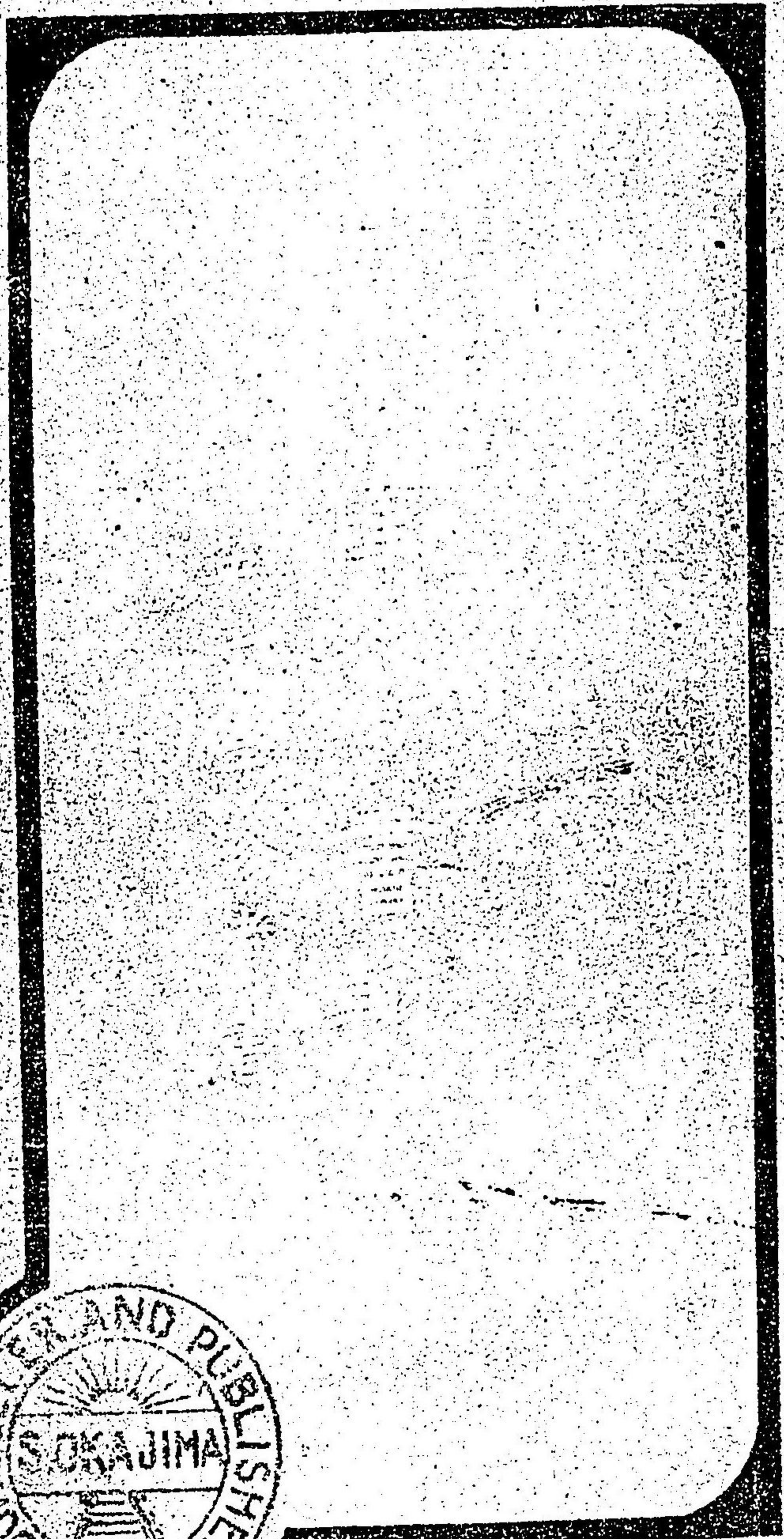


日英對照

英米偉人の書翰

英文學參考書





行印文中山岡





吉村大次郎纂譯

對日照英米偉人の書翰

英文學參考書

明治三十六年六月  
岡島書店藏



明治三十六年六月

河島書局

英文學參考書

日英照英米朝人の書籍

吉村大次郎纂輯

編者の序

ペーコン侯の曰く『凡る賢人の手になれる書翰は、予の見る所によれば、人類の言語中最も善良なるものなり。蓋しこれ演説若くは公の談話に比して、一層天真なればなり』と。

此書片々たる小冊子なりと雖も、聊か史傳の涉獵より成れるものなり。若し夫れ書中の原作者等が爾かく天真爛漫として表出せる所の思想風尚品格及び趣味を玩味するとに於て、學生諸子に幾分の益する所あらば、則ち幸甚矣。

明治三十六年一月

大阪に於て  
吉村大次郎



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## 英米偉人の書翰 卷一

吉村大次郎纂譯

(一) ダニエル、ウエプスター、ペーシ夫人に送れる書

要領、「早朝の光景及び其の快感を述ぶ」

好意にもせよ御面倒にもせよ、宛に角に此書は私の例の早起癖から出来たるものに御座候。日附けの所に記したる時刻によりて、あきた様は私が未だ全件者の世話に氣を取られて居らぬ時あるを御推知をさる可く候、そは今日は私共早立ちの旅客たる積にて無き故に御座候  
當市はまことに位地善き所に有之、シェームス河は其下を流れ、一時間前私の



