Dear Sir,

Being without books here, I have been depending on a stranger to look up references, and I am very sorry to say that he has delayed too long for my short paper to be completed for August.

I fear you will not care to have it in September. Pray let me know your wish.

Believe me your very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Sir,

There were many reasons why I deeply regretted missing the opportunity of seeing you during my very short stay in London, and I am grateful to you to have given you so much trouble in vain.

The paper you so kindly propose to me to write would be a most interesting task, and in other circumstances a welcome one. I am unfortunately prevented from having the pleasure to undertake it both by want of leisure, and by the fact that I am chained for some weeks to a very remote country spot, without the means of communication or society.

I am sincerely sorry to disappoint you, if I may presume to talk of disappointment. And I would willingly make up for my failure by proposing a substitute. If you have not meanwhile got somebody at hand, the name that at once occurs to me is that of Lady Blennerhasset.
She is a person of great ability, accustomed to write, and publicly well informed. She has often written of the超越者, and other religious truths. She is a frequent contributor to the Deutsche Freimuth, which is the Berlin contemporary, and she has lately published the second volume of a valuable and very successful biography of Freiherr von Schill. She is well known to the Prussian, and was sent for to Potsdam in the latter part of last May for her brother's Secretary of the Prussian Embassy in London.

Lady Blunchechanell is now living at Munich, in contact with many Prussian as well as Bavarian political men, and has access to every conceivable newspaper, secret, and work of reference. It seems that she was just appointed to the Royal library, of which she makes the most excellent use. I would gladly tell her all I know, if there is anything new in it, and if not, more would do the same. I cannot tell whether she would be free and able to write the paper you want. So far hence, I will tell her what has passed between us, gradually of course, that I do not in the least disturb her own discretion, and omitting you in no sort of delicacy or confidentiality, engagement.

If you suggest it, of the highest promise of life to you, you might telegraph to Lady Blunchechanell, to address her, Munich.

If you had wanted a merely political article, I will think that she would have done it well. But when you speak of a personal article, I have no doubt at all that she would do it better than anybody able to write in English, and acquainted with the court.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

New York, July 1853.
My dear Sir

I owe you a debt of long standing and am not proposing to discharge it by the present instrument. Last year, when you were good enough to suggest a paper which I was not able then to write, I offered you a tribute in the person of Lady Benserhat et al. What I wrote was, I had to confess, totally unfit to appear in the J.P. and you most properly rejected it. She has since published an elaborate life of Monsieur Stael of which a wretched travestie has appeared. I think I have something to say on this topic and on points omitted by the writer, which might make a recently interesting article of 6 or 7 pages. I venture to ask whether you
would accept it for your August number?

I direct my letter impersonally, as I suppose Mr. Bunting is always on an errand on which he has my warmest sympathy.

I remain yours sincerely,

Arthur

Villa Borghesi
Torquay. June 30, 1889
Dear Mr. Bunting,

you are so very kind - you always are.

Now I have true regret in saying that I cannot manage it.

A question connected with Orelliugi paper makes it unadvisable for me to wait. What I can do now, I have unfortunately promised to one of the quarterlies.

There is one man who would do better than I could. I say to to everybody, and have said to particularly to one of your contemporaries, whether he has been asked or not, in consequence, I don't know, and cannot tell whether he would prefer writing for you, with his name, or for F. Smith without it.

The person I mean is Peter E. Page Renouf, Birch's successor at the British Museum. He is a man of first rate ecclesiastical learning, and has been in the knick of it from 1842. If he cannot, do you know Buddensieg?
He is a German Protestant, connected with some German church in London, and a good ecclesiastical historian. He once wrote the best essay on Newman that has appeared in Germany.

Another very competent and suitable man, but unable to write in English, would be Dr. Harnack, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Berlin. He knew Drellinger and knew all about him. I may venture to say that if he knew you wrote at my suggestion, he would take it not unkindly.

Gentle, and perhaps Mr. Drellinger is your friend. Gledener. He is living in Berlin, Munchen, having settled there to be within reach of Drellinger. In some years they had known each other.

Again, know most about the subject, and suddenly last a paper by Harnack might be 'remembered.' He is about the most conspicuous Protestant bishop in Germany.

Rome, Feb. 27, 1890

Your very truly, 

[Signature]

[Address]
My dear Sir,

Will you have a paper of mine in February, to pay payment of an old debt, which I assure you, you have quite given up. Naturally, contributions to the Review have appeared, and if you cared to avoid Nutt or somebody, I feel it will, I probably could let you have an article of reasonable novelty and some interest, as I knew him well, and was his pupil as long ago as 1855.

