers in the ports of the United States was considered as incompatible with our present state of neutrality. The executive, after trying other measures in vain to prevent a continuance of the practice, finds itself at length constrained to resort to means more decisive than have been hitherto employed. To avoid therefore a further infraction of our rights, and a further commitment of our peace, the President of the United States, after mature deliberation, has decided that no armed vessel, which has been or shall be originally fitted in any part of the United States as a cruiser or privateer by either of the parties at War, is to have Asylum in any of the ports of the United States. . . .

"And the President has further directed me to request that in case any such vessel shall have sent or brought subsequent to the fifth instant, or should hereafter send or bring any prizes into any port or harbour of your State, that you would cause such prize or prizes to be immediately secured by the Militia for the purpose of being restored to the former owners." Etc.

825 **LAMB** (CHARLES, 1775-1834). Essayist and Humorist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "C. L." TO HIS SISTER MARY LAMB.

1 page, small 4to. (20th September, 1826).

**£65**

A very interesting letter written soon after his retirement from the India House, and referring to the work upon which he was engaged. He spent his days at the British Museum reading old plays and making extracts which were intended for Hone's Table Book in 1827.

" . . . Mr. T. Hood will drink tea with us on Thursday at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 at latest.

" N.B.—I have lost my Museum reading to-day: a day with Titus: owing to your dam'd bisness. I am the last to reproach any lady, I scorn it.

" If you shall have the whole book ready soon, it will be best for Murry to see."

826 **LAMB** (CHARLES), AND OTHERS.

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING COLLECTION OF TWELVE AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES WRITTEN ON A SLIP OF PAPER.

Small 8vo.

**£30**

The signatures are those of Lord Byron, Charles Lamb, Allan Cunningham, Martin Archer Shee, A. Opie, Walter Scott, T. Campbell, Robert Southey, J. H. Wiffen, J. Montgomery, Thomas Moore, H. More.



827 **LEIBNITZ** (GOTTFRIED WILHELM, 1646-1716). German Mathematician, Philosopher and Historian.

SEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, ONE AUTOGRAPH LETTER AND ONE LETTER SIGNED ADDRESSED TO FRIEDRICH AUGUST HACKMAN.

Together 24½ pp., 8vo and 4to. 1699 to 1701. **£125**

An extremely important collection of letters all written in the hand of Leibnitz with the exception of one, which was dictated by him, but bears his autograph signature.

The letters are addressed to Friedrich August Hackman, who was searching through the English archives in order to supply Leibnitz with material for his history of Brunswick. Leibnitz refers to his good relations with the English world of savants, and occasionally gives Hackman tips to enable him to know personally one or another of these savants.

Amongst others he mentions Sir Isaac Newton; Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; Richard Bentley; William Petty, keeper of the archives at the Tower; Thomas Ryner, the historian of the realm.

It is interesting to note what Leibnitz says about Newton:—

“Newtonum profundissimi ingenii virum, nunc Londini degere audio, reique monetariae curam gerere. Neque id Mathematico indignum est, nam et Copernicum de hoc argumento aliquid scripsisse accepi. Interea pluris omnibus nummis facienda est naturae cognitio; et spero satis illi temporis superfore, ut coepta prosequatur. Inprimis lubens intellexi mox proditura esse quae de coloribus jam diu meditatur, digno argument in quo tantus Vir elaboret. Itaque si Tibi sese offert occasio, rogo ut ipsi significes quantae mihi voluptati semper futurum sit videre Crebra et gloriae ejus apud nos (si modo illa augeri potest) et utilitatis nostrae ab ipso incrementa. Ego enim semper candide profiteor, inter potissima cum seculi praesentis ornamenta à me haberri, et ut diu sit etiam proximi, à me optari.”



- 828 **LESSING** (GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, 1729-1781). Illustrious German Dramatist, Poet and Critic. The Father of Modern German Literature.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

2 pp., folio. Hamburg, 25th November, 1768.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVIII).

£125

A most important letter chiefly dealing with the Philologist C. A. Klotz with whom Lessing had a well-known quarrel, and anticipating his correspondent's doubts whether the writer would receive critical remarks on his "Laocoon" without objection.

(Trans).:—"I should have much welcomed written remarks on my Laocoon, and I shall also welcome them if already printed.

"I notice your apprehension that I might perhaps not accept them without rancour. This is no doubt caused by my attitude towards Mr. Klotz and by the tone I was compelled to use against him in my antiquarian letters. I am however fully convinced that you would not act in the way Mr. Klotz did, that you would not proclaim in all papers your objections on a writer's work as 'unpardonable mistakes' which you have pointed out to him.

"I am quite sure that you would show more insight, better knowledge and more deliberation in your criticism than Mr. Klotz; and that your refutations or objections would only be made for the sake of the truth and for the purpose of explanation, but not out of vanity and in order to show that you know everything better.

"Why therefore should you make yourself uneasy?

"The more mistakes you show me the more I shall learn from you, the more I learn from you the more grateful I shall be, and my gratitude will show in every word of my answer."

- 829 **LINCOLN** (ABRAHAM, 1809-1865). President of the United States. Liberator of the Slaves. Assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND WILLIAM H. SEWARD, THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

2 pp., folio. Washington, 25th July, 1863.

£30

Granting a full and unconditional pardon to Rudolf Blumenberg, who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for perjury.

It is interesting to note that Lincoln pardoned Blumenberg chiefly for having aided the Government authorities in their efforts to procure the conviction of persons engaged in the slave trade.



830 **LLOYD** (CHARLES, 1775-1839). Poet. Friend of Charles Lamb.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT IN THE FORM OF A LONG LETTER TO TALFOURD.

6½ pp., folio. Woodfield, 6th March, 1822.

£52 10s

A lengthy manuscript in the form of a letter giving Talfourd a detailed account of his quarrel with Wordsworth, which arose through Lloyd repeating an anecdote concerning Wordsworth which was eventually printed in the London Magazine, where Wordsworth read it; and mentioning Keats, Byron, Lamb, Coleridge, Southey, Hazlitt, etc.

“ . . . What I am about to impart to you, I wish to go no further than yourself. I am fearful that it would only gratify Hazlitt to hear that he had succeeded in breeding ill blood in Wordsworth towards myself by the anecdote told by himself and inserted in the London Magazine; and if I had not that reason to wish for secrecy, I think that it would only widen the breach between myself and Wordsworth, if he knew that I had subjected his letter to general inspection; therefore do not shew it ever to the Lambs, who are sure to tell W. again that I have submitted to your inspection a copy of our correspondence. I sent W. a little memorial of my Mother; the following letter was written in consequence of that communication. 20 Feb., 1822. . . . You need not doubt that every one in this family, myself included, sympathized with you in the loss of your excellent parent. . . . The little volume you last sent to me, I have not read. The subject would at no period have interested me, and coming as it did in the wane of the trash that had just been scribbled by others, upon the character of Pope, I could not, from respect of your intellect, and from general disgust, bring myself to the perusal. I am sorry you should have imagined that anything connected with myself as a literary person, could have give me offence. This is not an age which will allow an author's feelings to be in that state without disgrace to his philosophy. I come now to the point.

“ From a wish to see certain writings of C. Lamb in the London Mag. a few numbers were procured: in one of them, I found an abusive article, no doubt by Hazlitt, in which inferences were drawn to my prejudice from a trivial story, which, as I know from several quarters you repeated at Keswick (observe not from Southey) but treating it then as neighbourly gossip, I did not notice it. The same story must have passed from you to Hazlitt, a person who you knew was malignantly disposed towards Southey, Coleridge and myself. The particulars upon which you grounded this representation came to your knowledge as a guest invited to my table, and therefore could not have been repeated in any miscellaneous society with a view to lower my character, without a breach of the rules of gentlemanly intercourse, but persuaded as I was that you had talked in this strain to the individual in question, I was disinclined to write until I should be called upon to explain in sincerity my notion of this mode of dealing with ones friends. I will conclude the subject with a word. Such silly tales throw no light whatever upon the character, they are brought forward to illustrate.” Etc.



- 831 **LOVAT** (SIMON FRASER, LORD, 1667-1747). Famous Jacobite Intriguer. Beheaded for high treason.

SEVENTEEN LETTERS SIGNED TO THE LAIRD OF CLUNY.

42 pp., 8vo and 4to. Beauford, 13th February, 1740, to 16th October, 1745. **£52 10s**

A collection of letters of great interest, being written to the Laird of Cluny to whom Lovat married his eldest daughter, because he considered Cluny as the head of a numerous Clan, bold, daring and intrepid, and which could afford him a powerful assistance in his Jacobite intrigues.

Lovat begs his son-in-law to send him some men for General Clayton, who threatened to complain to the King should Lovat fail to deliver a dozen men.

He refers to the disastrous expedition to the West Indies, and to the desertion of Temple's regiment in 1743, and finally mentions the victory at Preston Pans, where Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, defeated the Royal Army under Sir John Cope, 21st September, 1745.

" . . . Since I gave in my Company to the Earl of Crawford's Regiment, which I am sure was as good as any of the six, I am very much vex'd and harass'd, for having sent in twelve or fourteen young bairdless Lads, that were not full size, in place of so many of the old Gentlemen of my own name, that serv'd in my Compy. these fifteen years past, and that have now Wives and Children, and I have got orders from Genll. Clayton to send in twelve full siz'd men, that is, Men of 5 foot 7 inches, which is not a great size, and if I have not these twelve men sent in before the 22nd of this month, I am threaten'd to have a complaint made against me to the King." Etc.

" . . . The Clan of the Grants have lost their Two Heroes, the Laird of Carron Grant and Collonell Lewis now dead at Jamaica. Genl. Guest writes this



**Lovat** (Simon Fraser, Lord)—*continued.*

to me by last Post, and he is afraid of your Brother James, as there is no Account of him since he returned from Cuba, I should be mighty sorry for him, for he was a fine pretty Gentleman that was an Ornament to a Clan. But we must take all things in good part from the hands of Providence. The mad Expedition to the West Indies has been a cursed fatall expedition to Britain and Ireland, for there is above 30,000 already dead betwixt the Land and Sea forces, and I am persuaded that One and Twenty that went abroad will never come back, so we have been very unlucky since this Kings Reign." Etc.

" . . . Your news as to Temple's Regiment and the Independent Companys is without foundation, for I have a letter from Sir Robert Munro by this post assuring me that all thoughts of marching Temple's Regiment to London is laid aside for this season and the raising of new Independent Companys a perfect Chimera, for Apine would as soon be made Earl of Athole and Capoch Earl of Ross as they would get Independent Companys in this Government. . . .

" I never meddly with Religion, but I don't think that the Roman Catholick Religion's standing or falling depends on the Apostacy of your two cousines, but I don't think that Cameron will follow the base example of McDonald." Etc.

" . . . It grieves me to the heart, that the unhappy desertion of Temple's regiment brings such great disaster and disgrace upon our Countrey, and the more that Genl. Guest writes to me that the mass of the deserters are McPhersons, I hope in God that will not hold, I pray God preserve the poor fellows from being kill'd or murder'd in England." Etc.

" . . . The Laird of Grant came to dine with the Lords at Inverness, the day I dined wth. them. And there passed several Smart Repartees between him and me, I think not to my disadvantage." Etc.

" . . . I am very glad to know that you are in perfect health after your confinement with the Highland Army. I am sorry I cannot give you the same good acct. of my health, which continues still extremely bad, and I never passed a worse night than this last night. And ever since then rascally boils broke out upon me. I was not one night without a feverish indisposition." Etc.

" . . . I send you enclosed the glorious news of this day, which if it is confirm'd I truly think P.C. master of all Scotland, but he will not be the worse of what Drummond will tell you from me." Etc.

832 **LUTHER** (MARTIN, 1483-1546). The great Reformer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JOHANN WALTHER,  
PRECENTOR OF THE ELECTOR OF SAXE.

1 page, oblong 4to. 1526.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIX).

**£350**

Entirely in Luther's hand and of the greatest rarity. He states that he will write to the Elector of Saxe on behalf of Walther's choristers, and that Spalatin (a reformer, and friend and adviser of the Elector) will also do his best to help them.

Johann Walther was the precentor of the Elector of Saxe, but in 1526, from motives of economy, the Elector resolved to disband his choir. Thanks to the protests of Luther, to which the above letter refers, he did not carry out this resolution until 1530, although the salaries of the singers were reduced.

(Trans.):—"Grace and peace be with you, my dear Walther. I will relieve you of your anxieties and expenses, and I will write to His Highness myself on the subject of your three poor choristers. For be persuaded that if you went away, which would be still more serious, it would be of no use, and it would of course be thought that you were besieging me with entreaties. It is better therefore for me to take your cause into my hands, as proceeding from my own initiative. I have also appealed to Spalatin who wrote to me that he will do his best to help us. I am also going to address myself to M. Conrad on the subject of the books and your salaries, and I shall make the recommendations you know of. I suppose, however, that the books will continue to remain at your disposal." Etc.



833 **MAJOR** (GEORG, 1502-1574). German Reformer. Friend of Luther.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO JEROME  
BAUMGARTNER.

1 page, 4to. Wittenberg, 3rd September, 1529. With seal. **£30**

Informing him that on the advice of Luther and Melancthon he had consented to teach at the new school which was to be established at Magdeburg. Also referring to the English disease (the "sweating sickness") which had spread to Germany.

(Trans.):—"Certainly you will understand better than I Philip's Dialectics which have been revised as carefully as possible by the author himself. Our friend Mauser will tell you personally about the English disease which is passing over almost the whole of Saxony. Here is the news about myself. The Senate of the people of Magdeburg, following your example, has established a new school, though not like yours, and they have contracted with me, who am taking the chief office by the advice of Dr. Martin and Philip, for a stipend of one hundred gold pieces per annum. Indeed, although I knew my resources and not enough time remained for the stipend, I was not willing to go against the advice of so many men, especially since I have always thought it a good and honourable thing to teach and instruct the ignorant and tender youth in virtue." Etc.

- 834 **MARLBOROUGH** (JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF, 1650-1722). The Famous Military Commander.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN FRENCH) PROBABLY TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

4 pp., 4to. The Hague, 18th April, N.Y.

£42

A fine and most important letter conveying the Queen's decision to send Stanhope as Commander of her troops. It is entirely written in the hand of the famous Commander whose reluctance to write is well known. "Of all things," he said to his wife, "I do not love writing."

(Trans.):—"I have already sent my respects to Your Majesty by the Sieur Worsley who was to leave more than a month ago in order to reside near you in the name of the Queen. But on the return of Messrs. Earl and Stanhope who handed me the letter which Your Majesty did me the honour to write to me, and who first reported to Her Majesty in detail on the state of affairs in Catalonia, the Queen deemed fit to despatch the Chevalier Lake at once with the Fleet, in spite of the threats and preparations of the enemy to invade Scotland which, God be thanked, have just miscarried in entire confusion.

"I hope that by this time this Fleet will have safely arrived in the Mediterranean.

"As Her Majesty also noticed from the report M. de Stanhope gave her that he showed much zeal and eagerness for the interests of Your Majesty she thought she could not do better than to send him instead of the said Sieur de Worsley; not only in order to reside near Your Majesty as her Ambassador, but also in order to command her troops. This ought to obviate many difficulties which existed on this point till now. He could thus also be much better informed on the measures taken in the interest of Your Majesty by the States and the Prince Eugene and on the working of the campaign elsewhere. I have brought him with me to the Hague where we came to complete agreement, and he will have the honour to acquaint Your Majesty by word of mouth with all the resolutions we have taken and the secret nature of which does not allow me to express them in Writing. . . ."