市外に出でたるときには、未だ瀟々瀟々音の外何ものも聞へ不申、空氣は靜にして氣候も亦た温たかに御座候ひき

嗚呼これ朝にて候、然り清亮新鮮にして愉快なる朝にて候、朝てふ者を比喻の意味にて色々の事物に奇うらへ候とは皆吾人の知る所に御座候、年若き人の健全勇壯にして、見へ歴はしきは、我等之を「一生の朝の時代」と稱し、窈窕たる妙齡の佳人を指しては「朝の如くに墜塵あり」とこそ申し候へ、かのルーシニアが「朝の子」と稱せらるゝ所以は何人も疑はざる所に御座候。さはさり乍ら朝そのものに至ては、都人士にして之を知れるもの殆ど無御座、ホストン市の人等にして克く一年に一度日の出を見る者は、千人の中に一人も御座あるまじく、彼等は「朝」てふものに就て何をも知り不申、「朝」とはたゞ一日の中にて一杯の珈琲を飲み、一切のビーステーキや焼麩麩を食し了りたる後に來る時間ありと心得居る位のものに御座候、彼等に取りてや、朝は新鮮なる光明の現はるゝと

き、太陽の再び輝き度るとき、凡そ生あるものが一種の假死より甦りて再び神の工する天地を見るのときにはあらで、只だこれ世帯の一日の或る部分にして、朝食を食ひ、新聞紙を読み、手紙に答へ、小兒を學校へ遣り、晝飯の指圖を爲すの時たるのみに御座候。かの曙の雲中に光微かに透き亘りて、東の空漸くに紫が、り雲雀の起き立ちて之を歡び迎へ、雲の色次第に濃く赤りきて、橙黄色と赤り紅色と赤り、遂に日の主なる赫耀たる日輪の現はれ出る様をとは彼等の曾て之を見ざればこそ、其樂を知らざる所に御座候

朝の景色を歴はしく歌へるものは何國の文學にも多に有之候へ共別けて、太陽を禮拜物とせずと多き東方諸國の文學に於て最も其感念強く相現はれ有之候、ダビデ王は自ら「朝の翬」を取りて云々と申され候、これ如何にも詩趣ありて歴はしき言ばに御座候、「朝の翬」とは日の出の輝をさせるにて光線の迸れるを翬とこそは申候、さればにや又た、羲の太陽は其翼に癒す力を持ちて登ら



んと申すとも有之候、即ち立ち昇る日が汎ねく全世界に光を力と喜を與ふる  
 との意に有之候  
 ミルトンの書かれたる中にも朝を美しく描きたる所數々有之候が、シェーキ  
 スピアに至ては更にこれ多く、彼の人の作中より朝の榮光に係はるもの、  
 みを集め候とも實に麗はしき寫生帖ともいふ可き名句にて數頁を塞ぐ可し  
 と奉存候  
 私は兼々思ひより候に、アダムは世界の尙ほ新しかりしとき、之を見れば  
 どて、わががち我等よりも多くの徳を得たりとは申されず候神の方の現はる  
 いふは、其慈しみと同じく朝が夕がに新たなるものにて、我等はアダムが見た  
 ると同じ美しい日の出を見るに候、而して其の不思議さは敢て彼の時にも  
 異なる無之否か、今日の方寧ろ遙かに大なる不思議と存し候、そは今日の出  
 は、爾來數千萬年の間、分厘毫末のとき、の差ひも無く、定まれる時刻に、太陽の必

ず出で來るてふ大奇蹟の一部分たるが故に御座候、隣れアダムは斯るべしと  
 は露知り候はざりき  
 私は朝を知り、之を親しみ又た之を愛するものにて候、これ新鮮亮麗にして日  
 々新たなる創世たり發出たり、凡ての生かり息むるものを喚び起して、新たに  
 恭敬悦樂感喜せしむるものに御座候  
 私共は明日世人が朝と稱する時刻に方て、ラリーに向ひ出發可仕候、當地は空  
 氣宜しく、充分清涼にして且つ乾燥に御座候、昨夜私の著しく感したるは夜氣  
 の輕快なることに御座候、思ふに大西洋沿岸南部の各都府中、當地は其の高度  
 といひ位地といひ立派なる家屋といひ公共の建築物といひ、さては將來繁昌  
 の見込みといひ、恐らくは第一等と奉存候  
 何卒御主人様并に御令息嬢たちに宜しく御傳言被下候か、或は御申送り被  
 下度願上候



千八百四十一年四月廿九日午前五時

リチモンドに於て

ダニエル、ワエプスター

ヘーシ令夫人様

編者曰く、これ書簡の文といはんよりは寧ろ書簡の詩あり又た  
世界觀あり、彼は遂に乾燥する法理家のみにあらざり  
しあり

(二) ショーシ、ワシントン、大佐リウイス、ニコラに與ふるの書

要領、「王政を建て、自ら王位に即かんとの勸告を詰斥す」

足下、予は足下が予の考慮に委せられたる御意向を熟識して、怪訝驚愕交も至り措く所を知らず候、誠に戦起りしより以來、何等の事件も、未だ曾て、軍中に於て足下が言はるゝ如き思想在て存すとの此通知は予をして多くの苦哀あらしめしものは無之、これ予の肅然畏懼を以て見ざるを得ざる所に候。此消息は、將來更に事情の紛糾して、之が發表を必要とするに至るまでは、深く予の胸底に納めて他には明す間敷候

予は果して予の素行の何等の部分が、他をして、我國に最大の禍害を速かんとする容易あらざる此音信を予に送るに至らしめしかを了知するに苦む次第に候。若し予にして予自らを知るを誤らずとせば、恐らくは足下等は此を畏



策を予よりも更に多く厭悪する人物を發見せらるゝと能はざる可く候。而してこれと同時に、予が赤誠を推して申添へ候は、凡そ軍人諸氏を充分正當に待遇せられんことを信實に希望するに於て、予は敢て何人にも譲り不申若し一朝何等の事件が生ずるに際しては、立憲的行動を以て予の權能及び勢威の及び得る限り、全力を盡して此希望を遂行致すべし覺悟に罷在候。此故に予は敢て足下に個求致候は、足下等にして若し國を憂ひ身を思ひ又た後生子孫の爲に慮る所あらば、宜しく斯る思想を心中より排除し去りて、向後は足下若くは他の何人よりも、再び此種の感想を予に通せられざる様致度事に御座候