I suggest him as it is a matter which I could deal with out of your conscience, in spite of the usual literary resources of this place, I do not venture to offer my services to you for allured, because everybody will wish to do it. His memoirs are to appear between January and February, so that you could, in March, anticipate our quarterly.

Villa St. Patrick, Cannes, Dec. 20 1890.

Yours very Truly, Acton
Dear Mr. Bunting,
I am truly obliged to you for your kind letter, and for the volume of Rauke, which must have seed.
Also for your flattering willingness to leave Tallyrand's villa. As to this, I am not quite sure what I can do, as I may not be free. I have written to feel my way, and to learn how I stand, and I shall be able to put myself straight with you in good time for you to find a better man if I am prevented. It is unfortunate that the memoirs will be deflowered by the century.
I am deep in Rauke, and have my materials handy, as I was his pupil 85 years ago, and met him and his family at dinner in 1857. I ought to be able to say that I knew him well. As far as I can foresee, taking note at about 500 words to a page, I expect to be not much over fifteen pages.
I suppose it ought to be in your hands about the 20th.
I am glad to see that you will actually pursue your electric ventures, in spite of all the bad times.

Rumi

Villa St. Patrick Lamont
Dec. 29, 1890

Lotty
Dear Mr. Bunyan,

I hope to send you Baulks, for March or April, I am not yet sure which. I only have learned only this morning from a correspondent who has been away on a journey that he expects we to send him the Pullman paper, so that I cannot have the privilege of publishing it in lieu of your paper.

The Memoirs are to appear very soon, in both languages. It will be worth while to assign them to one of your contributors as in time.

Believe me always truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

Paris Jan. 26, 1891
Cannes May 15, 1891

Dear Mr. Bunting,

My paper on Babkle was begun and partly written; when it became impossible for me to go on working, and it is still unfinished. I am directed to say that I cannot betwee when I shall have a few days leisure, and I dare not ask you to count on me yet. But I hope you will not give me up and propose the same subject to some more suitably contributor.

I have not been quite a regular reader this winter, and don't know whether you have had a Scientific paper on the Byes and what they foretell. The Pall Mall lately had a very good one, but omitting many of the points to be considered. A favourable telegram from Paris have last evening relieved my French anxiety. I hope you have not been a sufferer.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Athens, May 18, 1897

Dear Mr. Bunting,

Is this newt still necessary? The work of it is, that I am planning and shall not have a free hour until winter week, and that of all men. I take it as an especial kindness, and a very gratifying one, that you should think of me.


Yours very truly, Acton.
Munich April 10, 1898

Dear Mr. Hunting,

Unfortunately impossible. Though I should have wished to accept your kind proposal. I have not a free moment for months to come; and since mine time I discussed the matter with a friend more suited for the work than myself, and we agreed that we should do well not to undertake it. I fear, you ought to be prepared in time for the June number. Why not Bunsen? He was not the friend in question. But perhaps you would have several from different points of view.

Don't suppose I would not think the occasion worthy of an effort if I could manage it.

Ever truly yours,

Acton
St Margaret's,  
Thurlow Park Road,  
West Dulwich, S.E.  

March 24, 1900

Dear Sir,

I have been thinking over the lines which an article, such as I spoke to you a few days since, would have now to take. In the enclosed paper I send you a sketch of what I should propose to write. I send you also the paper I read on the "Four and Mayors" in case you care to see something of the
features of the flesh & blood creature which I should likely to build upon the dry bones of my skeleton analysis. Whether you will read it or not, is however a matter that will rest with you and discuss. If I shall never know which way you have decided so important a question.

Faithfully

W. M. Meredith

John Harmer Ey
Mun avec confiance.

Je suis désolé de vous prévenir un article que je ferai très volontiers, mais ce que j'écris est dealement compromis dans la presse. Voulez-vous cet article, je le transmettrai à votre journaliste, je pense que nous pourrons le publier. Vous le recevrez dans la revue. D'autre part je vous assure qu'il s'agit de choses importantes en ce moment gaie.

Fait que j'apprécie. Merci de me considérer.
Comme un télophore de Copérnique,
J'espère que cette fois encore vous êtes de mon côté des gens qui vous reconnaissez,
Voir un copépode résonne de posséder

Jules M. Adam
President's Rooms,
Cornell University,

Ithaca, N. Y.,

Jan. 12, 1881

Dear Sir:

Dr. Kellogg wrote me that if he should desire, he would be willing to discuss either your French or your Irish subject. "The influence of education on the growth of population," or "What is the racial effect of enormous fevers?"

The second question he thinks himself not sufficiently acquainted with.