James, 1st Earl Stanhope, mentioned in the letter, was sent to Spain as minister and afterwards appointed Commander of the British forces there.



835 **MARTYR** (PETER, 1500-1562). Italian Reformer, brought over to England by Cranmer. On the persecutions under Queen Mary, returned to the Continent.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO ALBERT HARDENBURG, OF BREMEN, THE DUTCH PROTESTANT DIVINE.

5½ pp., folio. Strasburg, 25th September, 1555.

£45

This is a lengthy treatise relative to a controversy on the doctrine of the Real Presence, defending his own opinions and referring to Calvin; also mentioning the persecution of the Protestants in England; and that he is teaching theology and expounding Aristotle at Strasburg.

(Trans.):—" . . . While others rage with great anger against the sons of God and proceed to pursue and destroy more bitterly those afflicted by exile and the scattering of the English Church, you have treated them with uncommon kindness and received them with hospitality and have not refused to have intercourse with the Phrysican Church. . . . I allow each one freely, provided the firm truth of the scriptures remains inviolated, to use his own judgment in explaining and settling controversial questions. I see our people do this for the most part. The people of Zurich all thank me most heartily for my studies. The Genevans approve, they love me as a brother and more than I deserve, they beseech me to go to them. The people of Berne do not contradict, the churches of Rhetica refer to those writings more than I wish. And so we have settled all these things amongst ourselves so that when we have come to an agreement concerning the chief point of a matter, each one is ready to hear the other unfold the disputed questions more fully. But the Saxons are so inflexible, I will not say anything more severe, that they endure hearing no one except one who speaks most stupidly, and they want men to swear, not so much by their own opinions, as by phrases and words. Now, as you rightly say, all these things incline towards papistry. What are they seeking to obtain? Why are they collecting votes? Is it that they may excommunicate us in Saxony by general consent? Let them cleave the Church in sunder and tear it to pieces as they will, there will remain, whether they like it or not, those who are of God. What have they against us? Have they not, they say, accepted the word of God simply? This is my body. But do they receive that sentence simply without any interpretation? I do not think so. They certainly reject transubstantiation, whence some of them, when they exhibit the bread they have in their hands interpret this, beneath this, with this, or in this, is my body. But where do they read the words, with this, beneath this, in this? Certainly not in the gospels, nor in Paul, not any sacred book. . . . I have explained enough, as I consider, in the discussion, disputation, and letter prefixed to the Canterbury book. Besides, Calvin in the concensus of our churches which he published this year, stooped so far, laid bare the matter so aptly, that I have no mind at present to add anything further." Etc., etc.

One page is slightly damaged along small portion of the edge, but only a few words are affected.



836 **MARY I** (1516-1558). Queen of England. Married Philip II of Spain.

DOCUMENT SIGNED "MARYE THE QUENE," WITH ROYAL SIGN MANUAL, ADDRESSED TO SIR EDWARD WALGRAVE, MASTER OF THE WARDROBE.

1 page, oblong 4to (vellum). Westminster, 25th March, 1556. With fine impressed seal. Preserved in a full morocco case, lettered on side and back.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XX).

£75

An exceptionally interesting document relating to Lenten ceremonies in her royal chapel, and ordering:—

"One yerde of purple vellet to be employed about our Paulmes on Paulme Sundaye next, and for the trymyng of brushes for the washing of Aulters in our Chapell,"

to be delivered to Robert Basset, sergeant of the vestry.

#### WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

837 **MARY I.**

LETTER SIGNED TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1 page, folio. Westminster, 2nd June, 1557. With impressed seal.

£52 10s

A magnificent letter dealing with the declaration of war against France.

" . . . We . . . sende you herew<sup>h</sup> our proclamacon of warre against the French Kinge, whiche our pleasr is to have kepte secrete untill the VIIth daye of this psent moneth, whiche shall be whitmondaye, or whiche days assembling the people together, you shall publishe the said proclamacon . . . and although our proclamacon of warre be made against the Frenche, yet is there no enemytie intended against the Scotts, and therefore you shall cause commaundement to be given throughout all yor charge, that in respecte of the saide proclamacon, there be no hostilitie showed towarde them." Etc.



THAT CREATURE DICKENS, WHOSE LAST STORY, "BLEAK HOUSE,"—MUCH THE WORST OF HIS THINGS . . . HAS THE VULGAR IMPUDENCE TO RIDICULE  
"RIGHTS OF WOMEN."

838 **MILL** (JOHN STUART, 1806-1873). Philosopher and Author.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO HIS WIFE, ENDING "MY BELOVED."

3¼ pp., 8vo. 20th March (1854).

£27 10s

A most interesting and important letter written while on an eight months' holiday for his health. It is addressed to his wife and is a testimony of her collaboration with him.

Mill makes a curious attack on Dickens and "Bleak House," and mentions that he has been writing a new essay, "Essay on Liberty." His last occupation with his wife was the revision of this same essay, which, on her death in 1858, he published without further alteration.

" . . . I stupidly said nothing on Saturday about so important and interesting a matter as Chapman's proposal. . . . I sent to Chapman the letter you drafted, exactly as it was, only choosing the phrases I preferred where you gave the choice of two. I think that to refuse was best, on the whole, for I should not like any more than you that that paper should be supposed to be the best we could do, or the real expression of our mind on the subject. This is not supposed on a mere review article written on a special occasion as that was, but would perhaps be so if the same thing were put out, years after, under our own auspices as a pamphlet. I only wish the better thing we have promised to write were already written instead of being in prospect. In any case the article will of course be in any collection or rather selection of articles which we may either publish in our life, or leave for publication afterwards, and whichever we do it shall be preceded by a preface which will shew that much of all my later articles, and all the best of that one, were, as they were, my darlings. That creature Dickens, whose last story, Bleak House, I found accidentally at the London Library the other day and took home and read, much the worst of his things, and the only one of them I altogether dislike, has the vulgar impudence in this thing to ridicule rights of women. It is done too in the very vulgarest way, just the stile in which vulgar men used to ridicule 'learned ladies' as neglecting their children and household, etc. I wrote a good spell at the new essay yesterday, and hope to get a good deal done to it this week. But I have not yet got to the part of the subject which you so beautifully sketched, having begun with examining the more commonplace view of the subject, the supposed necessity of religion for social purposes as a sanction for morality. I regard the whole of what I am writing or shall write as mere raw material, in what manner and into what to be worked up to be decided between us, and I am much bent upon getting as much of this sort written as possible, but above all I am anxious about the Life, which must be the first thing we go over when we are together." Etc.



## SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- 839 **MORESBY** (SIR FAIRFAX, 1786-1877). Admiral of the Fleet. Suppressed slave trade at Mauritius, 1821-3.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF THE LANDING AND SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

43½ pp., folio. 1820.

£200

A lengthy and exceedingly interesting manuscript in which Moresby gives an account of the landing and settlement of British Emigrants in South Africa, and lengthy descriptive details of his journey to survey the interior beyond Grahamstown, to ascertain if the condition of the country was suitable for settlers.

Moresby was appointed to the Ship Menai in April, 1819, arriving at Cape Town in March, 1820. He surveyed Algoa Bay and its neighbourhood, arranged the landing of the settlers, to the number of two thousand, and organised the infant colony.

“ . . . I commence with the period of my arrival in Table Bay, being nearly the same time as the First Transports with Settlers from England. From the appearance of many, and the assurance I received that they were pennyless, of the women and children, it was evident that without the help of some charitable fund much misery and privation would arise, in the event of the weather proving bad, I therefore consulted Sir Jaheel Brenton (Resident Naval Commissioner) and Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin (Acting Governor) who immediately placed their names on the list of subscribers to the following address.

“ ‘ It is proposed to set on foot a Subscription to provide for the Comforts and Necessities of the Women and Children of the Emigrant Settlers who may arrive at this Colony for the purpose of Locating in Albany or any part of the Frontier district.

“ ‘ This Philanthropic feeling seems so universally to prevail, that little doubt is entertained of raising a permanent fund, which at all times shall be open to the donations of the Charitably disposed, and it is further proposed to solicit the Landrost to undertake the disposal of the assistance provided.

“ ‘ It is intended to provide a quantity of Childrens Clothing, and to erect at Algoa places of shelter for the Infants and their Mothers who are incapable of following the march of the more healthy settlers, there to provide them with Food, to regulate their Conduct, assist them with Medical aid, and finally when the Season will admit to forward them to their Parents, who it is expected by that time will have erected a hut for their reception; They will then have before them



My Lord

N<sup>o</sup> 11.

I am at all times obliged  
 to acknowledge Your Lordships Memory of me, and  
 I hope you think it impossible. I should not be con-  
 stantly sensible of it; & constantly Happy in yr  
 Happiness, tho perhaps the last man who has writ-  
 ten to tell you so. But I was Ashamed of yr Mess-  
 age, to say you wd have been here but for yr  
 accident w<sup>ch</sup> befell in yr Journey, (from w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you  
 D<sup>o</sup>p & my Lady Orrery are quite unharm'd.) It  
 is my duty to wait on you, as I had done to day,  
 but w<sup>ch</sup> it is yr day of my L<sup>o</sup> Bolingbrokes Return,  
 after a short journey he made into yr Country. He  
 assures you of his Compliments, & we both propose  
 to be at yr D<sup>o</sup>p's door w<sup>ch</sup> moment he can go to  
 Town; for his stay in England will probably be short,  
 his resolution being to go as soon as he has sold Daw-  
 ley; for w<sup>ch</sup> there have been two or three Treaties

ALEXANDER POPE.

Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows first page).

See Item No. 848.

à Paris ce 4. Mars 1660

Ma tres chere soeur

Je m'attens bien que dans la colere ou vous estes  
 contre moy vous deschirerez cette lettre sans la  
 lire. C'est pourquoy ~~que~~ je ne m'excuse point d'auoir  
 este' deux mois sans vous escrire. Car aussi bien vous  
 ne verrez pas mes excuses, et quand vous les verriez  
 vous estes assez entiere pour ne les pas croire. Je ne  
 vous di donc point que j'ay este' à la campagne, et  
 que j'ay este' accablé d'affaires à Paris. Car vous  
 prendrez tout cela pour des contes. D'ailleurs vous  
 ne devez pas ce me semble vous plaindre beaucoup,  
 Quand je vous aurais écrit vous n'auriez pas eü  
 le temps de lire mes lettres. Vous estiez aux noces,  
 c'est assez. Je croy que vous vous serez bien diuertie,  
 Je suis ravy que ma Cousine soit mariée, je voudrois  
 que vous futhiez à la peine de l'estre, mais cela viendra  
 s'il plaist à Dieu. Ma Tante Vitart m'a dit  
 qu'elle vous auoit écrit pour votre manchon. Mon  
 Cousin Vitart a este' cause que je n'en ay pas pris,  
 il me ~~dit~~ fit reuenir cœ j'estoie déjà dans la rue,  
 en me disant que je ne m'y connoissois pas, et que je  
 vous enuoyerois quelque mauuaise marchandise.

JEAN RACINE.

Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows first page).

See Item No. 852.



**Moresby** (Sir Fairfax)—*continued.*

the cheerful prospect of a fine season in which by industry they can provide for their future maintenance.' . . .

"From this Period Transports almost daily arrived, and as I foresaw that much delay, confusion and Expence would be encounter'd without some person in my Situation went to Algoa Bay to superintend the general debarkation are resolved to comply with the Governor's and Commissioner's request to proceed there so soon as I could prepare the Ship for a Winter on the Coast. For this purpose the Menai sail'd for Simons Bay, here the Ship was refilled but detained by a succession of gales of wind from the South East until the 17th of April. On that day we proceeded from Algoa Bay, Mr. Ellis the deputy Colonial Secy. and Captain Cloete Acting Deputy Quarter Master General took their passage with me to superintend and arrange the March and location of the Settlers. . . .

"It was the 29th of April before we arrived at Algoa, the day previous, the three first Transports had sail'd having landed their Cargoes, their worldly goods indeed must have been little, when it is consider'd that One hundred and thirty waggons, not carrying more than twenty hundred weight each, moved the whole of their Settlers, amounting to Two Hundred and twenty men, One hundred and thirty two women, and two hundred and twenty six children, with their luggage to their place of location. . . .

"It being of the first importance to ascertain whether any of the Eastern Rivers of the Colony were open to Trade, or whether any Bay existed that could afford Shelter, and opportunities of landing to Vessels of light tonnage, I determined as every arrangement had been made, and a system of regularity observ'd, to make an Excursion to the Eastward, and if possible to set at rest the doubtful question whether the Fish and Kriskahama Rivers were Navigable, for which purpose I left Algoa Bay on Sunday the 6th of May at 4 P.M. Mr. Ellis was my companion as far as Grahams Town. A cover'd waggon drawn by four horses was to have convey'd us as far as Uitenhage, a distance of three hours, or 17 or 18 miles, we had not proceeded above One hour and half, when the Waggon from the unskilfulness of the driver, or the Restiveness of the horses was turn'd over, we escaped with a few bruises, the two leaders ran off, and as soon as we could clear the two short horses, we placed our baggage on their backs and commenced our march. . . .

"The night had closed upon us, but with high spirits we continued our Route until we fortunately met a Bullock waggon, the Hottentot who had charge of it willingly complied with our request to turn his bullocks and convey us with our luggage; It was eleven before we reach'd the house of Mr. Allen having been seven hours from Algoa Bay; I had observed the Country between Algoa and Uitenhage prior to this, the latter place lays from the former North by Compass, the Country between is generally flat, here and there a gentle rise and fall, there is a road form'd by nature for every sort of carriage, There are several Farmers houses whose situations are decided upon by the Facility of gaining water, We cross'd a Stream call'd the Zwart Kops River, the entrance of which is open, from Surveys I had directed to be made to Vessels drawing Eight feet water, and when over the Bar the depth encreases; We pass'd several Salt pans whose Situations were too far distant from the Coast to attribute their Saline Character to the Ocean, Several pure springs of Water bust from the ground, seaward of them: From Uitenhage we proceeded to a small Military Post at Sundays River, we were three hours and a half going the distance I judge to be about twenty miles, the intervening Country is the least flattering of any I have witness'd in Africa cover'd with low brush and destitute of Water. It will to the Emigrant cause, during the time he traverses this Space, anxiety and depression, in the Neighbourhood of Uitenhage,

(Continued over)



**Moresby** (Sir Fairfax)—*continued.*

an Extensive flat with strong springs promise future wealth and consequence, and when the hand of Aban shall have open'd a Communication with other parts of the Country, there is little doubt but springs will be discover'd, as there have been on other spots: Uitenhage contains at present about forty five families. It is the residence of the Landrost, or chief Civil Magistrate, and is what we should call the County Town.

"On our Journey thus far we had pass'd several parties of Emigrants proceeding on their Route to their place of Location, the feeling of pain or pleasure was alternately varied in my mind by the different dispositions I met them in, those whose heads had establish'd a well concerted plan, and whose Education had placed them above the meanness of individual care; but possessing a capacity and desire to assist and guide the whole, were cheerfully, and in high hopes proceeding onward, such was the case with Mr. Phillips' (late of Milford) party. On the other hand some, who from the first moment of their Landing had commenc'd with divisions amongst themselves, and had put aside even the Mask of Religion and Morality, were slowly proceeding amid clamour and discontent, these parties were happily few, and weak in Numbers, they must in consequence soon divide and loose their grants of land, and it is hoped will make room for more deserving settlers.