恐惶謹言

一千七百八十二年三月二十二日

ニユーバルクに於て

ジョージアシンントン

大佐ルーイス、ニコラ君 足下

編者曰く、温良恭謙の君子、意外の勸告に遇ふて驚愕措く所を知らず、而して従容敢て迫らず、肅然諄乎として後進の謬見を正せる所、宛然其の秀貌に接するが如し、嗚呼これ大國の國父たる所以あるかを

(三) ロバート、ソーセイ其女兒等に贈る之書

要領、「オクスフォード大學に於ける法學博士號授與式の光景」  
ベルサ、ケーテ、イサベル等の御身等は甚だ善き兒にてありし、毳々笑はしき手紙を送られ大に満足致候。



この誓簡は予が返事として認め能ふ最後のものに候。而して月曜日の午後、此所ストリートハムに於て、會々閑暇を得たるが故に、此時間を用ひて予がオクスフォードに於て副大法官より博士號を授かりたる始末と様態を御身等に申し語る可く候。

借て予が從來多くの好書物特にはウエスレー氏の傳記を著はしたるが故にオクスフォード大學は、其権能に於て與へ得る唯一の尊號を予に呈せんと欲すとのことを副大法官よりヘル氏を介して申し越されたる次第にて、其尊號とは予をエル、エル、ア、即ち法學博士と爲すことに候。オクスフォードに於ては毎年、紀念會と稱する大年會に於て、若干の人々が博士號を受くる例あり夫れには二個の理由有之候、一つには全大學が高名ある人々をして此の尊敬の記號を受けしむるを以て自ら名譽と爲すこと二つには、下役ある或る人々に、博士號の授與を受けたる者より拂ふ料金を分與せらるゝことに御座候。此

第一理由の爲に、歴山皇帝はオクスフォードに於て法學博士とせられ、普魯西の王様も、若アルカー及びプラトフも亦尤爾かせられ候。第二の理由の爲には全學位が貴族、若くは資産或は功勞ある人々にして此大學又はオクスフォードの市か郡かに何かの關係ある人々に與へらるゝ次第に候。

博士號の授與式は演戲場と稱する大なる圓形の堂内に於て行はれ候。予は歸宅の節此堂の寫眞畫を御身等に見せ申す可し。さて當日此演戲場には人々充滿して立錐の餘地無く、大學修業中の生徒即ちケスウィッチのカセドラルスと呼ぶる、青年等は樓上の棧敷を全く占領し、棧敷の下には席を設けて、盛裝したる婦人達が、男子と別々に之を滿たし候。而して二列に分れたる婦人席の中間には上下両院の議長及び法學博士、理學博士、神學博士たちの席あり、此等の席々の中央に、入り口の方に向ひて、奏樂臺の下にあるものは副大法官の席に候。左右の兩側には二種の演壇ありて、其上より懸賞の論文及び韻文は朗



設せられ、演戯場の中央通路は文學得學生及び文學士并に入場を許されたる  
 參觀者を以て塞かり候、博士たちの席に登り行く階段の前に當て副大法官席  
 の、直く正面に一の關木が赤色の布に包まれて下るされ、其の両側には告報使  
 が制服を着して直立致候。

演戯場が人を以て滿さるゝ頃、頃には、副大法官及び兩院議長并に博士たちは  
 入り來られ候、而して將さに博士號を授けられんとする人々は、會議が博士號  
 を授くるを承認したりとの通知を爲すまで制服を着して、外側の神學校に  
 止まり居り、然る後、一人づゝ列を爲して演戯場内に案内せられ、他の人々に先  
 づ避けて路を開かれて通路の中央に進み出で候處、民法學の教授あるフイリ  
 モア博士は進んで羅典語にて長き演説をせられ、副大法官及び先輩諸博士  
 に向て、今方さに博士とやらんとする予等が卓越の人たる所以を述べられ、然  
 る後全博士は一々予等の手を探りて、羅典語ある多くの尊稱を加へて、本文中

*issimus, issime* 等は皆予完全き語にあらず、只だ羅典語の博士號例へば *Doctissime* 等  
 の語尾のみを言へるなり、予等の名と位地とを尊高く呼びて一々推薦せられ  
 ければ、會衆は喝采して其人を賞賛するの意を表し候、夫れより副大法官は起  
 立して再び羅典語にて先の言語を繰り返して、其人々に一々博士號を授けら  
 れ、是に於て告報使は隔ての關木を擧げ新博士は階段を登りて先輩博士等の  
 中に着席致候。

さて、ヘルサ、ゲーテ及びイサヘルセンの、御身達に其日の予を見せたく思ひ候、予  
 は他の博士等と同じく最も麗はしき眞紅色の大なる外袍に薔薇色せる絹の  
 袖附きたるを纏ひ、手には王様の儀仗兵の如くに、黒天窓絨の帽を携へて候、而  
 して予は此の服裝を其日一日借用する爲に一ギニーを拂ひ申候。フイリモア  
 博士は予の舊學友にして甚だ善き人あるが予の順番にありしとき、予の手  
 を探りて推薦せられ、予の名を言はれしときは、大なる拍手喝采の聲起り候



それが済みたる上、副大法官は立ちて左の如くに申されこれにて予は博士とは相成申候

「予は當大學より委任せられたる権能に依て、足下を法學博士の名譽學位の階に容る」

これが即ち予を博士にしたる言語にして、これにて關木は擧げられ予は博士等の中に座を占め候ひき。

嫁たちよ、予は今より大なる假髮を被むり、ソーセイ博士と稱し、而して最早面白き父様たるは止めて、甚だ殿しき父君と称するも、至當のとある可く候、故に若しれ身等は博士授與式が予を斯く變化せしめしとを見ることも敢て怪しむに足るまじく候、然れども予は假髮を被ては歸るまじく、また宅に居りては外袍をも着すまじく候