Very truly yours,

P.S. Burnham Sen., O'Kademy
Ithaca, N. Y., March 11, 1885

My dear Mr. Bunting:

Permit me to introduce to you my friend President C. H. Peterson, of the State College of Pennsylvania, who goes to England for a study of technical education. If you can facilitate his studies, you will have a worthy gentleman and friend.

Your very truly,

Percy M. Bunting, Eng. C. H. A. Janes
Dear Sir:

Though a long time has elapsed since I received your letter suggesting certain questions which you would like to have discussed from this side, they have not been absent from my mind. I have delayed partly for the reason that I thought you might see President White in London, and prevail upon him to write upon one or more of the questions, and partly because I was a little uncertain as to whom to
suggest as the man likely to serve your readers with most success.

My mind has steadily gravitated towards the Reverend Washington Gladden, D.D., of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Gladden has two excellent qualifications for the work; first, for several years he has been specially interested in the various phases of social science, particularly the relations of capital and labor, and he has written more acceptably and cogently upon this subject, I think, than any other man in the country; in the second place, he has a rare literary gift, having for many years been the leading writer of one of our foremost journals, and being at the present time the writer of "Topics of the Time" in the Century Magazine. I do not know whether he is not so fully occupied as to make it difficult to secure his services, but I think that anything he might write would be of great interest to your readers. I am

Very respectfully yours,

C.W. July 29 1875

Percy William Bunting, Esq.
Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1886

My dear Mr. Bunting:

I am ashamed to send you an article like the enclosed one, but since receiving your despatch yesterday, I much rather write very hastily in pencil on such an all. When I began I hoped to re-dictate it to my secretary, but have found it impossible to do so. Hence I send it as it is, am willing to end a clumsily as or to disabliging you. Please read the proofs with care, making any alterations in grammar that any seem to be demanded. I send not any that haste is involved by the departure of tomorrow's evening.

C. R. C.
President’s Rooms,
Cornell University,

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1886

My dear Mr. Brown:

I regarded your deplorably as a kind of “stand & deliver.” I acted as I suppose I  
did, under the influence of a high-prayingman’s inducement, I  
blunder, however, to think of  
leaving your December number,  

Niall Hamilton is a  

don” for the wrong book, but  

Nature appears to have made  
the mistake of putting him  
into a woman’s body. The  
name by which he goes  
among intimate friends is  
Abigail Dodge of Iowa.

Dear Mr. Lincoln,

I am, Massachusetts, in those words. There is a name de pleure, like George Eliot, or George Sand, for a woman.

She, a young woman, is "as sweet as a little girl," in our way, as I believe Carlyle once said of his wife; her tongue is like a calt, it takes off the skin wherever she touches.

She is one of those whose talk is always much more interesting when it is "about dance, babies, and else."

I have your friend, the Co.

Washington, 

S.B.

C. R. Adams

Our dear opens very prosperous — we have 170 more students than ever before.

With very pleasant recollections,

I am, Very Truly Yours,

C. R. Adams

My dear Sir,

I have been in the doctor's hands and partly confined to bed, which is my usual excuse for not writing sooner.

I have now read Chevalier's article and I don't think it can be answered. Certainly I could not do so as I could say no more than I know. He being a Jesuit knows at Jesuit tricks as I cannot pretend to do and I believe that his account is substantially accurate.
The word "Jesuitism" had a meaning quite distinct from Romanism. It represented a system of lax casuistry, of Ultramontane Papalism, and a spirit of practical intrigue to which a very large number of Roman Catholics opposed a more or less strenuous opposition. Now all that is changed, and the whole R. C. world, so far as i know, Roman Catholics as all her adopted Jesuit principles and practice. Let me explain this order.

(1) The Jesuit casuistry is adopted in every confessional. The recognized authority is "The Moral Theology" of Lympii. Let me make a "doctor of the Church." His manual is pre-eminently an expansion of an older work by St. Thomas. Lagrange. It is based on the corrupt principles of Papalism which were so latent as the beginning of the last century, finally condemned by the Gallican church in its assembly. Generals. In no other for grace of any priest and taught it every seminary. Then it is at least not to suppose that a Jesuit confessor would be now to lecture on priest's power.

(2) Gallicanism has long been dead. It was killed by the Third Republic, and it casquers destroy. If the Third Republic, the Benedictine order and French learning in general. It was at least galvanized whole shutting life at St. Vatican Council. As a matter of fact, a good many English Jesuits were opposed to St. Vatican definition 1870, least
regarded it wholly. I remember well how
1. [illegible] Cardinal Vaughan used to pitch into
it, "Ratt" for its Gallicanism, and I also
remember distinctly Manning & Manning
at their half-heartedness in its
cause of Papal infallibility. Apropos, they are
not a wild man extravagant in their Ultra-
-モンターニュ than its average secular priest
on it. This perhaps their superior education
makes them less violent and extravagant
than their secular brethren.