"On the morning of May 11th at day dawn, I set off to complete the object of my Journey, by a Survey of the different Rivers that time would allow me to inspect, An Escort of Twelve Mounted Hottentots, each with a led horse had been kindly provided me, and Col. Wiltshire the Military Commandant had previously Order'd an Officer and fifty Men to patrol the route it was my intention to take. We proceeded E. by S. 5 miles when we arrived at the mouth of the Fish River, the Country open interspers'd with Picturesque Ravines generally cloth'd with bush, the Water apparently at the lowest Ebb.

"I return'd to Mr. Owen's location, and from thence went to the Military Post at Kaffers drift situated upon a hill immediately above the first ford, or drift of the Fish River, here the stream Meanders through a deep and bushy Ravine, we led our horses down on Friday the 12th of May and were an hour in descending, when we reached the bank, the tide had not sufficiently receded to admit our Crossing, in an hour it was effected, but those horses who had not riders to guide them were wash'd by the stream below the ford and oblig'd to swim across, amongst them, was my baggage horse that carried my Cloak, and the only change of linen I possess'd; they were entirely wet and the morning became rainy. I however determin'd to persevere as I might not at another period procure so good an escort. . . . The entrance of the Keiskahama may be known at sea in a clear day by a range of mountains in the interior; One standing by itself rising in a Conical shape flatten'd at the top, and a short distance to the Eastward another high Mountain forming three distinct elevations and falls, when these Mountains bear at N.W. they are one with the Keiskahama, the N.E. point of Land, close to which the River flows into the Sea, is low and Rocky, running from a remarkable little green hillock detach'd from the one where the bank begins to rise, the S.W. point is a sandy hillock, along the Coast the sand is cover'd with bush, through which at different places it is visible, whilst walking through the brushwood on the bank of the River, I suddenly came on an immense Hippopotamus, at first, from never having seen this animal, I thought it was an Elephant, its head being buried in the sand and brush, and its back alone to be seen, a Hottentot call'd out 'a Sea Cow.' It was scarce eight paces from me when I fir'd a ball at it, and before it could reach the River no less than Seven balls struck it at from six to ten paces distant without producing the least visible effect, I had before heard that a leaden ball would flatten against this animal's tough hide, and if not hit in a vulnerable spot, it cannot be killed, therefore a harder ball than lead is used when it is intended to shoot him.

"From the mouth of the Keiskahama we bent our course back on Saturday



**Moresby** (Sir Fairfax)—*continued.*

the 13th of May for the Becca, the tracks of the Elephant, Wolf, Sea Cow, Jackal, and various sort of buck were every where to be seen, we cross'd several Ravines through which small streams were running towards the Sea, at the distance of from four to six miles from the Coast, the water was brakish, from the time at springs coming up; Kaffer tracks across the country in every direction, and the print of the Kaffers foot recently made was evident. On our reaching the Eastern Bank of the Becca, the Kaffers had but just left it, the tide was upon the turn to flow, and the prints of the Kaffers who had retreated into the bush was deep in the sand, and gradually filling as the tide rose. From the mouth of the Keiskahama to the Becca I think is about fourteen or fifteen miles the coast runs about E.N.E. and W.S.W. the stream of the Becca runs S.W. into the sea, is not more at low water than twelve or fourteen fathoms across, but deep; This River bids fairer to admit Coasting vessels than the others from the following causes, the water clear of the Rivers Mouth appears deeper, the mouth is not so narrow, or the river so confin'd, and the tides are more rapid than at the Keiskahama, or the Fish River, the breakers are not more than would be expected at a depth of eight to ten feet, and appear'd more to resemble what is generally seen of Rivers Mouths that are known to be Navigable. It was certainly low water when I was at the Becca, and then there must have been several feet Water in the direction which the Ebb took in flowing to the Deep Sea; It may, perhaps, be necessary to mention that the Fish River and Becca are at particular Seasons of the Year mere Streamlets, that I, when the tide was out, Seven or eight miles from the mouths could cross the Becca without wetting my feet, and the Fish River not over my Shoe tops; That the Keiskahama whose appearance near the Sea promises so fair, has, eight miles in the interior a ford, therefore it may justly be said that they only become rivers when made so by the melting of Snow in the Mountains, or heavy rains, the rainy Seasons on the Coast does not cause the Rivers to swell to such an extent as they periodically do.

“ From the mouth of the Becca we travers'd its Eastern borders, and cross'd about five miles, the tide had not reach'd, and there was no Current running down, from the numerous tracks of the Kaffers, we bivouaced this night on the open ground, and towards dark let our fire go out, a wolf came close to us in the night, and we once or twice heard the jackals, but Man here is safe from the Animal race, they never attack him, his own Species are alone his Enemies.

“ The Emigrant is taught to guard against the Tiger, Elephant, Serpent and Wolf, he on his first arrival carries with him his Musket charged against these Imaginary Enemies, who all fly at the sound of a human voice, the fatal bite of the Cobra Capella, the Puff Adder, or other Reptiles is only known to have taken place when that curse of primal sin is irritated, Man alone is here the avowed Enemy of Man!!! the Hottentot, the Bushman, the Kaffer and the Dutch Boor have from time to time committed deeds that the European can scarcely credit. . . .

“ We reached Kaffer drift Port about noon the 14th of May, our horses quite tir'd, I therefore determin'd to rest, especially on that day appropriated for Man to cease from labours. Here I heard that the Kowie River three hours and a half's journey to the Westward, promis'd better hopes than those I had already visited, anxious as I was to make the few days I could be absent from my Ship useful to the purpose of my profession, I determin'd to set off at day light to examine the river.

“ At dawn of day the 15th of May, I proceeded through a Country beautifully diversified with pasture and woodlands, I examin'd in my way there the outlet of the Kleine Mount River, it appears that the Mouth is only open at spring tides, we pass'd several Kraals of Hottentots belonging to the School at Theopolis, they were employed in guarding cattle, and cutting timber, their outward aspect was wild and uncivilized in the extreme, but unhappiness or misery did not, from their manner, seem to be their lot, the children were naked, but bore a healthy appearance. . . .

(Continued over)



**Moresby** (Sir Fairfax)—*continued.*

“As Theopolis and Bethelsdorf (the latter eight miles from Algoa Bay) are similar institutions, may now be call'd the Chief Residence of the Hottentots, it will not be amiss to give some account of the present state of these people. To convert them to Christianity was the first efforts of the Missionaries, from the natural mildness of their temper this was an easy task, but it yet remains to teach them the more cleanly habits of civilized life. As Herdsmen or Waggon drivers, the Hottentots are unequal'd they possess an Eye quick as an eagle, they follow the Kaffer through the bush, and when once within reach of his long gun the Shot never errs.

“I witness'd several instances of their surety in striking at a long distance whatever they fir'd at, the Soldiers that attended me were most orderly, cheerful and alert, without requiring to be told they placed their sentrys, had their horses saddled, by dawn of day provided me first with wood and water and always offer'd me the first piece of Carbonaic, or fried meat, the fine order and expertness of the Hottentot both as Cavalry and Infantry is well known to those who have seen the Cape Regiment under the command of Captain Henry Somersey, in a War against the Kaffers those Troops are invaluable, the daring Courage of the British Soldiers here avails little, but the quick eye and hardy manners of the Hottentot with a perfect knowledge of the manners and modes of the Kaffer make them an indispensable part of the Military establishment in Southern Africa. . . .

“The Secretary Bird is the great enemy of the Snake, the largest of which he will kill with his wing, he beats him down, and on the tree wherein he builds his nest, heads and skins of hundreds are found suspended, the bodies of which have served to feed their young.

“I returned by the Route I came to Algoa Bay, parties of Emigrants were still moving forward, and from the good arrangement that had been made, and the generosity of Government towards them, they appear'd more as a party of pleasure than anxious seekers of a Foreign home.

“It is to be regretted that many of those who have lead parties to this climate have been found deficient in every essential, requisite to conduct so arduous an undertaking, from what I have seen, I should re-commend no party to consist of more than ten families, under one acknowledged superior, those bound to serve a certain period for certain appropriate advantages, young lads as apprentices bound for a term of years, similar to Farmers in England, but the grand and only sure road to success is, that the head of the party should pay the whole deposit. People coming out independent of each other, not one possessing a farthing after their arrival at the place of Location, and only bound together by the Government in England obliging them to form a head, that head being in one instance a pauper from a workhouse, accompanied by nine fellow Paupers, whom the Parish were too happy to get rid of at the rate of Ten pounds sterling per head, in another instance a worn out Pensioner who never had attain'd a higher situation during many years' services than a Private Soldier, with several other similar instances, such as these, it is quite impossible can succeed, they must become here, as in England, a burthen to the Country they inhabit.

“There are others who have never moved from the precincts of a large manufacturing town whose knowledge in Agriculture does not extend to raising a potato, these cannot hold together, there must be one superior both in Mind, Education and Property, to guide, One who joins a Superior Mental faculty to health and Vigour, One whome the Colonial Laws will protect in any agreement that have been made in the Mother Country, but the Mechanic who comes to Africa burthen'd with a wife and family who from paying a deposit to Government of ten pounds to maintain him until the earth he cultivates shall give him its return, will not find his task easy, to commence tillage, build huts, to do in fact every necessary duty is new to the Mechanic, to the experienced labourer he will too, look for support, and the sacrifice he must make will be very great.” Etc.



840 **NELSON** (HORATIO, LORD, 1758-1805). The Famous Admiral.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO ROGER WILBRAHAM.

3 pages, 4to. Victory off Toulon, 6th December, 1803. **£105**

A remarkable letter of the greatest interest written while at Toulon waiting for the appearance of the French fleet, and although Nelson mentions that he has been there seven months and will not tire if he has to wait another seven, it was nearly two years before there was any move on the part of the enemy.

Nelson also makes interesting reference to Bonaparte's proposed attempt to land troops in England and hopes that the "destruction of Buonaparte will give us a solid and honorable peace."

" . . . You are the only one who has been good enough to tell me anything of partys or politicks; by this time what you foresaw is I have no doubt verified. Mr. Pitts conduct to Addington has done him no credit; by the French papers I can have no doubt but Buonaparte has made his attempt to land in England, and more than that he can never accomplish if we are true to ourselves, and at all events if we want changes we can do it ourselves without their infernal help, but I have no fears, John Bull hates a Frenchman, and I hope the destruction of Buonaparte will give us a solid and honorable peace. My friends in Toulon keep me very long waiting, but some happy day I trust they will amply repay us for all our trouble. I have now been near 7 months at sea, but I have no desire for the shore except England, and I have made up my mind that the vagabonds shall not tire me if it is for 7 months more. Whilst I serve I will do it strictly, when I want the shore I wish to have nothing of ships to think upon." Etc.



## ORDERING THE SURRENDER OF THE FORTS OF GAETA.

841 **NELSON** (HORATIO, LORD).

## LETTER SIGNED BY NELSON AND GENERAL ACTON.

2 pp., folio. Dated from Bay of Naples, 30th July, 1799. £52 10s

An exceedingly interesting letter sent by Nelson and General Acton to the Commander of the Garrison of Gaeta requesting the evacuation of the fort which took place the following day.

“ Nous vous remettons la lettre ci jointe du Général de Brigade Girardon, avec la capitulation qu’il a fait, et stipulée pour l’évacuation de Gaeta, et la libre sortie de votre garrison. Nous nous assurons que vous signerez également la dite Convention, en vertu de la quelle vous rendrez La place aux Troupes de sa Majesté Sicilienne, et de ses Alliés, qui s’y portent par mer les ordres du comandant du Vaisseau de Guerre le Minotaure de Sa Majesté Britannique. On a donné des ordres au Comandant du B. . . . de faire cesser les hostilités des que vous aurez fait donner la reponse d’avoir agréé la capitulation, a fin de consigner la Place au Corps de Troupes Anglaises et Napolitaines, qui vont aussitôt se presenter à cet effet pour qu’elle ne tardent pas de se mettre en possession de la dite Place au Nom du Roi des Deux Siciles.” Etc.

The conduct of the blockade of Naples was left to Captain Foote, who, with Cardinal de Ruffo, entered into negotiations with the enemy, and granted them terms by which, on surrendering the forts, they were to have a safe conduct and free pass to France. This was done entirely without authority, and when Nelson entered the bay on 24th June, seeing flags of truce flying on the forts, he at once annulled it by signal. On anchoring, he made a formal declaration to the effect that the rebels must surrender to the king’s mercy; on the 26th they accordingly surrendered, when they were made prisoners, tried as traitors, and many of them executed. Caracciolo, a commodore of the Neapolitan navy, had deserted from his flag, joined the Jacobins, and fired on the king’s ships. On the 29th, he was seized and brought to Nelson, who, as commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan army, ordered him to be court-martialled. The court assembled, found him guilty, and sentenced him to death. The execution took place the same afternoon.

The Jacobins raised a violent outcry and persuaded many that Nelson had been guilty of a breach of the faith and of murder; that he had treacherously obtained possession of the forts by capitulation and in violation of its terms had put to death Caracciolo and many others.



I HOPE THE FRENCH FLEET WILL SOON PUT TO SEA.

842 **NELSON** (HORATIO, LORD).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "NELSON & BRONTE"  
TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

4 pp., 4to. Victory, 14th January, 1804. **£35**

A very fine letter written whilst Nelson was keeping a watch on the French fleet off Toulon so as to insure an engagement of it should attempt to put to sea, and speaking of the bad condition of several warships.

" . . . I bow of course with all due deference to their Lordships superior wisdom, but I cannot alter my opinion, the upper works of the Gibraltar being fir and her bottom mahogany, the upper works are actually separating from her bottom. The Kent is very bad. Renown we have just coil'd her with three inch rope, she will soon be ruined. . . . If we do not secure Sardinia, France will have it. I am now keeping it from invasion, 8,000 men are ready to start from Corsica, by my keeping vessels constantly at Madalena, but the French will soon have it in spite of me. . . .

"I hope the French fleet will now soon put to sea."