昔々御機嫌よくあられよ

最愛の父

アール、ソーセイ

一千八百二十年六月廿六日

編者曰く、末尾の一節、以て此大文人が家居其兒女に對するの平生を察するに足りて奥床し

#### (四) 侯爵ホーウ、ベンヤヤミンフランクリンに致せる書

要領、「獨立戦争に際して英米講和の希望」

益友足下、予は別封の書翰及び小包を予が受けたる儘にて、足下に送達するに方り、吾人の不幸ある争論が、御同様を役するに至りし此の有害ある極端手段の問題に就て、一言を添ふると無くして止む能はず候



予が同便を以て足下に送達せしめたる所の訓令に由りて、足下は予の任務の性質如何を御了知ある可く候、予は兼々發表したる如く、相互間の争議の調停を見んどの凡ての熱望を尙ほも抱懐しつゝ、予が曾て其の預期し得可きことを教へられたる如く、若し殖民の方に於て其意向あるに遇へば、予は敢て殖民地と永久の平和及び聯結の恢復を助くる事に由りて、自ら王陛下が慈父の如き歡慮の目的を達するの補綴とせらんとの大希望を保持可致候。然し乍ら若しも亞米利加の根底深き偏心及び其の貿易權の外國の手に移り行かんことを制止するの必要より、御互をして依然分争せる民たらざるを得ざらしむることもやあらば、予は私する將た公する動機よりして、未だ我が此の大希望の目的を達するの時至らざるを衷心に惜み、又た予が一個人として、足下の誠實忠信の僕たる好意を確證するの機會を更に久しく喪はんことを悲む次第に御座候

一千七百七十六年六月二十日

イーゲルに於て

ホーッ

博士フランクリン足下

編者曰く、語甚簡單にして婉曲、而して其中凍として威嚇の意を寓す。外交の伎倆を備へたる將軍の相貌轉た紙上に發露たるの思あらしむ、遮莫譯文は只だ其陰影のみ讀者之を諒せよ

(五) 右に對するフランクリンの返翰

要領、一平和は獨立の外何等の條件に於ても望む可らず。貴重なる磁



侯爵閣下

器の鉢たる英帝國の破裂を防がんことを希望す

閣下が好意、御回送相成候書類正に受領奉感謝候  
然るに御來示相成候訓令の中には、吾等が既に貴國會の條例に於て見たる所  
即ち所謂「降服に對する赦罪の提議」なるもの、外何事をも載する所無之、これ  
拙者の見て悲む所に於て、閣下に於かせられ候ても、亦た爾かく望無き用務の  
爲に、遙々と差遣せられたることを嗚々不快に思召さるゝ所と奉察候  
抑も當の被害者たる殖民に對して、赦罪の提議を爲すとは、實にや閣下の狹見  
倨傲する國民が、由來久しく吾等を以て無智賤劣卑陋の民と爲して得々たり  
し所の意向を端々くも暴露したるものにして、而かも是れ吾等の憤怨を助長  
するの外何等の効果も有之可らず候。夫れ放縱度無き殘虐暴戾を以て、守備も  
無き吾等が幾多の市府を冬の最中に焼き拂ひ、蠻民を煽動して平和なる農夫

を兇害せしめ、奴隷を使喚して其主人を虐殺せしめ、而して今も尙ほ吾等の拓  
殖地に血を流さんが爲に、外國の武器を輸入しつゝある所の政府に向て降を  
容れんとは、思ひも寄らざる所に御座候。此等戦慄す可き殘害は吾等が從來爾  
か懐かしき母國に對して、抱き居たる愛の情火を消滅して復た餘温無きに至  
らしめ候。夫れ吾等に取っては英國人の所爲を忘れて之を赦すとは或は爲し  
得可けんも、之を閣下等英國人の方よりしては、自己が爾かく甚しき害を加へ  
たる人民を赦すとは其由無かる可く候。閣下等英國人は既に不滅の怨恨に斯  
くも當然なる原由を與へたる所の人民を、再び同儕臣民として之を信じ、之に  
等一の自由を享有せしむるとは難かる可く、されば若し吾等に於て再び閣下  
等政府の下に在らんには閣下等の政府は必ずや最も峻嚴なる壓制によりて  
吾等の氣勢を挫き、凡ての手段方法を盡して、吾等の勢力及び繁榮の發達を抑  
制するの止むを得ざるに立ち至らせらる可く候。



但し侯爵閣下は「殖民と永久の平和及び聯絡の恢復を進めんとす」との王陛下の慈父の如き懇慮にてふことを申し聞けられ候。若し茲に平和と申すことが、現に交戦中の二國が締結す可き平和を意味すとせば、而して王陛下が閣下に與ふるに吾等と斯る平和を講ずるの權能を以てせられたる儀に御座候はゞ、拙者は其の權能無しと雖も、吾等が未だ外國と同盟を結ばざるの前に於ては、其爲(平和)に條約を締せんを全く不可能事にあらずといふを憚らず候。然れども奈何せん予は閣下が斯の如き權能を帯びられざることを確知致候。閣下の國民は假令此紛亂を激發せし米の總督等を罰し、吾等の燒棄てられたる都市を再建し、吾等に加へられたる損害を出來得可き限り賠償せらるゝとも、其の吾等の好意を回復して向後廢々たる通商貿易の最大利益を受く可く且つ吾等との友誼交親より來るべき新勢力の凡ての利便を享有して益する所甚だ大なる可くと存候。

然れども拙者は英國國民の慢心多くして智識乏しきを能く知るが故に、彼等が斯る實談す可き方針を取らんことを信し能はず候。英が尙武の國民として征服を好めることや、漸氣ある國民として領地を食れることや、商業の國民として有利なる獨占を渴望せることは、一も戦争の正當なる原由にはあらず。相合して、其の眞利害の觀察眼を掩ひ、頻りに國を騙して生命財産を蕩盡するの有害なる遠征を事とせしめ、其極終に國家の危害を來さん。恰も幾時十字軍の歐洲諸國民に於けるが如きものあらんとは拙者の私に恐るゝ所に御座候。侯爵閣下、拙者は斯く此の戦争の結果を預言して、威嚇を事とするの慢心ある者に無之候。蓋し拙者の此預言も亦た、英國に於て、從來拙者が爲したる多くの預言と同一の運命を有し、即ち其事の起りて其の適中を證するまでは信せられざる可きを知る故に御座候。拙者が此の美麗にして貴重なる磁器の鉢の如き英帝國の破裂を防がんと、伴