(3) The day when Jesuits could be certified
of priests and deists & phyly of courts as
one for ever. My would no doubt support
machinery and clerical policy a education
etc. But so would all priests with expression
in want counting.
Nov 23, 1896

I do not mean it to imply that the Franciscans or the Jesuits or the society of Jesus are not good men. But the Jesuits are a party of secular priests but for reasons which have nothing to do with the old quarrels. Many bishops, notably Manning, have disliked them because they are in cahoots with the episcopal power. The bishop has reduced the secular clergy to all kinds of abject slavery. In England there are no parish priests: abroad there are very few. The bishop fills most parishes with priests who by a legal fiction suffice the parish with Vocations and do not enjoy the rights of parish priests. It is canonical sine

...
In England a bishop may move his priests, at a moment's notice, from one end of the diocese to another. He may make a head priest a canon and a much younger man, and send him from town to country, country to town, from a care of souls to teach in a college, just as he likes, and without warning given. Nor Jesuits he has no need for. Hence, e.g., Manning's habit of religious order and especially of the Jesuits. It most influential among them.

The secular priests dislike because the Jesuits attract the rich and educated and refuse letters to their churches. But that is no fault of the Jesuits. A Catholic gentleman knows that a Jesuit is far more likely than a secular to have good manners. This helps training helps a lot. They are besides more carefully selected. Just think how an ordinary priest is. He is usually of humble origin. He is young. Irish peasant or other Irish laborers or perhaps small tradesman in England. He is trained in dogmatic theology and casuistry, and at twenty-three he is thrown on the world with which he quite ignores. He has no one to guide him, whereas the Jesuit is seldom alone and has a superior at his elbow. His task is to teach, and experience abundantly proves it, that seculars are also far more likely to fall into excess, intemperance, immorality. The Jesuits also are held in awe. The torturer and hardened by a long and strict training before it could be confessor. For many autoimmune, the dangers of a poor secular priest.
especially if he is godlike, musical or popular. Young women amuse him and are old press maidens that in a kind of pretty to visit him, flutter about him and flutter him, Catholic parents believing a priest to be a kind of demi-god allow the most extraordinary liberties and are assuredly bored with their hospitality.

The bird, never bare, ate at once once and then by you simply knows the press baskets place when it. Some danger near.

The real fable of Castle article is that he is imaginary even that St. John's Bible the secular is treasured as a system of theology which in many respects is an exploded as alchemy. Destroy all Jesus' books, say, a sonnet written in the century and what student would keep them? And here a
certain superiority may be allowed to
scales. The R.C. Church does still include
men a few learned and known studiedly
avoid the print (such as infidelity, Specic
Origins of Christianity) on which Modern
controversy really turns. Such as Bossola
et Quelch. Et Quelch for
and et nally gives liturgical Schilder
a doctrine. Men more naturally insist as
much freedom as they can get and so
and enter a religious order. Your line
is must be unembolded that Stosmojas
et Apihysis is a Jesuit. Should
add et Cesths rih fahpane et Jecuit
acquaint themselves with Hegel & Lee
my self acquaint with y Hughes and
Spencer. W. bleeci, men bag
My career as a diplomatic too. I lived with
R.C. priest for twenty-two years and knew
how it land lie as best in England.

Gallipoli P.

W.S. Addison
92. St. John's Square.
London S.W.
7. July 1888

Dear Sir,

I have sent you mythis morning's Book. Put my article in the
war office, I hope it will like it.

Yrs. truly

John A. Blyth
Central
May 20th, 1883.

Dear Mr. Bunting,

It is very kind of you to wish to have something from me in the Contemporary, but I have no time at present for manuscript writing - as I want magazine writing - as I want to put another book in hand. I have been very much contemplating that I have been very much contemplating.

With many respects,

Many respects,

[Signature]

[Signature]

P. W. Bunting Esq.
Nov 29 - 1880

Dear Mr. Bunting,

I have been very uninformed in not acknowledging your kind and uprated flattery. I have been, and in the contemporary sphere for the contemporary, I wish I could accept them, but I have fleeter capabilities.

I am a slow writer, a reluctant writer, and my old friends, the three million, have always a claim upon me, even when I have time for, or them.
our periodicals. I am very sorry for I should feel it always an honor to it always an honor to it always an honor to it always an honor to it always an honor to it always an honor to.

Yours truly,

Respectfully,

[Signature]
My peculiarities. I am not very young, but I think I feel it. I always am honest. I wish for thee.