- 843 **PAUL V** (1552-1621). Pope, and **CLEMENT XI** (1649-1721). Pope.  
 COLLECTION OF TWENTY-ONE PAPAL DOCUMENTS  
 (IN LATIN) FROM POPES PAUL V AND CLEMENT XI AND  
 SIGNED BY VARIOUS CARDINALS. ADDRESSED TO THE  
 DUKE OF OSSUNA.  
 Folio, enclosed in vellum wrapper. Rome, 1611-1708. **£35**  
 Twenty of these documents are addressed by Pope Paul V to  
 Don Pedro Giron, Duke of Ossuna, when Viceroy of Naples, and are  
 signed by Cardinal Susanna, Cardinal Cobellutius, Petrius Stroza and  
 Gaspar Palomel. The document from Pope Clement XI is written to  
 a later Duke of Ossuna, and is signed by Ulysses Joseph Archs.  
 Theodosiensis.  
 The documents from Paul V refer to various ecclesiastical  
 appointments, such as those of the Bishop of Andria, the Bishop of  
 Conca, the Vicar of Modica, etc.; to grants of wheat and wine, made  
 by Philip III in favour of the Papal household, and the transportation  
 of these gifts; to official matters upon which the Duke had written  
 to the Pope, in respect of Cardinal Doria and the famous Spanish  
 litterateur, Francisco de Quevedo; also referring to personal matters,  
 the Duke's safe arrival in Naples, etc.
- 844 **PEPYS** (SAMUEL, 1633-1703). The Famous Diarist and Secretary of  
 the Admiralty. AND **CHARLES II.**  
 A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF EIGHT ADMIRALTY  
 WARRANTS, EACH BEARING THE SIGNATURES OF  
 CHARLES II AND SAMUEL PEPYS.  
 8½ pages, folio. Written from Whitehall, Hampton Court and  
 Windsor, and dated between September, 1673, and July, 1678.  
 ALSO TWO OTHER NAVAL DOCUMENTS, on 2 pp., folio.  
 Together bound in full morocco, lettered on side and back. **£63**  
 A very fine collection of documents, each signed by Samuel Pepys  
 and Charles II. All are addressed to Captain Faseby, commander of  
 the yachts "Cleveland" and "Charles," and are orders to transport  
 the Earl of Sandwich from Rye to Dieppe, Lord Douglas from Calais  
 to England, Lady Henrietta Hyde from Rye to France, Lady Goring  
 from Portsmouth to Dieppe, etc.  
 Also giving directions as to saluting any ships of war belonging to  
 the King of Denmark.



Christmas Eve.

---

Christmas hath a darkness  
Brighter than the blazing noon,  
Christmas hath a chillness  
Warmer than the heat of June,  
Christmas hath a beauty  
Lovelier than the world can show,  
For Christmas bringeth Jesus  
Brought for us so low.

Earth, strike up your music,  
Birds that sing & bells that ring;  
Heaven hath answering music  
For all Angels soon to sing:  
Earth, put on your whitest  
Bridal robe of spotless snow,  
For Christmas bringeth Jesus  
Brought for us so low.

---

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

Autograph Poem from complete Autograph Manuscript  
of her Poems prepared for publication in 1893.  
See Item No. 854.

Bessie Tomes  
 Bramknope Park  
 Bournemouth.

Nov 12<sup>th</sup>.

My dear Coggie,

Many thanks for the two  
 photos which now decorate my room  
 I am particularly glad to have the  
 Bell Busk p. I wonder if you saw  
 me plunge, lance in rest, into  
 a contrary thicket? It was  
 a very one-sided affair. The man  
 I attacked cried "Boo-hoo" and  
 refused me to his brother. And the  
 big brother refused to move. I trod  
 on my wot tail and snapped  
 my fingers; but the great Smiles  
 would not budge; so I slept upon  
 the field of battle, paraded, sang

Te Deum, and came home  
 after a ~~stagnant~~ review rather than  
 a campfire.

Please tell Campbell I got  
 his letter. The wild woman of the  
 West, alias the Simcox, alias the  
 Daft Wife o' Bonnelly, has been  
 much amiss and complaining  
 sorely. I hope nothing more  
 serious is ailing with her than just  
 my ill-health and consequent  
 anxiety and labour; but the  
 disease of it is, that the cause  
 continues. I am about thro' Med  
 but of time, now: a misanthrope,  
 snuffing, shivering, fever-stricken,  
 night-mare ridden, knee-jittering,  
 hoast-hoast-hoasting & shakew  
 and remains of men. But we'll



845 PEPYS (SAMUEL).

## LETTER SIGNED TO ADMIRAL ARTHUR HERBERT.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp., folio. Admiralty, 1st July, 1685.

£45

A very fine letter of the greatest interest and importance concerning the forces which were being raised to oppose the Duke of Monmouth who was leading the English rising in the west of England, helped by Argyll who was at the head of a simultaneous action in Scotland.

“ . . . Ye three Scotch Regimts. ord<sup>d</sup>. from Holland for Scotland are very seasonably (after a whole month's sore beating it at Sea) come into ye River of Thames, where they will be a very happy Recruite to his Maty. after parting wth. so much of his other forces to look after ye Duke of Monmouth. Nor shall wee be long without a further supply of as many more English Regimts. now shipped to yt. purpose from ye same place.

“ His Maty. found it necessary to send the Marriott into St. George's Channell to convoy some vessells of ammunion to Ireland and Chester.

“ He has also upon some late advice touching the Enemies proceedings thought it necessary to have a ship upon ye watch betw<sup>n</sup> ye Coast of Limington and ye Isle of Wight and thereupon appointed ye Reserve Loy<sup>l</sup>. Service. But I presume that occasion will not last long. And yt. at ye same time ye uncertaine alterations almost every day in the Motions of ye Enemy gives his Mat. occasions of changing his Measures for ye disposing of his Shipps as often. Witness that wch. occasioned his sudden orders to you this morning.” Etc.

Soon after the death of Charles II and the accession of James II, Monmouth discussed a concerted plan of action between the English exiles and Argyll. Monmouth was soon ready to co-operate, and an interview between Argyll and Monmouth ended in an agreement for simultaneous action in Scotland under their respective leadership. Monmouth and Lord Grey determined to make the west the scene of the English rising, while other risings were to follow in London and Cheshire.

## ON DR. JOHNSON'S SCHOOLDAYS AND HIS LIFE AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

846 **PERCY** (THOMAS, 1729-1811). Bishop of Dromore. Poet.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JAMES BOSWELL.

4 pp., folio. Dublin, 5th March, 1787.

**£105**

A long and most important letter sending Boswell items of interest concerning the schooldays and life at Pembroke College of Dr. Johnson. Boswell at this time was working on his Life of Johnson.

" . . . In conversations of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Williams, I have heard them mention the following incidents of his childhood, that he was sent to learn to read, or to improve his reading, to a school-dame at Litchfield who upon account of the defect in his eyesight, usually followed him home, lest he sh<sup>d</sup>. be run over in the street; and he was so near sighted that he was obliged to stoop down on his hands and knees to take a view of the kennel before he ventured to step over it, but if he discover'd the old woman following him, he wd. turn back in anger and kick her shins. This old dame lived to hear that he was a great author, and once when he came to Litchfield, brought him a present of a pound of gingerbread declaring he was the best scholar she had ever had.

" After he had gone thro' Dr. Hunter's Grammar School at Litchfield, his Father removed him to that at Stourbridge where he got him to be received as an assistant to the Master. . . . Not far from Stourbridge is the Free Grammar School of Tresull in Staffordshire, of which I believe Pope endeavour'd to procure him to be elected master by the interest of Lord Gower, as is mentioned in a Billet of Pope's to Richardson the Painter, of which you have a copy. . . .

" S. Johnson was at length admitted of Pembroke College in Oxford, where the pleasure he took in vexing the Tutor Fellows has been often mentioned. But I have heard him say what ought to be recorded to the honor of the present venerable master of that College, the Revd. William Adams, D.D., who was then very young and one of the junior Fellows, that the mild but judicious expostulations of this worthy man, whose virtue awed him, and whose learning he revered, made him really ashamed of himself, 'Tho. I fear,' said he, 'I was too proud to own it.'

" I have heard from some of his contemporaries, that he was usually seen lounging at the College Gate, with a circle of young students round him, whom he was entertaining with his wit and keeping from their studies, if not spiring them up to rebellion ag<sup>st</sup> the College discipline, which in his maturer years he so highly extoll'd." Etc.



THE AUTOGRAPH OF SHAKESPEARE'S ORIGINAL OF  
ANTONIO, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.847 **PEREZ** (ANTONIO, 1539-1611). Spanish Statesman.

DOCUMENT ON VELLUM WITH HIS BOLD SIGNATURE  
"ANT. PEREZ," BEING A RECEIPT FOR 600 LIVRES PAID  
HIM AS A PENSION BY THE KING OF FRANCE, HENRI IV.

Oblong 4to. 20th November, 1603.

£25

This Autograph Signature of the famous Don Antonio is probably  
unique.

Sir Sidney Lee, in his "Life of Shakespeare," gives the following  
interesting details about Don Antonio and his connection with Queen  
Elizabeth's Physician, Dr. Lopez (Shakespeare's Original of Shylock):

"Dr. Lopez, the Queen's chief physician, an accomplished linguist, acted in  
1590, at the request of the Earl of Essex, as interpreter to Antonio Perez, a victim  
of Philip II's persecution, whom Essex and his associates brought to England in  
order to stimulate the hostility of the English public to Spain. Don Antonio (as  
the refugee was popularly called) proved querulous and exacting. A quarrel  
between Lopez and Essex followed. Spanish agents in London offered Lopez a  
bribe to poison Antonio and the Queen. The evidence that he assented to the  
murderous proposal is incomplete, but he was convicted of treason, and, although  
the Queen long delayed signing his death-warrant, he was hanged at Tyburn on  
June 7, 1594. His trial and execution evoked a marked display of anti-Semitism  
on the part of the London populace. Very few Jews were domiciled in England  
at the time. That a Christian named Antonio should be the cause of the ruin  
alike of the greatest Jew in Elizabethan England and of the greatest Jew of the  
Elizabethan drama is a curious confirmation of the theory that Lopez was the  
begetter of Shylock."

Antonio Perez afterwards went to France and the King, Henri IV,  
granted him a pension, the above document being his official receipt for  
same.

“THE DEAN’S (JONATHAN SWIFT) LETTER MADE ME MELANCHOLY.”

848 **POPE** (ALEXANDER, 1688-1744). Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO LORD ORRERY.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp., 4to. Twickenham, 6th September (1738).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXI).

£75

A very fine letter mentioning Bolingbroke and Dean Swift.

“ . . . It is my duty to wait on you, as I had done to-day, but yt. it is ye day of my Ld. Bolingbroke’s return, after a short journey he made into ye country. He assures you of his compliments, and we both propose to be at yr. Ldps. door ye moment he can go to town; for his stay in England will probably be short, his resolution being to go as soon as he has sold Dawley, for wch. there have been two or three treatises on foot some time. The Dean’s letter made me melancholy, and I apprehend your acct. of him will not relieve me from it.” Etc.

849 **POPE** (ALEXANDER).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

1 page, 4to. 16th May, N.Y.

£52 10s

An extremely interesting letter concerning his mother’s illness, and referring to Jonathan Swift, the famous Dean of St. Patrick’s, who used his influence in helping young and impoverished authors, including Pope and Steele.

“ My mother has been & is extremely ill, & dangerously so, of an intermitting fever, which requires my constant attendance. Here is nobody with me but the Dean of St. Patricks, who would hardly be here if he were not ye Best-naturd & indulgent man I know; it is so melancholy a way of passing his time.” Etc.



850 **PUCCINI** (GIACOMO, 1858-1924). The celebrated Italian Opera Composer.

NINETY-SIX AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO HIS GREAT FRIEND SIGNOR ANTONIO BETTOLACCI.

Altogether 141 pp. From England, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, written between 1896 and 1923. **£75**

A unique correspondence of the famous composer with his friend who no doubt acted also as his agent on his estate in Toscana. It reveals the writer's love and attachment to this spot; wherever he is he is longing for it and planning improvements which he asks his friend to carry out before his return. Mention is made of representations of "Tosca" and "Bohème" at the Opéra Comique, of impending visits to London, Paris, and Cairo, where his operas will be performed.

From Budapest the writer reports an unheard-of success of "Madame Butterfly" when he was called 40 times. Before the first night of a performance in Hamburg he feels nervous, and whilst he made 200,000 lire for seven performances in Rome he also writes in 1910 of the first performance of his operas in America for which he has arranged on highly satisfactory terms.

The main contents of the majority of the letters are, however, his hobbies: gardening, motoring, shooting of waterfowl, and going out in a motor-boat on his beloved lake.

In several letters he complains bitterly of his temperament, which makes him suffer more than other people from the troubles which life invariably brings.

- 851 **PURNELL** (THOMAS, 1834-1889). Author. Edited Lamb's "Correspondence and Works."

A VERY FINE SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PURNELL from many of the leading Authors of his time, including:

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, 19 IMPORTANT LETTERS covering upwards of 57 pp., 8vo.

D. G. ROSSETTI, 4 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED.

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J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS.

GERALD MASSEY.

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T. WATTS DUNTON. Etc., etc.

With 13 pen-and-ink drawings of famous contemporaries by Alfred Bryant, arranged and hinged in 2 vols., 8vo, half brown morocco.

**£150**

The fine Swinburne series, dating from the seventies, are of the utmost importance. They deal in an intimate manner with the writer's works and personal affairs. Nine of them mention his novel "Love's Cross Currents," to which he alludes as the Letters or Autobiography of Mrs. Horace Manners. Swinburne refers to her as if she were a living person and the author of the book, quotes her opinions, announces her



**Purnell** (Thomas)—*continued.*

visits, asks indulgence for her prejudices, and finally quotes Professor Nichol's praise of the book—

“I hesitate to express my feeling about the book, lest the Simplest expression should appear inflated, and to me it seems an almost consummate piece of Art, among English analytical novels of our age, only rivalled by ‘The Scarlet Letter.’”

He deals with the question of publication, declining in the most emphatic way to allow it or anything else by him to appear in a Society Journal on the lines of “Vanity Fair,” which Purnell thought of starting. In the letters written in 1876-7 he speaks of the Bulgarian atrocities and denounces with his usual extravagance “that venerable Philobulgar,” Thomas Carlyle.

Of Tennyson he says:—

“How admirable is (his) new style *Farmer*, and how poor his old style *Idylls of the Prince Consort—Mort d'Albert.*”

In the same letter he speaks of Coleridge—

“There is no rhyme to *Dulcimer* in *Kubla Khan* . . . C. sometimes I think slips in a line without a rhyme to back it—a thing permissible to the supreme melodist.”

He wants to get £50 for the prelude to *Tristram and Iseult*, and when this has been achieved, finds himself £200 worse than penniless, overwhelmed by bills and dunning notes. He suggests publishing the first Canto of “*Tristram*” separately, supposing it

“To be worth at least three times as much (as the *Prelude*). I must have a little money at once—a hundred or two—and surely my name must be worth something in the market.”

Finally he writes of the American issue of “*Songs before Sunrise*,” regretting that he had not asked Purnell to offer it to Tichnor and Fields as a companion to the “*Song of Italy*”—

“Or rather as the steamer of which that was the tug. For this is hitherto my ripest and carefulest, and out of sight my most personal and individual work.”

Rossetti's letters speak of his own work and generously of Swinburne and Morris.

## HIS FIRST LETTER ON RECORD.

852 **RACINE** (JEAN, 1639-1699). French Dramatic Poet.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS SISTER MARIE.

1½ pp., 4to. Paris, 4th March, 1660.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXII).

**£250**

A very fine and interesting item, being the first letter on record written by Racine.

“ Je m'attens bien que dans la colere ou vous estes contre moy vous deschirez cette lettre sans la lire. C'est pour quoy je ne m'excuse point d'avoir este deux mois sans vous escrire. Car aussi bien vous ne verrez pas mes excuses, et quand vous les verriez vous estes assez entiere pour ne les par croire. Je ne vous dis donc point que j'ay esté à la campagne, et que j'ay esté accablé d'affaires à Paris. Car vous prendrez tout cela puor des contes. D'ailleurs vous ne devez pas ce me semble vous plaindre beaucoup, quand je vous aurois écrit vous n'auriez pas eu le temps de lire mes lettres. Vous estiez aux noces, c'est assez. Je crois que vous vous serez bien divertie.” Etc.