らず屈せざる熱誠を以て相力め候ことは一朝一夕の故に無之、そは若し一たび破れんか、離れたる各部分は、決して全くてありしときに有せし力と價との分量をすらも保つ能はずして、而して其各部の完全なる復合は到底望む可らざるを知りたる故に御座候。曾てロンドンに於ける閣下の妹君の邸に在りて、閣下より媾和は頓がて起らんと望を興へられしときに、拙者は喜悅の涙頬を濕ふせしと、は恐らくは閣下の今尙は記憶せらるゝ所あらんと存候。拙者は此の希望の空しくして加ふるに拙者が防止せんと力めたる禍害の煽動者として處遇せらるゝの不幸を有し候。曾て此の根據なき無情なる待遇の下にありて拙者の慰藉とては拙者が其國に於て依然多くの賢者善人の友誼を保ち、就中ホーウ侯爵の若干の好意を有することにて有之候ひき。

申すも憚りあると乍ら、拙者が閣下に對して終始有する所の等閑ならぬ尊信と敬慕の情は、拙者をして閣下が此戦に従はるゝを見ることを悲ましめ候。此戦

の大理由は(閣下の芳翰に於て明叙せられし如く)「米國の通商權の外國の手に落つるをを防ぐの必要」に可有之候。乍併拙者の見る所に由れば、凡そ貿易權を獲得し若くは之を保持するとは、共に人々相互の鮮血を瀉ぐの正當なる目的にて有之ましく、貿易を擴張し維持するに眞正確實の方策は、一に商品の廉價と其の良好なるにあり、而して如何なる貿易の利益と雖も、決して陸海軍を以て之を強行し若くは保持するの費用を償ふ可きものに無之候。此故に拙者は吾等に對する此戦は不正當なると共に亦た不得策なるものと思考し、冷靜虚心なる後生子孫は必ず此戦を勸めたる人々を非議し耻かしむ可く、且つ縱ひ戦ひ克たるゝとするも、自ら進んで此戦を行ふに従事したる人々は幾分の不名譽を免る可らずと確信仕候。

拙者は閣下が茲に來られし主なる御趣意は自ら媾和の機關とせるの希望に在らせらるゝことを推知致候、而て閣下をして提出せしむ可く與へられたる何



等の條件に於ても其の不可能ざるを發見せらるゝに及んでは、閣下は必ず此の厭はしき命令を辭して、更に光譽ある私個の位地に歸らせらるゝと相信じ候。

至大至誠の敬意を以て、拙者は侯爵閣下の最も願服する昇僕たるの名譽を有す

一千七百七十六年五月三十日

斐拉德費亞に於て

ビ、フランクリン

ホーウ侯爵閣下

編者曰く、終末の一句は只だ貴人に對する舊翰の常例のみ

此時に方てベンヂヤミン、フランクリン必しもホーウ侯爵の願服する昇僕にあらざるとは、歐羅巴の

如き本文の斷然たる態度に由りて之を知らん

(六) シドニー、スミス、侯爵マホンに送れる書

要領、「晩餐の招待を辭す」

親愛する侯爵マホン閣下、小生は痛風に於て膝の烈しき痛みより僅に回復に赴かんと致居候て、御料理の出る隙間に起ちて歩くか或はダプリンの大僧正の如くに、片足を他人の椅子の下に差し込まずては、所詮晩餐席の窮屈さに堪ふる能はずと存候。それが爲に餘儀亦くも當分の中は晩餐の招待を謝絶致し來り、只今も尙ほ其通りに御座候。今少しく健やかに在候はんには、御親切に仰せ越されし最も好ましき列席を諾するの大愉快を有せんものを、いとゞ愛惜しきとに存候。次回御好意の御催ふしに浴澤するにと可致候。小生は自ら



閣下と同しくマホン令夫人にも亦た知遇を辱ふするものと奉存候、何卒他所にて拜顔を得る如くに、當所へも御來臨を希望致候。頗くは小生が慶福の辞を閣下の黽勵する令夫人に御呈し被下度、(原文の Benediction とは宗教家に非んば用ゆる語にあらす)令夫人一たび御庭園に向て微笑し給はゞ、如何なる草木も忽ち其花を満開可致と奉存候、ちと御試めし遊され度奉存候 敬具  
一千八百四十三年七月四日

シドニー、スミス

マホン侯爵閣下

綴者曰く、是れ蓋し親友間の書あり、輕妙なる諧謔即ち Refined  
Humour に富みて其の謝絶の他意なきを示すに巧み  
ある眞に世才の上乗るものと謂ふ可し

(七) オソリ夫人、ラルフ、ウアルド、エマソンに送るの書

要領、「佛國西兵羅馬攻圍の慘狀、ホルグス圍圍の破壊、名士マザニ  
の事」

御手紙、砲煙彈雨の響絶間なき中に落手致候。此戦は早朝より夕刻まで打ち續き、誠に恐しき有様に有之候ひし、妾は庇の上より其巨細を目撃致候。伊太利兵は恰も獅子奮進の勢にて戦ひ候、彼等を奮興せしむるものは眞の武士的精神にて有之、彼等は今や佛國の欺計に陥り、既に抵抗の望全く盡き果てたれども尙ほ此所彼所に名譽と權利との爲に踏み止まりて防戦致候ひき。妾は四月三十日以來殆んど毎日病院に参り候處、妾は未だ曾て彈傷と其の發熱が如何に恐ろしきものあるかを少しも存せざりし爲に、困難致候得共、又た負傷者の傍に在るを大に喜びたるに御座候。彼等は一人として高尚なる精神の



爲に奮興せざる者無之、其多くは、特にロンバルド兵の多くは、眞に伊國青年の精華たる者に御座候、彼等が稍快復に向ふときは、妾は書籍と花とを彼等に持ち行き、彼等は之を讀み共に語り候。

ケイリナルに於ける法王の御殿は今は平癒者收容所に充てられ居り、妾は此の美しき庭園の……  
 歩む……丁は此の……の……の……  
 き、而して彼等の友たる妾のために花を採集し呉れ候、一兩日前我等は法王が毎に内謁を興へ居られたる所の小さき離亭の中に憩ひ候ひしが、折から太陽は輝々としてマリオ山の彼方に沈まんとし、山には佛蘭西輕騎隊の白色の天幕樹々の間にちら／＼と相見へ砲撃の聲は時々聞へ、二人の眉目秀でたる男兒は我等の足元に座して、當日の勇士等の語れる言を熱心に傾聴致し居候これ破壊や慘劇の央ばに於ける壓しき閑時間にて候ひし、而して兵士等の物

語は皆を優情と慷慨に充ちて、恰もかのボカシオの園中の談話の如く、只だ男に向て高尚なる希望と婦人に向て叮嚀する敬意を表せる精神が甚だ右と趣を異にせるのみにて候、

妾が家内の若き婦人等は、年齒も行かぬ嫁たちある乍らに、此等負傷に惱める愛國者の爲に熱情に充ち、病院に行きて用を助けんと願はれ候。

病院に於ては三人の督監者の外は凡て人の妻たる婦人にあらざれば働くとを許されず候ひしが、右の若婦人等の申込は特に採用せられ候、彼等の侍傳たる一婦人も亦た共に行かんを願はれ候ひしに、其の方は數ヶ國の言語を能くしりされ候故に、負傷兵の部屋附として許され候、そは看護婦等は只だ伊太利語を知り候のみにて、多くの病者は其の意を通ずる能はざるより大に困難致候故に御座候。負傷者中には佛蘭西人あり、獨乙人あり又た多くの波蘭土人有之、然るに其中に羅馬人は比較的少しとのとは如何にも眞實にして、憂念



あるとに存候、右の若婦人は數夜を病院にて過され候

嗚呼妾は遂に再び亞米利加に歸り候間數乎、妾は屢之を絶望致候、これ餘りに道遠く、餘りに困難にして、既に當所に於て免れ難き繁累を有し居候、若し先生にして妾が當所に於ける平日を御知り給され候は、必ずや妾が克く健康を保ちて續け居ると及び大困難の中ばに於て克く時間を利用して、何はさて親察の爲めに受けたる利益の大なるとに御一驚おさる可くと存し候、何はともあれ、先生滿幅の御愛顧を願上、妾は世の恐る可き紛擾の中にありても愛の清き手が祐助と奨勵を以て妾に向て伸べられ、妾にして若し之に抱かれんを求めだにせば、爾かせらるると感じ居り候

妾は深くマザニー氏に心服致候、マザニー氏は今や其の人民の感動力とあられ候氏は始めて羅馬の一市民として此都を見、之れに向て全生涯の希望を傾注し、而して數日を出でずして其の主宰とはおられ候、氏は羅馬人を感憤興起

せしめ、之を補填して其の光榮ある奮發を爲さしめ候、維ひ今にして事一たび破るゝとも、百年にして必ず成るゐる可く、氏の國は必ず自由を得可しと存候さはさり乍ら斯る殉道者等の墓を穿たんが爲に斯程おる骨山血河の慘狀を現出するとは如何に恐るしきことには候はずや

羅馬にして一たび陥落せば其の森々蒼鬱たる大槐樹も、由來全世界不朽の寶産としも言つ可き神聖なる美の郷たる多くの別墅、即ちウインケルマンの故郷たり近世羅馬最良の理想を發表せるラフェルの別墅もアルパニの別業も其他美神の宿れる多くの仙境も、皆お恐らくは敵兵の據て以て其の銃彈を充てんが爲めに蹂躪破壊せられて亦た跡無きに至り候はん、嗚呼これ忍び得可きとあるか妾は之を忍び能はず候

敬愛する先生足下、妾は再び萬里の波を渡りて故國に歸り得可きや否やは知り申さず候得共、兎に角に羅馬には此上久しく住まんことを望み不申候。嗚呼



我が國羅馬、妾が待ち焦れたる戦勝の景は、思ひきや汝が頭上に斯る恰慘たる修羅場を現出するものぢらんとは。御手紙中共和政治の志に關して伊國が大人物を有せんを願はしからずやとの仰せあり、妾の見る所にてはマデニ！其人こそ眞に大人物に御座候、其の頭腦に於ては詩味ある大政治家、其の心衷に於ては愛の人、其の行動に於ては恰もシーザーの如く果斷ありて謀略に充ちたる人に御座候、妾は深くマデニ！氏を愛し候、氏は恰かも妾が先生に送りし第一の書簡を認め終りたるどきに妾の室に入り來られ候ひしが、其の威ありて猛からざる秀貌は妾をして心中無言の音楽を聞くの思わらしめ、妾が現在の境遇を聖化するの力有之候若し一朝事あるに際しては、妾はかのマゲダラの一婦人の如く（新約聖書中マゲダラの一婦マリヤ貴重なる香油をイエスの頭に塗るの事あり）成聖したる香油を氏の頭に注ぐ可くと存し候。嗚呼マデニ！よ、世には汝を知れる一人あり彼は汝が一般人の恐怖者たりし時に方て既

に能く汝を知りたるとは今ま其の崇拜者たる時に於けるに譲らず、其人能く筆を取るの力あらん限りは、亦た後生をして汝を知らしめんや

一千八百四十九年六月十日

羅馬に於て

オソリ夫人

アール、ダアリユ、エマソン先生

編者曰く、

巾幗亦た方を國事に盡すの道を知る、其の丹心、氣力、同情、敏感と能く人を見て交る所を知れるの明に至ては、優に以て閨秀の魁に擬するに足れり。嗚呼一は絶代の英雄、一は一世の哲人、而して其間斯の一個の才媛あり、豈兩殿の間一流の清濁を見るの概にあらずや、豈一幅史上の活畫にあらずや。