853 **ROMANO** (GIULIO, 1498-1546). Famous Painter, Architect and engineer, pupil and friend of Raphael.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

1½ pp., folio. Mantua, 5th April, 1541.

**£63**

A fine and remarkable letter, several times referring to Michael Angelo the famous painter.

The writer regrets being unable to execute a large canvas owing to serious indisposition and asks his correspondent to add the price of thirty scuda to that already agreed upon with Michael Angelo who will do the work in his stead. Also giving instructions as to the manner of payment and to the safest way of sending it.

“ And besides I offer myself, in case any figure should be wanting of which I am advised, to execute it willingly myself.”



854 **ROSSETTI** (CHRISTINA G., 1830-1894). Poet. Sister of Dante G. Rossetti.

THE COMPLETE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF HER POEMS AS PREPARED BY HER FOR THE EDITION PUBLISHED IN 1893. COMPRISING 389 PAGES, 4to. THE WHOLE ENTIRELY IN HER AUTOGRAPH.

4to. Preserved in buckram case.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXIII).

**£250**

The whole of this Manuscript of 333 poems is in Christina Rossetti's Autograph, and comprises the series of Poems under the following titles:—

OUT OF THE DEEP HAVE I CALLED UNTO THEE, O LORD.

CHRIST OUR ALL IN ALL.

SOME FEASTS AND FASTS.

GIFTS AND GRACES.

THE WORLD. SELF DESTRUCTION.

DIVERS WORLDS. TIME AND ETERNITY.

NEW JERUSALEM AND ITS CITIZENS.

SONGS FOR STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS.

This is undoubtedly one of the most important Christina Rossetti manuscripts ever offered for sale, apart from the series of her Note Books.

## THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

855 **RUSKIN** (JOHN, 1819-1900). Author and Artist.

OUR FATHERS HAVE TOLD US—SKETCHES OF HIS HISTORY OF CHRISTENDOM FOR BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN HELD AT ITS FONTS—PART I. *THE BIBLE OF AMIENS.*

The Original Autograph Manuscript on 124 leaves, folio, comprising Chapter 1 (By the Rivers of Waters), the whole, except the last part of paragraph 30; Chapter 2, paragraphs 8-36 (much varied in parts with a fair copy of the same); Chapters 4, 1-33, 41-43, and 48-60, together with Notes for Valle Crucis, Candida Casa and General Plan.

£52 10s

THE GRANT OF ARMS TO A CONTEMPORARY ADMIRER (AND FRIEND) OF  
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

856 **SAINT-GEORGE** (SIR RICHARD, died 1635). Herald. Clarenceux King of Arms.

A GRANT OF ARMS (WITH THE ARMS BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED IN COLOURS) TO JOSEPH HALL, BISHOP OF EXETER, AND AFTERWARDS OF NORWICH, WHO WAS FAMOUS FOR HIS SATIRES AND CONTROVERSIAL WORKS AGAINST THE BROWNISTS. SIGNED BY THE HERALD, "R. ST. GEORGE, CLARENCEUX KINGE OF ARMES."

1 page, oblong folio (vellum). London, 10th May, 1632. £31 10s

Bishop Hall was born 1564 and died in 1656. He was evidently acquainted with Shakespeare, as his Manuscript Commonplace Book is still in existence containing numerous quotations from Shakespeare's *Passionate Pilgrims*, *King Richard II*, *Merchant of Venice*, etc.



857 **SCHILLER** (FRIEDRICH VON, 1759-1805). Famous German Poet and historian.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO PROFESSOR HUFELAND.

4 pp., 8vo. Weimar, 21st February, 1788. **£75**

A splendid letter of extraordinary literary and personal interest. It was written after the publication of Schiller's "History of the Netherlands" and just before his appointment as Professor of History at Jena University.

(Trans.):—"Many thanks, my dearest friend, for your fine and discriminating criticism of my History of the Netherlands, for your kindness in fulfilling my wish and for the subtlety with which you knew how to conceal what a great part your friendship has had in it.

"That you have taken the trouble to spread a favourable light on the *good* sides of this book is all the more valuable to me in this moment when it has pleased heaven to throw me into this new career, for which a certain advance of credit will be of great use to me."

"I should have liked to write you long ago how much the pleasure in my new appointment is enhanced by the prospect of living in closer contact with you; but I have been uncertain about this matter up till now and did not want to write too soon. Now it seems to be as good as definite, and from Easter I shall be one of you. Reinhold will have to leave off his abstract way of living and will have to bring sacrifices to the joy of life. I am told that he has seriously endangered his health by his confounded intensity. Really, he must discontinue this; for who will thank us for it, if we study until we are fit for the hospital?"

"Please assure the Reinholds and Schätzers of my friendship and love. I am looking forward to living amongst you dear people and I expect much that is beautiful from our living together in future.

"To return to the review. I know your strict principles on historical truth and accuracy and must therefore admire all the more the rare sense of fairness which, in criticizing my book, made you choose a point of view from which it could best hold its own against these strict demands. Few men would have been able and still fewer would have been willing to do this!

"The only mistake you point out is the fault of the copyist. Various other points on which you touch I shall be glad to discuss with you when we meet."

The well-known philosopher Christian L. Reinhold, mentioned in the above letter, was a prolific writer on philosophical subjects and the son-in-law of Wieland.



858 **SCOTLAND. THE NATIONAL COVENANT OF SCOTLAND. 1638.**

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL COVENANTS SIGNED BY THE COVENANTERS in 1638, including the Earls of Argyll, Rothes, Montrose, Cassillis, Lothian, Wemyss and others.

“ Written by John Laurie, writer in Edinburgh,” on a large double sheet of vellum, measuring 34½ in. by 24 in., with initials in gold in decorative setting, the whole surrounded with an ornamental border, and at foot the autograph signatures of 48 of the Covenanters including the Scotch Nobles aforementioned. **£350**

In 1637 Scotland was in a state of turmoil. King Charles I and Archbishop Laud were endeavouring to impose the English Liturgy upon the Scots but without success. Fearing further measures on the part of the King, it occurred to Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, to revive the National Covenant of 1581, which document denounced the Pope and the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in no measured terms. Additional matter intended to suit the document to the special circumstances of the time was added, and the covenant was adopted and signed by a large gathering in Greyfriars' churchyard, Edinburgh, on the 28th February, 1638, after which copies were sent throughout the country for additional signatures. The subscribers engaged by oath to maintain religion in the state in which it existed in 1580, and to reject all innovations introduced since that time, while professed expressions of loyalty to the king were added. The General Assembly of 1638 was composed of ardent Covenanters, and in 1640 the covenant was adopted by the parliament, and its subscription was required from all citizens.

The present covenant bears the determination of the city of Glasgow and commences:—

“ The confession of Faith subscribed at first by the King's Matie & his Household in the yeare of God, 1580, there after by persons of all rankes, anno 1581, by ordinance of the Lords of the Secret Councell & Acts of the Generall Assembly subscribed againe by all sorts of persons anno 1590, by a new ordinance of counsell at desire of the Generall Assembly, with a generall band for maintenance of the true religion and the King's person, and now subscribed anno 1638 by us Noblemen, Barrons, Gentlemen, Burgesses, Ministers, and commons under subscribing together with our resolution & Promises for the causes after specified to maintaine the sayd True Religion & the King's Matie, according to the confession forsayd & Acts of Parliament, the tenor whereof followeth.”



859 **SCOTT** (SIR WALTER, 1771-1832). Novelist and Poet.

EIGHT AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV. MR. BERWICK AND LADY CHARLOTTE RAWDON.

Extending to 25 pp., 4to. Dated from Ashestiel and Edinburgh, 1805-1814. £160

A collection of letters of the utmost interest and importance, chiefly dealing with his literary work.

Scott refers to his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," "Don Roderick," "Lady of the Lake," and his Life of Swift which was shortly to be published. He quotes several lines from Swift's satirical poem concerning George I and the Duchess of Kendal, and expresses a desire for Berwick's opinion concerning Swift's correspondence with Vanessa (Mrs. Vanhomrigh), who was devoted to him, their intimacy being described in the poem "Cadenus and Vanessa," written by Swift at Windsor in 1713.

The following short extracts will serve to show the deep interest of these letters.

" . . . . I am quite happy you like the Lay—it is a wild story wildly told, & though I have no reason to complain of its reception, yet I would rather have the sanction of the few who possess taste like Lady Charlotte Rawdon than the indiscriminating applause of the public." Etc.

" . . . . I need hardly say that my request refers to my proposed edition of Swift on which I have bestowed a good deal of time and pains yet find myself very very far from attaining the perfect and intimate acquaintance with the history of that eminent & delightful classic which is necessary to the elucidation of his works, particularly those which are satirical. In these pieces which are connected with Oxford's administration I am tolerably perfect as I have taken pains to make myself intimate both with the general and minute history of that interesting period. I have dipped deep even into the dirty stream of scurrility by which Swift and his friend Pope were assailed during their lives and recovered at the expense of some research and trouble a good many of the precious tomes of the egregious Mr. — and his associates. . . .

"The writing of Swift as well as his life afford passages to embroil a commentator. The arrangement for example of the different parts of Cadenus & Vanessa has been often allied, and I think always for the worse. The Legion Club

(Continued over)



**Scott** (Sir Walter)—*continued.*

and those smaller pieces which are devoted to Irish politics would require many elucidations, which I can only hope to procure by mendicating assistance among those of the Irish literati who may think my attempt deserving of it. I do not intend to confine myself to epistolatory solicitation, but if it please God to give me life & health next year I hope to profit by personal solicitation." Etc.

" . . . . My bookseller has tantalized me with the hopes of Appolonius this two months & I have partly delayed writing to him on that account, not that my verdict on classical matters is worth sixpence but because if the book had been written in Arabic by so kind a friend I should have been anxious at least to say I had seen (it). My education was of a very desultory nature, not from want of the kindest paternal, but partly from bad health in early youth, partly from the interruptions, seclusions and indulgences I was too much permitted to study what I liked & when I liked, which was very little and very seldom. To mend the matter I stuffed my brains with all such reading as was never read, & in the department of my memory where should be a Roman Patara lo! there was a witches cauldron. I am more apt to pray to Thor & Woden than Jupiter, think of the fairies oftener than the Dryads, & of Bannockburn & Flodden more than Marathon and Pharsalia.

" I took the liberty of sending under Miss White's protection an Illustrated copy of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, I wished to add Marmion but could not procure the 4to. I burst soon to send you my new adventure, the Lady of the Lake, which I hope will serve to while away an idle day, & when I can procure a Marmion the set will be complete.

" My poem has not interfered with Swift, though my progress has been slacked by other circumstances. In the political tracts respecting Ireland I observe one or two relating to the intended establishment of a Dublin bank & the subscriptions which Swift treats with great ridicule. The Commentator just glances at such a scheme, which he says was thrown out in Parliamt. I should like to know a little more of the matter & if any one can assist me you can. The Dean's ridicule is generally so peculiarly applicable that the reader loses much by not being made acquainted precisely with the subject in hand. Are there for example any of these subscriptions papers or copies of them to be had." Etc.

" . . . . Swift is now drawing to a close, but I am anxious to have your ideas concerning that part of the correspondence with Vanessa which is not published. It is impossible to acquit Swift of great impropriety in that matter, though I am convinced there was nothing criminal between the parties. I should like very much to see the letters if you can trust me so far as with the perusal. Of course I will give none of them to the public unless you think it can be done without disadvantage to the Dean. It is a bitter bad job to get him out of. I will send you the sheets in which I have treated of it as soon as they are printed. Should you think it proper to trust me with the letters they will come quite safe under cover to William Kerr, Esq., General Post Office, Edin., and I will return them the same way.

" Ballantyne has promised to get me the lives, but has not yet done, indeed I have been but a few days in town. For a Northern Athens as Edinburgh has been called by some conceited persons, we are unpardonably slow in getting new publications. So soon as I get them I will see to have them well reviewed in the Quarterly. . . .



By peaks that flamed <sup>60</sup>  
~~Now by some cone that~~, spreading shades,  
 Gloom'd the low shores & quivering calms  
 With ashy rains, which <sup>that</sup> droop'd & made  
 Fantastic plumes & sable palms;  
 And ~~now~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~steaming~~ <sup>water</sup> ~~flats~~, <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>flats</sup>  
 Of mighty mouth, we scudded fast,  
<sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>hills</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>&</sup> ~~scarlet-mingled~~ woods  
 Gloom'd for a moment as we past.

7

<sup>60</sup>  
 A hundred shores of happy climes,  
~~How~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~swifly~~ <sup>steaming</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~bark~~ <sup>!</sup> ~~!~~  
 At times the whole sea burn'd, at times  
 With wakes of fire we tow the dark;  
 At times a canvas craft would shoot  
 From heaven hid in fairy bows,  
 With naked limbs & flowers & fruits,  
 But we nee paused for fruit nor flowers.

8

For one fair Vision ever fled  
 Down the waste waters day & night,  
 And still we follow'd where she led,  
 In hope to gain upon her flight.  
 Her face was evermore unseen,  
 And fixt upon the far sea-line;  
 But each man murmur'd 'O my Queen  
 I follow till I make thee mine'

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

Autograph Manuscript.

(Facsimile shows fourth page).

See Item No. 867.

meanwhile I beseech you to believe that I am not  
 a zealous being while under the panic of speaking  
 and that I have would have used such a phrase, had  
 I been in my senses -

I wonder whether what you said about Vanity Fair  
 is correct (regarding the drawings I know you are  
 wrong, for they are quite a twentieth rate performances  
 having a meaning perhaps but a ludicrous badness  
 of execution) but about the writing? The publishers  
 are of this mind several hundred pounds out of  
 pocket by me, that I know for certain - and I try to  
 keep down any elation w<sup>th</sup> my friends' praise may  
 cause true, by keeping this fact steadily before my

eyes.

Excuse me for boring you with a long note; but  
 I wish to ask pardon for what (as I see them  
 with a slight headache this morning) appears to  
 have been very absurd and ungrateful words.

faithfully yours My dear Sir  
W. M. Thackeray.

W. M. THACKERAY.

Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows second and third pages).

See Item No. 870.



Scott (Sir Walter)—*continued.*

“ Dr. King’s character of Swift seems very good, I am equally indebted for a copy of it. I observe that in the Dean’s latter years he corresponded with him repeatedly. To give you some idea of what I have been able to procure I send you enclosed the Bookseller’s advertisement, I do not pretend to say that what I have got is of great or grave importance but much of it is curious. What do you say to the following lines in the Dean’s hand which he had labelled ‘A wicked treasonable libel, I wish I knew the author that I might inform agt. him.’ You will remember the suspicions that Geo. I. meant to declare a sort of left-hand marriage with the Duchess of Kendal & that his princess mother of Geo. II. was supposed to have gone astray with Konigsmark. The lines are in the very bitterest strain of Swift’s satire. I quote them from memory.

“ While the King & his Ministers make such a pother  
And all about changing one w—— for another  
Thinks I to myself what needs all this strife  
His Majesty first had a w—— of a wife  
And surely the difference amounts no more  
Than that now he has gotten a wife of a w——  
Now give me your judgment a very nice case on  
Each Queen has a son say which is the base one  
Say which of the two is the right Pr. of Wales  
To succeed when God bless him His Majesty fails  
Perhaps it may puzzle our loyal divines  
To unite these two protestant parallel lives  
From a left-handed wife and one turned out of doors  
Two reputed King’s sons, both true sons of w——’s  
Now law can determine it which is first oars  
But alas poor old Engl<sup>d</sup>. how well thou be master’d  
For take which you please it must needs be a Bastard.

“ I return you the compliments of the season with all my heart—if Swift, though he has cost me a world of labour, has done me no other service than procuring me the pleasure of Dr. Berwick’s acquaintance I should be well rewarded for the task I have undertaken. . . .

“ Southey has published a *Carmen A. . . .* which has the greatest merit. I am delighted that the Regent has bestowed the laurel so worthily. It was offered to me in the most handsome manner possible but I had many reasons for declining.”  
Etc.

860 **SCOTT** (SIR WALTER).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO "MY DEAR ROSE."

3 pages, 4to. Abbotsford, 4th September (1822). **£31 10s**

A long and extremely interesting letter entirely dealing with his duties as stage-manager for the reception of George IV at Edinburgh. Scott arranged everything, from the ordering of a procession to the cut of a button and the embroidering of a cross. The local magistrates, bewildered and perplexed with the rush of novelty, threw themselves on him for advice and direction about the merest trifles. Ere the green-room in Castle Street had dismissed provosts, and bailies, and deacon-conveners of the trades of Edinburgh, it was sure to be besieged by swelling chieftains, who could not agree on the relative positions their clans had occupied at Bannockburn.

It required all Scott's unwearied good-humour to hear in becoming gravity the spluttering controversies of such fiery rivals, each regarding himself as a true potentate, the representative of Princes as ancient as Bourbon.

Scott showed an enthusiasm scarcely justified by the personal character of the monarch. He begged a glass out of which the king had drunk his health to be kept as a relic. This being granted, the precious vessel was immediately wrapped up and carefully deposited in what he conceived to be the safest part of his dress. On returning to Castle Street he found the poet Crabbe had arrived in the midst of the tumultuous preparations for the royal advent. The royal gift was forgotten in the excitement that followed, the ample skirt of the coat within which it had been packed, and which he had held cautiously in front of his person, slipped back to its more usual position—he sat down beside Crabbe and the Royal gift was crushed to atoms. Fortunately, the glass only was injured.

" . . . . Immediately after I had received your letter came the visit of His Majesty with such a Row in its train as might be truly termed Royal in all



**Scott** (Sir Walter)—*continued.*

senses of the word. We were obliged to go to town and when there I found every thing in such confusion that the coronation (and that was pretty well) was calm water compared to it. The purblind is a thing you know among the blind and the very little I know of courts and court like matters with some other considerations occasioned my being constituted a sort of adviser general in the matter of ceremonial and so forth. Such a month of toil I never had and trust never to have again, for from seven in the morning till midnight my house was like a crier fair, and your old friend Turner counted sixty calls in one day. Amongst other charges I had that of all the clans consisting of about 300 wild highlanders completely armed so that the house rang with broadswords and targets and pipes from daybreak to sunset. I had all sorts of difficulties to smooth and all sorts of scruples to reconcile and all sorts of quarrels to accommodate and was in close and constant communication for the whole time with every kind of society, Creed, profession, and public body in Scotland from the peers down to the porters. I speak according to the letter. Fortunately the will of all being excellent we contrived that the whole dimensions of the population should be the most regular and inspiring which you ever saw; so that I was fully, even overpaid for my fatiguing exertions by seeing the country and city make the most striking appearance that perhaps any people ever did before a prince. There was on one day sixty thousand people at least drawn up on the streets of Edinburgh without the least appearance I do not say of riot but even of crowding or inconvenience. All stood perfectly firm and untill the King had passed quite silent while his progress was marked by a rolling cheer which accompanied him from the palace to the castle, each body taking it up when he came in front of them for they were all separated with their own different classes and crafts, an excellent receipt for ensuring good order among the most riotously disposed.

“In the midst of all this hurly burly who of all birds in the air or rather of all fishes in the sea should be my guest but Crabbe the poet. He is such a sly hand that I never could find out whether he was pleased or no but astonished he certainly was. I found him in the parlour one morning with two High Chiefs of the West Highlands when he (hearing them speak together in Gaelic) regretted he could not address them in french which he thought must be much more german to their comprehension than English. Merrill was also present during a considerable part of these solemnities.” Etc.



ON THE BANKRUPTCY OF HIS PUBLISHERS  
AND  
SCOTT'S OWN EFFORTS TO PAY THE CREDITORS.

861 **SCOTT** (SIR WALTER).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE LORD ADVOCATE, SIR WILLIAM RAE (who was also Director of the Royal Bank of Scotland).

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pages, 4to. Abbotsford, 23rd December, 1828. Also the printed letter sent to the Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, calling a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. James Ballantyne and Co., 20th November, 1827. **£45**

An extremely interesting letter entirely dealing with the bankruptcy of his publishers, and with Scott's efforts to pay the creditors.

In 1826 Scott was ruined by the stoppage of payment by Hurst, Robinson and Co. which involved the fall of Constable and Ballantyne (Scott's publishers), after which Scott worked heroically till his death, to meet his creditors, when the balance of debt was paid off with sums realised on the security of copyrights.

" . . . Richard Mackenzie asked me to secure if possible your interest with the Royal Bank to obtain the discharge of Cadell, late the partner of Constable. . . .

" . . . . I have devoted myself with little interruption to pay the creditors with whom I am involved to the full if life and health permit. I have already wrought for and paid over a great many thousand pounds and am in the course of collecting much more as I have a scheme on foot with the countenance of my trustees, which has every prospect of realising £2000 or £3000 a year for several years during my life or after my death. In these matters Cadell's agency is absolutely essential to me for as the House to which he is now clerk is possessed of a share in the literary property I allude (to) his service must be necessarily employed and I can refer to Mr. Gibson with whom he has accounted all along for his attention to my interests or rather to that of the creditors for whom I am labouring. I take no credit for having willingly consented to labour probably my whole life to do justice to others. I might no doubt have compounded upon easier terms & such offers were pressed on me. But I trust I can pay these debts & I am sure I have the *will* to doubt & am as happy and contented in labouring for the interest of others as ever I was while working for my own." Etc.



862 **SIDDONS** (MRS. SARAH, 1755-1831). Famous Actress.

EIGHT AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED ADDRESSED  
TO MISS COATES (ONE TO MRS. STERLING).

18 pp., 4to. Newcastle, Pontefract, London, Belfast, Edinburgh,  
1795-1808. £52 10s

A series of letters of great interest in which Mrs. Siddons discusses her engagements and dresses, and remarks on the flight of time. "Next July, alas! I am 40 years old. O Time, Time!"

She also quotes from "Measure for Measure" and states that she has just returned from playing Jane Shore.

Jane Shore is mentioned by Shakespeare in Richard III where Clarence and Gloucester discuss the power exercised over the King by her beauty and "passing pleasing tongue" (Richard III, 11). Gloucester sends a mocking message to Hastings to "give Mistress S. one gentle kiss the more" (ib. III, 1); Gloucester declares that the Queen is in league with the "harlot, strumpet Shore," and that Hastings is the latter's protector (ib. III, 4).

"I steal a moment from extreme hurry to tell you I received my Gown and to thank you for your obliging letter and the trouble you have been so good as to take about my affairs. . . ."

"I fancy there is little danger of my suffering much from the power of my charms at present, 'tis too late. I own 'tis not unpleasant however to be still well-looking, 5th of next July alas! I am 40 years old. O time, Time!"

". . . . You have heard from my Son, before now I suppose; I know I saw a Letter at Lancaster from him directed to you; he told you, I suppose of my just getting there time enough to dress for the Play; this was running the old gentleman (Time I mean) hard, but I had bought the pleasure of seeing Bothwell with you my dear Miss Coates very cheaply with the price of the anxieties that delay cost me, I repented me not. But my dear Harry having oddly and perversely enough taken into his head (like my other friends that I could not *work* you know) that it is my way to be late always, made me leave Lancaster by eight o'clock the Sunday following. I got to Skipton about five in the evening and was detained the next morning for want of Horses. Dear fellow! he was very much  
(Continued over)



**Siddons** (Mrs. Sarah)—*continued.*

affected at parting with me, and I no less regretted him. I think when the crude materials of his composition are ripened by Time and observation, he will be a fine creature; the more I conversed with him the more I found instinctive fondness heightened by his excellent understanding and very amiable qualities, his mind is capable of every lovely and great perception, and he only wants to get rid of his unjustifiable portion of diffidence, and to see and hear good things, to make him a fine Actor. Do not fancy this is blind partiality, for I look at those I love 'with all the malice of a friend.' We used to talk of you very often & you perhaps will be the only person to doubt the result of our conversations; and indeed my dear Miss Coates, I sincerely regret that two people so well calculated to live together as you and me, are likely to see so little of each other in this weary pilgrimage, where there are so few that one *desired* to see; but you are better engaged than you would be living in London, but I will not blame myself, for diverting your attention from objects more worthy, during my stay at Glasgow, for you would only return to your duty with more alacrity, & Shakespeare says, 'men are *often made better*, by being a little *bad*.' This is a sentiment to be carefully promulgated methinks, and yet I believe 'tis true." Etc.

" . . . . I returned to Town only last Wednesday, have played twice since that time to audiences whose numbers were equal to their apparent gratification, I believe the most zealous & tenacious of my Friends must have been content with both. This comes too near the praising of myself, but I think it will please *you* to know it, and let that be my excuse. I am just returned from playing *Jane Shore*, and this is the first moment I have been able to call my own since I came to Town." Etc.

" . . . . My spirits are absolutely worn out with fatigue, the springs of my poor machine have been overstrained, and I must have complete rest of body and mind to restore them to their natural tone again, so I fear you will find me very stupid. . . .

" It is my intention to go to Holy Head, and after seeing my dear Mr. Piozzi at Denbigh, to make the best of my way to Harrowgate, whither I have been meditating a visit by the advice of many of my friends for some years past. There I mean to remain for a month at least, to try the effect of the water for a complaint, which tho not dangerous has been an unspeakable torment to me; I have with me that dear young woman whom you have heard me mention with so much affection and esteem, I mean Miss Wilkinson, who says *I have an atmosphere of my own*. I remember your laughing at this in my dressing room at Glasgow, let me know where to address you, for in about a fortnight, I hope to tell you with certainty the day I shall sail from Dublin."



BEFORE VERY LONG WE SHALL BE IN OUR GRAVES. SICK AND WELL I HAVE HAD A SPLENDID LIFE OF IT, GRUDGE NOTHING, REGRET VERY LITTLE.

863 **STEVENSON** (ROBERT LOUIS, 1850-1894). Author of "Treasure Island," etc.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS FRIEND BAILDON.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pages, folio. Vailima, N.D. £125

A long and magnificent letter reviving old memories, asking news of friends, and speaking of his work.

" . . . . Last time we saw each other, it must have been all ten years ago, we were new to the thirties, it was only for a moment, and now we're in the forties, and before very long we shall be in our graves. Sick and well, I have had a splendid life of it, grudge nothing, regret very little, and there (are) only some little poison corners of misconduct for which I deserve hanging and must infallibly be damned, and take it all over, damnation and all, would hardly change with any man of my time unless perhaps it were Gordon or our friend Chalmers: A man I admire for his virtues, love for his faults, and envy for the really A.I. life he has, with every thing that heart, my heart, I mean, could wish. . . . Do you know anything of Thomson? of Boyd, Williamson, Kinloch, John Young? . . . .

Did you see a silly tale, John Nicholson's Predicament, or some such name, in which I had made free with your home at Murrayfield? There is precious little sense in it, but it might amuse. Cassells published it, in a thing called Yule Tide years ago; and nobody that ever I heard of reads or has ever seen Yule Tide. . . . Glad the ballads amused you. They failed to entertain a coy public; at which I wondered. Not that I set much account by my verses, which are the verses of a Prosator, but I do know how to tell a yarn, and two of the yarns were great. Rahero is for its length, I think, a perfect folk tale; savage and yet fine. . . . The Spectator said there was no psychology in it; that interested me much; my grandmother (as I used to call that able paper, and an able paper it is, and a fair one) cannot so much as observe the existence of savage psychology, when it is placed before it. I am at bottom a psychologist and ashamed of it. . . . I am going on with a lot of island work, exulting in the knowledge of a new world 'a new created world,' and I am sure my income will decline and fall off. For the effect of comprehension is death to the intelligent public, and sickness to the dull." Etc.



864 **STEVENSON** (ROBERT LOUIS).

A COLLECTION OF SEVEN REMARKABLY FINE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, SIX TO HIS FRIEND, MISS FERRIER (ONE TO HER BROTHER WALTER).

22½ pp., 8vo and 4to. Written from Bournemouth, San Francisco, Hyères les Palmiers, 1880-c. 1888.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXIV).

£150

A series of letters of most exceptional interest, written by Stevenson to his friend Miss Ferrier, in which he comments at length on his health and that of his wife, their mode of living in the various places they visited, etc.

The following extracts show the unique interest of the correspondence:—

" . . . I fear S . . . 's letter must wait; for my dear boy, I have been very nearly on a longer voyage than usual; I am fresh from giving Charon a quid instead of an obulus, but he, having accepted the payment, scorned me, and I had to make the best of my way backward through the mallow-wood, with nothing to show for this displacement but the fatigue of the journey. As soon as I feel fit, you shall have the letter, trust me. But just now even a note such as I am now writing takes it out of me. I have truly, been very sick; I fear I am a vain man, for I thought it a pity I should die. I could not help thinking that a good many would be disappointed; but for myself although I still think life a business full of agreeable features, I was not entirely unwilling to give it up. It is so difficult to behave well; and in that matter I get more dissatisfied with myself, become more exigent every day, I shall be pleased to hear again from you soon. I shall be married very early in May and then go to the mountains, a very withered bridegroom. I think your MS. Bible, if that were a specimen, would be a credit to humanity. Between whiles, collect such thoughts from yourself and others; I sometimes believe every man should leave a Bible behind him, if he is not able to leave a jest book. I feel fit to leave nothing but my benediction. It is a strange thing how, do what you will, nothing seems accomplished. I feel as far from having paid humanity my board and lodging as I did six years ago when I was sick at Mentone. But I daresay the devil would keep telling me so, if I had moved the mountains, and at least I have been very happy on many different occasions, and that is always something. I can read nothing, write nothing; but a little while ago and I could eat nothing either; but now that is changed. This is a long letter for me; rub your hands boy, for 'tis an honour."

"I was inexpressibly touched to get a letter from some lawyers as to some money. I have never had any account with my friends; some have gained and some lost; and I should feel there was something dishonest in a partial liquidation even if I could recollect the fact, which I cannot. But the fact of his having put aside this memorandum was so characteristic of the latter days and so uncharacteristic of the first that it touched me greatly.



**Stevenson** (Robert Louis)—*continued.*

"It is a riddle: did he not well to go wrong, if he there learned so much?"

"It will be solved one day, I suppose. The mystery of his life is great. Our chemist in this place, who had been at Malvern, recognised the picture. You may remember Walter had a romantic affection for all pharmacies? And the bottles in the window were for him a poem? He said once that he knew no pleasure like driving through a lamplit city, waiting for the chemist to go by.

"All these things return now.