又曰く、末尾の數句は感激の餘、座るに此手紙の  
 對手者を忘れて、直に書中の人物マヤニーの談話  
 体とは變じたり、これ多感なる婦人の書簡中に今  
 も尙は往々見る所、學者須らく注意す可し

(八) デビッド、ヒューム、エドワード、ギボンに送れる書

要領、「其著述に英語を用ひんとを勧め、英語の將來をトす」

貴下、僅に數日以前テイヴァーゲン氏より貴下の原稿を落手し、爾來大愉快と  
 喜悅を以て之を熱誠致候。小生は只だ一つ貴下の御認めに奇りし國語より異  
 見を生じ候、貴下は如何すればこそ佛語にて御編纂遊ばされ、彼のホーレンスが  
 希臘語を用ゆる羅馬人に就て申候如く、森林の中へ束薪を擔ぎ込むの轍を履

ませられ候ひしにや。察するに貴下の意は當時の羅馬人のと同しく吾が國語  
 よりは更に廣く行はるゝ語を用ひんとの外に別意なきは小生之を諱し候  
 然れども貴下は右二種の古國語の後世に於ける運命に御心附き奇されざり  
 しかと存候、夫れ羅典は當時に在ては希臘語程には貴ばれずして、其行はるゝ  
 範圍も亦た稍狭く限られたりしかども、而かも幾何か希臘語の後に生き残り  
 て、今や文人の爲に後者より更に廣く解せられ候、されば縱ひ佛蘭西人は現今  
 に於ける其の國語の廣布に誇ると儘よ、吾人の亞米利加に於ける堅實にして  
 駁々たる建設は外國語の混入を憂ふるの要少くして、英國語の他に優れて確  
 定永續す可き希望の洋々たるもの有之と存候。

貴下の佛語の用法は亦た貴下をもして吾が英語が歴史的著述に許すよりは  
 更に多く詩的形容的にして又た色濃き文体に走らしめしやに奉存候、蓋しこ  
 れ佛蘭西記者の常態にして、殊に吾等の風習が許すよりは一層華やかに其文



を潤飾せんとする近世佛語記者に於て然りと致候。併し貴下の歴史は大体に於て、氣概と明斷を以て書かれたりと思考仕尙御稔穉わらんを切に御勤め申上候。若し夫れ誦讀の間小生の亦に浮みたる異見の如きは極めて屑々たるもの、以て貴意を煩はすに足らず、小生も他日之を想起するをすら難かる可しと相信し候、敬具

一千七百六十七年十月廿四日

ロンドンに於て

デビッド、ヒューム

エドワード、ギボン殿

編者曰く、國語は國粹の干城なり、凡そ文士の其の國語を愛するは猶ほ將帥の其の兵を愛するが如し、ヒューム亦た自己の國語に忠告する者而して英佛國語將

來の趨勢を先見するや恰も名將の千古の興亡を洞察するが如し、達眼と言はざる可けんや

(九) ワシントン、アイザック、パリス夫人に送れる書

要領、「西班牙の首府マドリッド郊外の風光及び城中の近故場」

(前略)私が夕景の馬車運動は淋しき乍らに愉快に御座候。他の都府の近景よりしてはマドリッドのそれを想像するを難かしく候、

抑も城門を出つるや否や直に茫々たる郊野に入る次第にて、眼の極まる限り腕々波状をちし間々丘陵の起伏せる一大荒原の、樹木亦く、人家無く、春は緑にして穀物耕され、夏は炎陽に焦がされて、種々の褐色を呈し、其の中の或るもの



は陰氣ある乍らに亦た騷はしく候。長き蓋ける如き山脈は西と北との眺望を限りて、其若干の峯には夏の最中も尙ほ雪の消へやらぬが有之候。私が常々通行致す路は大道にてあり乍ら甚だ物淋しく候て、時々に出逢ひ候ものは馬に乗れる一隊の旅客の猛々しく身を甲ひて、鞍の後へには小銃を釣るし、彼等は盜賊を防がん爲に武装して、乃て自ら盜賊の如き様子に見ゆるもたかしく或は一列させる牧騷者が遠方の田舎より、鈴を附けたる騷馬を幾條の絲より成れる追紐と總もて巧みに御して來り、或は山羊飼ひ等が市内の住民に乳を供せんが爲に、夕に及んで其の群を追ひ歸るものゝみにて、孰れの隊伍も皆乎周圍の荒蕪粗朴なる光景に應さはしく相見へ、而して斯の如き隊伍が如何にして此の人口多く時代久しき都府の真中にあり得るかは想像も及ばぬほどに御座候。又た時としてグエグラマ山の後へに落ち懸る夕陽の此の荒蕪たる景色の上に最後の光線を注げる有様は、まことに雄麗なることに御座候。

私は鮮明なる月夜に、ブラドと申す所に徜徉して大に心地よく感し候。これは城壁の内部にて立派なる散策場に有之、而して私の寓所より程遠からず候。ここには大樹蔭鬱たる小路ありて五個の飛泉を以て飾られ、肖像や彫刻物を以て趣を添へ候。ブラドは實に此の市の大遊散地にして其の一の廣小路は酒保路と稱し特に雜鬧致候。夏の夕暮には紳士淑女の參々伍々此所に相携へて椅子に倚りて懇親の宴を張り或は談話會を催ふして更の長くるに及び候。さて私の見て最も嬉しきは、一團の小兒が父母或は保母に伴はれて、飛泉の周圍に群がり、手を揚へ輪にちりて子守歌を歌ひつゝ、躍り舞ふことに御座候。彼等は斯るさやけき月夜の景色には最もふさはしきものにて、私は夜毎にこれを眺め入りては、我が幼き姪や姪孫等が此の愛らしき輪の中に交はり居たらんにはと存し候。以上は私が目下の淋しき生活より申し送り得る總ての光景と事件とに御座候。