"He had a pretty full translation of Schiller's Aesthetic Letters, which we read together, as well as the second part of Faust, in Gladstone Terrace, he helping me with the German. If nothing else is wanted with it, there is no keepsake I should value more than the MS. of that translation. They were the best days I ever had with him, little dreaming all would soon be over. It needs a blow like this to convict a man of immortality and its burden. I always thought I should go by myself; not to survive. But now I feel as if the earth were undermined, and all my friends have lost one thickness of reality since that one passed. Those are happy who can take it otherwise: with that I found things all beginning to dislimn. Here we have no abiding city, and one felt as though he had, and O too much acted.

"But if you tell me he did not feel my silence. However he must have done so; and my guilt is irreparable now. I thank God at least heartily that he did not resent it.

"Are you really going to fail us? This seems a dreadful thing. . . . My poor wife who is not well off for friends, on this bare coast, has been promising herself and I have been promising her, a rare acquisition. And now Miss Burn has failed, and you utter a very doubtful note. You do not know how delightful this place is nor how anxious we are for a visit. Look at the names. 'The Solitude'—is that romantic? The Palm Trees? how is that for the gorgeous East Var? the name of a river—the quiet water by! 'Tis true they are in another department, and consists of stones and a biennial spate; but what music, what a splash of brooks, for the imagination! We have hills; we have skies; the roses are putting forth, as yet sparsely; the meadows by the sea are not sheet of jonquils; the birds sing as in an English May—for, considering we are in France and serve up our songbirds, I am ashamed to say, on a little field of toast and with a sprig of thyme (my own receipt) in their most innocent and now unvocal bellies—considering this, we have a wonderfully fair wood-music round this 'Solitude' of ours. What can I say more? all this awaits you. Kennst du das Land, in short."

"Many thanks for the two photos which now decorate my room. I was particularly glad to have the Bell Rock. I wonder if you saw me plunge, lance in the rest, into a controversy thereanent? It was a very one-sided affair. The man I attacked cried 'Boo-boo' and referred me to his brother and the big brother referred to more. I trod on my coat tails and snapped my fingers; but the great smiles would not budge; so I slept upon the field of battle, paraded, sang Te Deum, and came home after a review rather than a campaign.

"Please tell Campbell I got his letter. The wild woman of the west, alias Simorn, alias Daft Wife o' Bonelly has been much amiss and complaining sorely. I hope nothing more serious is wrong than just my ill-health and consequent

(Continued over)



Stevenson (Robert Louis)—*continued.*

anxiety and labour; but the deuce of it is, that the cause continues. I am knocked out of time, now; a miserable, snuffling, shivering, fever-stricken, night-mare ridden, knee-jottering, hoast-hoast-hoasting shadow and remains of a man, but wee'll no gie ower jist yet a bittie. We've seen waur; and dod, mem, its my belief that we'll see better. I dinna ken 'at I've muckle mair to say to ye, or indeed, anything; but just here's guid-fellowship, guid health, and the wale o' guid fortune to your bonny sel'; and my respec's to the Perfessor and his wife and the Prinshiple, an' the Bell Rock, an' any ither public chara'ters that I'm acquaint wi'."

"We are very much distressed to hear of this which has befallen your family. As for Sir Alexander, I can speak from my own feelings: he survived to finish his book and to conduct with such a great success, the tercentenary. Ah, how many die just upon the threshold! Had he died a year ago, how great a disappointment! But all this is nothing to the survivors. Do please, as soon as you are able, let us know how it goes and how it is likely to go with the family; and believe that both my wife and I are anxious to have good news, or the best possible. My poor Coggie, I know very well how you must feel, you are passing a bad time.

"Our news must seem impertinent. We have both been ill; I, pretty bad, my wife, pretty well down; but I, at least, am better. The Bogue, who is let out every night for half an hour's yapping, is anchored in the moonlight just before the door and, under the belief that he is watchdog at a live farm beleaguered by moss-troopers, is simply raising Cain."

"I wish I could find the letter I began to you some time ago when I was ill; but I can't, and don't believe there was much in it anyway. We have all behaved like pigs and beasts and barn-door poultry to you; but I have been sunk in work, and the lad if lazy and blind, has been working too, and as for Fanny she has been (and still is) really unwell. I had a mean hope you might perhaps right (write) again before I got up steam; I could not have been more ashamed of myself than I am, and I should have had another laugh.

"They always say I cannot give news in my letters; I shall shake off that reproach. On Monday, if she is well enough, Fanny leaves for California to see her friends; it is rather an anxiety to let her go alone, but the Dr. simply forbids it in my case, and she is better anywhere than here—a bleak, blackguard, beggarly climate, of which I can say no good except that it suits me and some others of the same or similar persuasions whom (by all rights) it ought to kill. It is a form of Arctic St. Andrews, I should imagine; and the miseries of forty degrees below zero with a high wind have to be felt to be appreciated. The greyness of the heavens here is a circumstance eminently revolting to the soul: I have near forgot the aspect of the sun—I doubt if this be news, it is certainly no news to us. My mother suffers a little from the inclemency of the place, but less on the whole than would be imagined. Among other wild schemes we have been projecting yacht voyages; and I beg to inform you that Cogia Hassan was cast for the part of passenger. They may come off! Again this is not news. The Lad? Well the lad wrote a tale this winter, which appeared to me so funny, that I have taken it in hand and some of these days you will receive a copy of a work entitled:—

## A GAME OF BLUFF

by

Lloyd Osbourne

and

Robert Louis Stevenson.



Stevenson (Robert Louis)—*continued.*

“ Otherwise he (the lad) is as much as usual, very intelligent, very placid in manner, but they have the indecency to say that comes from me, the plainest man in Europe!—and with the same high degree of practical incompetency that you and Katharine deplored upon your travels. There remains, I believe, to be considered only R.L.S., the house-bond, prop, pillar, bread-winner and bully of the establishment. Well, I do think him much better: he is making piles of money: the hope of being able to hire a yacht ere long dances before his eyes: otherwise he is not in very high spirits at this particular moment, though compared with last year at Bournemouth, an angel of joy.

“ And now is this news, Coggia? or is it not? It all depends upon the point of view and I call it news, through not so excellent as your noble sketch of the aristocratic paralee with a taste for narratives, and of your unflagging appetite to supply her. The devil of it is, my dear Hassan, that I can think of nothing else, except to send you all our loves and to wish exceedingly you were hear to cheer us up.

“ But we'll see about that on board the yacht.”

“ You are the sweetest of creatures; when you aught to be cursing me, you write. I have received ever so long ago your father's books and have read the Greek lectures with the greatest interest and admiration; I believe I may add with profit, I am still in the blood trade, worst luck! it is vile and very tedious for me, and very infuriating for the great Fanny. I have besides a liver that is a mere parody of a liver, and a—O no, we never mention it, but if ever you get one you will find the cure is worse than the animal. Do you guess? If you cannot, I will tell you in my next—due about four months from now.

“ I must write stupidly, dear Coggie, for I am full of the vilest drugs and was allowed to eat nothing till noon to-day with cruel consequences to health and temper. My eyes are closed, my head spins, and my angry passions rage.

“ All I wish to add is to thank you again and again for all your kindness to me and mine, and to assure you of my sincere and warm affection. The Fanny will probably add a line. Meantime, with much love,

I am ever yours,

THE UNREPENTANT THIEF.

“ P.S.—What fun about my ‘ jarring ’ on the wise virgin! Lord, if she knew me in the flesh! It would be more than a jar, then, it would be a hogshead. Did you give her my penitent message? Did she instance anything that jarred? Do write us another long letter; you will never be answered but God will reward you.

“ In spite of blood and silence, Henley and I have finished two more plays; and I am now busy on an answer to Henry James & Besant. (Did you see the former in Longman—dreadful nonsense admirably said, and with the friendliest compliment to me). I guess we shall be pleased to see the Campbells. I dreamed of you last night, while under the influence of castor oil: this is as much as to say that you have been far more salutary to me and mine than even to Castor, and how much more agreeable I leave you to divine.”



## " VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE."

865 **STEVENSON** (ROBERT LOUIS).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "R. L. S." TO W. E. GOSSE.

1½ pp., 8vo. Zurich. N.D.

**£25**

A very fine and extremely interesting letter referring to his "Virginibus Puerisque" and to Gosse's poem, "The Cruise of the Rover," mentioning the money paid by the publishers, Chatto & Windus, and Kegan Paul, for literary work, and also referring to the illness of his wife, who was thought to have had cancer.

"This is merely a note to tell you what I am sure will please you. It is a little triumph over a sceptic. Henley writes 'Gosse's poem, the Cruise of the Rover' is rather devilish good. I am much pleased and surprised.

"I am rather in hope again. I feared my wife had cancer; I had to go down to Bern to fetch her away which I did with trouble, but I have got her so far back to Davos; and I have a great hope that her illness is not so serious.

.....  
 "Chatto & Windus gave me £100 for my book, which Paul would (practically) none of! That as against Paul's £20 for Virg. Puer., makes a man think. I also found out Paul is something else. O come, come away from the Kegan Paulineum." Etc.

## " THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE."

866 **SWINBURNE** (ALGERNON CHARLES, 1839-1909). Poet and Essayist.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF HIS "ESSAY ON THOMAS MIDDLETON." PUBLISHED BY HIM IN "THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE."

Comprising some 36 pp., folio. 1885. Handsomely bound in full levant morocco, lettered on side and back.

**£120**

The complete original manuscript, signed at end, from which the Essay was first printed in "The Nineteenth Century," January, 1886, an excerpt from which is bound in. It was subsequently included by him in "The Age of Shakespeare."

It is stated that both Shakespeare and Middleton were indebted to each other for many incidents in their plays. Swinburne in this Essay deals to a great extent with Shakespeare as well as with the other famous dramatists of the age.



867 **TENNYSON** (ALFRED, LORD, 1809-1892). Poet Laureate.

“THE VOYAGE.” AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF THIS POEM, consisting of eleven stanzas of 8 lines each on 4 pp., 8vo.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXV).

£500

Very fine manuscript of an early version of Tennyson's poem “The Voyage,” with autograph corrections, and omitting stanza XI.

“The Voyage” was first published in “Idylls of the Hearth” in 1864. F. W. H. Myers says in his paper in memory of Henry Sidgwick (reprinted in “Fragments of Prose and Poetry”):

“My most vivid memory of my friend is as he would recite to me, and I have never known man or woman who could recite poetry like him, that noble apologue of seekers, which was the central expression of the inward life. I speak of Tennyson's Poem ‘The Voyage.’” (See “Henry Sidgwick, A Memoir,” p. 120.)

The poem commences:—

“We left behind the painted buoy,  
That tosses at the harbour mouth;  
And madly danced our hearts with joy,  
As fast we fled to the South.  
How fresh was every sight and sound,  
On open main or winding shore,  
We knew the merry world was round,  
And we might sail for evermore.”

868 **TENNYSON** (ALFRED, LORD).

PASSAGES FROM GARETH AND LYNETTE. AUTO-GRAPH MANUSCRIPT consisting of 124 lines on 6 pp., 8vo, in a notebook, bound in boards for the poet by his wife. **£275**

A very fine autograph manuscript (bound for the poet by his wife) of passages from Gareth and Lynette, with corrections and variations, and differing from the printed version.

It commences:—

“The fifth tall son of Lot & Bellicent  
 And tallest, Gareth, in a showerful spring  
 Stared at the spate. A slender shafted pine  
 Lost footing, fell & so was whirl'd away  
 ‘How he went down’ said Gareth, ‘as a false knight  
 Or evil king before my lance, if lance  
 Were mine to use. O senseless cataract  
 Bearing all down in thy precipitancy,  
 And yet thou art but swollen with cold snows  
 And mine is living blood: thou dost His will  
 The maker’s & not knowest, & I that know  
 Have strength & wit, in my good mother’s hall  
 Linger with vacillating obedience.” Etc.





## ON VANITY FAIR.

870 **THACKERAY** (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, 1811-1863). Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MR. J. L. ADOLPHUS.

2½ pages, 8vo. Young Street, Kensington. 11th May (1848).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXVI).

£350

At one of the Dinners which Thackeray attended in 1848 (probably a dinner at the Inns of Court), where speeches were made on Literature versus Politics, Mr. Adolphus evidently introduced Thackeray as the next speaker and named him in very laudatory terms as one of the most distinguished ornaments in literature.

Thackeray's speech was partly printed in Taylor's "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters," but only fragmentary. He evidently was very flabbergasted at the laudatory way in which Adolphus introduced him, and in his speech used the word "outrageous."

Thackeray, going home and thinking over what he had said, was very annoyed with himself at having used the expression, and the first portion of this letter to Adolphus is apologising for using it,—he then goes on to write on "Vanity Fair" and his own illustrations for it, and the poor result of its sales, by which the publishers had lost some hundreds of pounds.

"I feel very much annoyed and repentant this morning, when I think of that mad performance of last night, and the words that I used in reply to yours. 'Outrageous' is a deuced hard epithet to apply to a gentleman's language, and I quite blush now when I think of it.

"I was frightened out of all propriety by the compliments wh. you paid me: and am so unused to speaking that I lose myself entirely, plunge about wildly catching at words, and trying to keep above water. I suppose this nervousness would go off with practice; but in the meantime I beseech you to believe that I am not a reasonable being while under the panic of speaking, and that I never would have used such a phrase, had I been in my senses.

"I wonder whether what you said about Vanity Fair is correct (regarding the drawing I know you are wrong, for they are tenth or twentieth rate performances having a meaning perhaps but a ludicrous business of execution) but about the writing? The publishers are at the minute several hundred pounds out of pocket by me, that I know for certain—and I try to keep down my elation wh. my friends' praises may cause to me, by keeping this fact steadily before my eyes.

"Excuse me for boring you with a long note: but I write to ask pardon for what (as I see them with a slight headache this morning) appear to have been very absurd and ungrateful words."

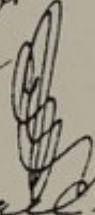


Philadelphia 22<sup>o</sup> July 1787.

25

Sir,

*ought to have written  
little more*



I avail myself of the liber-  
ty you have been so obliging as to give  
me, to trouble you with the care of the  
enclosed packet. - It was my inten-  
tion to have added to this trouble by  
increasing the number of my letters,  
but business has prevented; let me  
pray therefore that you will do me  
the honor to present me in affecti-  
onate terms to the Marq<sup>is</sup> de la Fayette,  
and assure him, that though hurried,  
I should not have slipped so favor-  
able an opportunity of writing to  
him, if the business of the Constitu-  
tion (for I have nothing else new, to  
offer him) could have been com-  
municated in the present unfinished  
state of it. - To the Count de Re-  
chambaud, Marq<sup>is</sup> de Chartres & others,  
with whom I have the honor of a par-  
ticular acquaintance, I tender my  
best regards - I wish you a pleas-  
ant voyage, & the attainment of the objects  
of it. - I have the honor to be

Sir Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obedt<sup>o</sup> & Pleas<sup>g</sup>  
G<sup>d</sup> Father &c

Geo<sup>o</sup> W. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Autograph Letter Signed, addressed to John Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy.

See Item No. 875.



Mount Vernon Nov. 2<sup>th</sup> 1798.

Sir,

It has often been in my mind to ask, (if your tenements near my Mill, are not under leases already) whether you would be inclined to let them to me, for a term of years? — for what term? — and at what Rent? —

I can assure you, most sincerely and candidly, that it is not because I want these tenements, that I make this enquiry; — but to be relieved from Neighbours who are really a nuisance; — and who could not live on the Land but by the practice of unjustifiable rights. — No care or attention within the compass of my power to use, can preserve my fields and Meadows from injuries, sustained by their Hogs, & other Stock. — Rails are drawn from the Posts, in order to let in the latter, and steps <sup>made</sup> to admit the former, in many places through my fences, to the destruction of my grain, & grass. —

To guard against damages of this sort, is, I do aver, my sole inducement to this enquiry. — But it is not to be inferred from hence, that I am disposed to pay a Rent dis-  
proportionate



871 **THACKERAY** (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO PETER CUNNINGHAM, THE AUTHOR OF "HANDBOOK OF LONDON."

2 pp., 12mo. Kensington (May, 1850).

£105

A very fine and interesting letter of the greatest literary importance; thanking Cunningham for a copy of his "Handbook of London" which Thackeray mentions in his "Pendennis," Chapter XI. Vol. II. opens with a reference to "the learned and pleasant writer of the 'Handbook of London'" in which he "tells us that 'the commonest and hardiest kind of rose has long ceased to put forth a bud' in that smoky air."

Thackeray also refers to the scene (Vol. II, Chapter XIV) in Pen's room and the meeting of Mrs. Pendennis, Laura Bell and Fanny Bolton.

"I am very much obliged to you for your book and should like to go through a course of it; and travel in London book in hand. How do you get time not only to write books, but to read so many as you must do, in order to acquire that enormous store of learning wh. the Handbook shows? I am very glad you don't mind being mentioned in Pendennis: but if your intimacy with the author leads you to know for any certainty what is to happen next in that periodical, will you please tell me? for I'm very anxious to know how Mrs. Pendennis, Laura Bell & Fanny Bolton behaved themselves when they met in that extraordinary manner at Pen's room."

Thackeray commenced "Pendennis" in November, 1848, and it was published in monthly numbers till its conclusion in December, 1850. For three months after September, 1849, however, it was suspended, owing to the author's illness.



## ON THE STATE OF THE DRAMA.

872 **VANBRUGH** (SIR JOHN, 1664-1726). Dramatist, Architect and Herald.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JACOB TONSON.

3 pp., 4to. London, 18th June, 1722.

£47 10s

A very fine and interesting letter written to Jacob Tonson, the chief publisher of the day who issued Pope's edition of Shakespeare in 1725. In 1734 he also issued all the plays in Pope's text in separate volumes.

In 1705 Vanbrugh was appointed by the Duke of Marlborough as architect of the palace to be erected at Woodstock in commemoration of Blenheim, and referring to this in this letter, written two days after Marlborough's death, he comments bitterly on his immense fortune and "yet this man wou'd neither pay his workmen their bills nor his architect his salary."

He then goes on to speak of the stage and the operas and plays produced.

" . . . The grand settlement (which 'twas suspected her Grace had broken to pieces) stands good. And hands an immense wealth to my Lady Godolphin, and her successors. How much, I cannot yet say; but a round million has been moving about in loan, as land tax, &c. This the Treasury knew, before he dyd; and this was exclusive of his land, his £5,000 a year upon the Post Office, his mortgages upon many a distrest estate, his Southsea Stock, his annuitys, which were not subscribed in, and besides what God Almighty knows of him in foreign Banks. And yet this man wou'd neither pay his workmen their bills, nor his architect his salary.

" But he gives his widdow (may a Scotch ensign get her) £10,000 a year to spoil Blenheim her own way. . . .

" I'll tell you at the same time that in spite of all the misfortunes and losses, that have occasion'd more crying and wailing, than I believe was ever known before; the opera has been supported at half a guinea, Pit and Boxes, and perform'd 62 times this last season, and withall this, the fine gentlemen of the Buskin in Drury Lane, ride about in their coaches. The remnants of rich have play'd, something and somehow, six times a week. And Aron Hill has set up a new Play-house, to come in for a snack with them in the Haymarket where the french acted!

" But with all this encouragement from the Towne, not a fresh Poet appears; they are forc'd to act round and round upon the old stock tho' Cibber tells me, 'tis not to be conceiv'd, how many and how bad plays are brought to them. Steel however has one to come on at Winter; a comedy; which they much commend." Etc.



## VISITING THE AMERICAN MISSIONS.

873 **VARLET** (DOMINIQUE MARIE, 1678-1742). French Prelate. From 1711 to 1718 travelled in America visiting the Missions.

SIXTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED ADDRESSED TO HIS MOTHER, BROTHER, AND SISTER.

29 pages, 8vo and 4to. Dated from Fort Louis, Louisiana, Illinois, Quebec, La Rochelle, 13th July, 1713—13th November, 1718. £65

An interesting series of letters written from America, where he went in 1711 on a mission to convert the people. He remained there till 1718 when he was recalled to France and made Bishop of Babylon.

In the course of the letters he describes Havana, and later the climate of Louisiana, where there are many to convert, and he hopes to accomplish much. In 1717 he states that he is about to leave for Canada where he went in the interests of the missions, and subsequently announces his arrival at Quebec having been six months on the road.

“ . . . . Il n’y a aucune fortune à faire, ainsi je ne conseille ni à mon frere ni à Lavergne de suivre les pensées qu’ils temoignoient avoir d’y venir. Il n’y a de fortune à faire que pour le Ciel, car il y a bien des infideles à gagner à Dieu, mais il faudroit des missionnaires et nous en manquons. Priez donc le maitre de la moisson qu’il envoie des ouvriers dans la moisson. . . .

“ . . . . L’hiver est ici la plus belle et la meilleure saison de l’année; le chaud commence à present et en voila pour 6 bons mois; mais il n’y a point de pais qui n’ait quelque peine et il ne faut pas s’attendre d’avoir toutes sortes de satisfactions dans cette vie qui n’est qu’un exil. Les festes passées, je m’en vais faire un petit voiage d’un mois pour essayer de procurer la connaissance de Dieu au peuples de notre voisinage. . . .

“ . . . . Je suis prest de partir pour aller hiverner avec la plus grande partie de nos sauvages parce que ce lieu ici est trop incommode l’hiver. . . .

“ . . . . Je suis prest à partis pour entreprendre un voyage en Canada pour les interets de nos missions. . . .

“ J’espère avec l’aide de Dieu arriver en Canada à l’arrivée des vaisseaux, car ils y sont mieux regles et en plus grande abbondance qu’à la mobile d’où le privilège exclusif de M. Crozat les bannit. . . Je serai en ce pais les moins que je pourrai; il faudra nèanmoins que j’y passes un hiver, car il y a au moins 600 lieues d’ici, et les glaces rendent le chemin impratiquable une grande parties de l’année. . . .”

“ . . . . Je vous ai aussi écrit ce printemps en partant des Illinois pour venir ici; les affaires de nos missions et la disette de missionnaires m’ont engagé à entreprendre ce long voyage pour demander des ouvriers evangelique au directeur de notre séminaire de Quebec. Je suis parti de ma mission le 24 de Mars dernier. La sécheresse du printemps a esté cause que nous avons eu beaucoup de peine à remonter la rivièere de l’Illinois qui estait extremement basse en eaux. . . .

“ . . . . Les affaires de nos missions m’ont engagé à entreprendre ce voyage qui est un peu long, puisque j’ai été pres de 6 mois à venir des Tamaroas ici; aussi il y a pres de 700 lieues par le chemin que j’ai pris qui est un peu plus long que l’ordinaire. . . .” Etc.



## ON THE DRESSES FOR THE CORONATION.

874 **VICTORIA** (1819-1901). Queen of Great Britain.

A MAGNIFICENT AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE IMPORTANCE, TO THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

3 pp., 8vo. Buckingham Palace, 27th May, 1838. With autograph addressed envelope. **£28**

Of supreme interest, giving minute directions as to the dresses, etc., to be worn by the Train bearers, also by the Maids of Honour and Women of the Bedchamber, at the Coronation of the Queen.

“As the Coronation is fast approaching, I must beg you, to be so good as to settle with the eight young ladies who are to bear my train about their costume. . . . I sh<sup>ld</sup> like their dresses to be of white, and silver without trains, and with pink roses in their hair and no feathers; their dresses to be as much alike as possible. Then if you w<sup>ld</sup> also settle about the Maids of Honour and Women of the Bedchamber. I think the Dresses of the former might be of net over white satin, with trains; and white roses and net veils in their hair but no feathers. The Bedchamber women might have Court dresses of white satin or gold, and all light blue uncut velvet trains; they ought to have feathers.

“I really am quite shocked to trouble you with all these details, but during the Dss. of Sutherland's inability to do anything, you must represent her.” Etc.



TO PAUL JONES, THE FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

875 **WASHINGTON** (GEORGE, 1732-1799). First President of the United States.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JOHN PAUL JONES.

1 page, 4to. Philadelphia, 22nd July, 1787.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXVII).

**£1450**

A most interesting letter of historical importance written by Washington to John Paul Jones, mentioning Lafayette, Rochambeau and Chastellux, and referring to the Convention summoned at Philadelphia in May, 1787, when he was chosen to preside. Delegates attended from every State but Rhode Island, and this famous assembly, which consisted of fifty-five delegates, thirty-nine of whom signed the Constitution, sat for nearly five months.

The Constitution was adopted on 17th September, 1787, and Washington was the unanimous choice for President, being inaugurated at New York, 30th April, 1789.

"I avail myself of the liberty you have been so obliging as to give me, to trouble you with the care of the enclosed packet. It was my intention to have added to this trouble by encreasing the number of my letters, but business has prevented; let me pray therefore that you will do me the honor to present me in affectionate terms to the Marq: de la Fayette, and assure him, that though hurried, I should not have slipped so favourable an opportunity of writing to him, if the business of the convention (for I have nothing else new to offer him) could have been communicated in the present unfinished state of it. To the Count de Rochambeau, Marq: de Chastellux & others with whom I have the honor of a particular acquaintance, I tender my best regards." Etc.

John Paul Jones, to whom this letter is addressed, had served in the American Navy, and is famous for his victory over the "Serapis" when in command of the "Bonhomme Richard." At this time he was apparently returning to France, hence Washington's message to Lafayette, who had fought in America, and who had been received in his own country with such applause as to confirm his devotion to the cause of liberty.

Count de Rochambeau mentioned in the letter, led the first French troops which arrived in 1780 in aid of the American Army, and Marquis de Chastellux, one of his officers, became famous by his book, "Voyage de M. le Chevalier de Chastellux en Amerique."

876 **WASHINGTON** (GEORGE).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MAJOR HARRISON.

2 pages, 4to. Mount Vermon, 4th November, 1798.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXVIII).

**£250**

A very fine letter concerning some property adjoining his estate.

“ It has often been in my mind to ask (if your tenements near my mill are not under leases already) whether you would be inclined to let them to me, for a term of years? . . .

“ I can assure you, most sincerely and candidly, that it is not because I want these tenements that I make this enquiry; but to be relieved from neighbours who are really a nuisance: and who could not lodge in the land but by the practice of unjustifiable shifts. No care or attention within the compass of my power to use, can preserve my fields and meadows from injuries, sustained by their hogs & other stock. Rails are drawn up from the posts, in order to let in the latter, and slips made to admit the former, in many places through my ditches, to the destruction of my grain & grass.” Etc.



877 **WILDE** (OSCAR, 1856-1900). Wit and Dramatist.

THREE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO HIS PUBLISHERS MESSRS. MATHEWS & LANE.

23 pages, 8vo, and narrow oblong 8vo. Worthing, St. James's Place and Homberg, Circa 1893. **£105**

Three letters of great interest and importance entirely concerning Wilde's literary work.

He refers at length to the forthcoming publication of "The Sphinx," and the periodicals to which a copy was to be sent for review; mentions his "Duchess of Padua" and "Mr. W. H."

Wilde condemns the cover of "Salomé" and suggests a simple vellum wrapper; also mentioning Aubrey Beardsley who drew ten pictures for the English edition of "Salomé."

"Salomé" was published in 1893, but the licenser of plays refused to sanction its performance.

"I have received your letter in which it is stated that Mr. Lane will 'accept all responsibility assumed by the Firm' in the Matter of Mr. W. H. It is always best to write quite plainly in business matters. If this . . . means that Mr. Lane is going to publish the book, well and good. *If it means anything else, pray let me know.*

"The suggestion that the delay in the production of the book is in any way to be attributed to me can hardly be seriously made. Mr. Lane is quite aware that at his urgent solicitation and desire, repeatedly expressed both in London and at Goring, the agreement was, I believe, finally signed and stamped, the manuscript was handed over by me to Mr. Ricketts that he might select the type and form and suitable setting of the book, and convey the MS. to the printers. The MS. has been in Mr. Ricketts' hands for *more than a year*, during which time I have waited very patiently as I did not wish to interfere with the production of 'The Sphinx'—or to cause any trouble. . . I am pleased to note that in the last letter received by me no absurd statements are made about the members of the Firm not having read the work, and so being relieved from any honourable responsibility to publish it. There is no objection to publishers reading the works they produce before publication, but if they enter into an agreement with an author to publish his work, they, if they desire to be considered an honest and

(Continued over)



**Wilde** (Oscar)—*continued.*

honourable Firm, cannot plead their own carelessness, or lack of intellectual interest, as an excuse for the non-performance of their agreement. The plea, in the present case, seems intentionally insincere: the Firm is under an obligation to me to publish my Five act Tragedy, 'The Duchess of Padua,' the manuscript of which they have never seen, nor expressed any desire to see: nor was the MS. of 'Salomé' submitted to them beforehand: any desire on the part of Mr. Lane to have the MS. of my French play submitted to him for his approval would I fear have excited considerable amusement in myself and in others. . . .

"I am at present in favour of entrusting my plays to Mr. Mathews, whose literary enthusiasm about them has much gratified me, and to leave to Mr. Lane the incomparable privilege of publishing 'The Sphinx,' 'Salomé,' and my beautiful story on Shakespeare's sonnets." Etc.

". . . The selection of reviews to which the book is sent must be a matter of arrangement between you and your partner and me. A book of this kind—very rare and curious, must not be thrown into the gutter of English journalism. No book of mine, for instance, ever goes to the National Observer. I wrote to Henley to tell him so, two years ago. He is too coarse, too offensive, too personal, to be sent any work of mine. I hope that the book will be subscribed for before publication, and that as few as possible will be sent for review. Where in a magazine of art, either French or English, we know that an important appreciation will be written, we can send a copy, but ordinary English newspapers are not merely valueless, but would do harm, just as they are trying in every way to harm 'Salomé,' though they have not read it. . . .

"I wd. not contemplate assigning to you the copyright of so important a poem for so small an honorarium as £10, but will do so, it being clearly understood that no new edition is to be brought out without my sanction: I mean no such thing as a popular or cheap edition is to be brought out: nor are you to be able to assign the right of publishing the poem to any other Firm. You will see that this is quite a reasonable demand on my part.

"I hope the 'Sphinx' will be a gt. success." Etc.

"The cover of Salomé is quite dreadful—don't spoil a lovely book. Have simply a folded vellum wrapper with the design in scarlet—much deeper and much better—the texture of the present cover is coarse and common—it is quite impossible—and spoils the real beauty of the interior. Use up this horrid Irish stuff for stories, etc.—don't inflict it on a work of art, like Salomé.

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