私はアルバケルケ氏夫婦が間もなくマドリッドに歸らるゝを相待ち申居候、夫婦歸られ候はゞ私は便よるべき家庭を得る譯に候、アルバケルケ夫人は毎に私を叔父さんと申され候、私は力めて全夫人を我が姪と思ひおし居り候、夫人は實に姪の如き親切と愛嬌を有せられ、而して其の小供等は我の爲めに最も好ましき友達に御座候

避暑地の假屋よりの御手紙は座るに私をして其の所を回想せしめ候、其の草木其の薔薇、其の忍冬草其の蜂雀等面のわたりに見るが如き思を致候、我が舊友おるツグミおのが尙は窓下に巢を結びて歌ひ候とは嬉しき事に御座候。又た御書面中ヴァチーの吠ゆることを記さるゝを見て、恰も慣れ染めて久しく忘れ居たる聲を不意に再び聞くの思有之候、そは絶て久しくこの最も賢がしき小犬の消息無かりし故に御座候(下略)

一千八百四十五年

マドリッドに於て

ロシントン、アーザインガ

パリス夫人

御もとへ

編者曰、自然の勝景を散文に叙して詩趣あらしむるもの近代の英文學者中之をアーザインガに推す而して其の書簡にして詩美を帯ぶるもの予私かに此の一篇を推さんとす、只だ譯者の菲才原文の美を毀滅たらしむるを能はざるを耻づるのみ



(三) トーマス、フォウエルバクストン卿 其令嬢に贈れる書

要領、「ロスチャイルドとの會食及び彼の出世の次第」

昨日我等はロスチャイルド氏の一家と會せん爲にハムハウスに於て食事致し甚だ愉快を覺へ候、ロスチャイルド氏は其經歷及び企業の次第を我等に物語られ候へば、左に其の話の儘を申し送り候全氏の曰く

「私はフランクフォルトの銀行家の三番息子でありましたが、全市には兄弟三人が充分仕事をする丈の餘地がありませんでした私は英國品を扱て居ましたが、英國から一人の大商人で市場を左右する有力者が來ました、それは中々ゑらい人物で、若し私の方で物品を買へば必ず愛顧をして呉れました處ろが、私は如何かしたことで其人物を怒らせましたから彼は見本を見せるを肯じませんでした、それが火曜日のことです。私は親父に

向て、私は英國へ行かふと申しましたが、私は獨乙語の外何國の語も解りませんでしたが、けれども私は木曜日に出發しました、英國へ近く來れば來る程品物が廉ふ御座りまして、マンチエスターへ來るや否、餘り安いかから所持金を皆お仕入れに使ひました、そして随分儲けました。私は頓て三種の利益を見付け出しました、それは薬品と、色染めと製造とです、私は製造家に向て、私が薬品と色染めとを供給するかられ前は製造品を私に賣らさいかと言ひました、そこで私は一種で多くて三種の利益を得ました、隨て他の人たちよりは品物を安く賣るゝが出来ました。暫時の中に私は二萬パウンドの金を六萬パウンドにしました、私の成功は皆お一つの金言に基くのです、即ち私は他の人のするとは何でもする、そして見本を以て其人と競争する、斯くて一人一人凡ての人と競争するとです。私は又た今一つの長所を持って居ます、私は即決家で、商ひを一時にやりつけるといふ風



です。私がロンドンに住居を移しましたときに、東印度商會に金塊八十萬  
 パウンドの寶物がありました。私は其の公賣場へ行て皆を買ひました  
 として此金はウエリントン侯に引用があると思ひました。私は彼の人の  
 手形を多く割引で買て居たからです。所へ政府から私を呼に來まして、之  
 を買ひたいと申されました。借て政府は之を買たが、葡荷牙へ輸送するに  
 困つたです。そこで私は其送達方を悉皆受買ひまして佛蘭西回して送り  
 ました。これが私の今まで第一等の金儲けで御座りました。

又た全氏が平素大に服膺せるらしき今一つの原則ありて、それは「不祥なる場所  
 若くは不運なる人物とは決して關係せず」とのこと。に御座候。全氏の曰く

「世間には利巧者人が多くあります。甚だ利巧者人で而かも足に穿く可き  
 靴さへ無い人が多くあります。私は斯様者人とは決して事を共にしませ  
 ん。斯様者人の意見は中々善い様には聞へますが、併し運命は之に逆ふで

す、彼等は自分の身を善くすると能はぬ輩です。自分の身さへ善くすると  
 が出来ぬで、何しに私に善くして呉れるとが出来ませうか」と。  
 全氏は實に是等の原則に藉りて三百萬パウンドの資産を爲したる人に御座  
 候

時に座中の某氏はロスチャイルド氏に向て

「貴君の御子息等は、よもや金のことや商賣のことに凝り過ぎて、夫れよりも更  
 に大切を事柄を等閑にささる様を御座りますまい。貴君は眞逆左様  
 をばはれ好みさいますまいね」

と、申され候處、ロ氏は之に答へて

否へ、何う致しまして、私はそれを好むです。私は彼等が精神も魂も心も身  
 体も何もかも悉く商賣の爲に傾けて仕舞ふを願ふです。そこが即ち樂  
 のある所です。大資産をこしらへるには中々以て膽力と注意とを要しま



す、そして一旦それが出来た上は又た之を維持する爲に十層倍の才能が無ければなりません、若し私が何でも人の勤めらるゝ儘に聽き従ふて居たならば、直に破産するでしよう」

と、言ひ來りて氏はエドワードに向て

「れ若い方は何でも一つの商賣に専心従事下さい、あつたも醸造家であつたし下さい、左すればロンドンでの大醸造家にされましよう、若し醸造もやり、銀行もやり、商店もやり製造家もれやりすれば、あつたは直に新聞ものですよ。」

「私の近所に大層意地の悪るい人が居りました、始終私を怒らせようとするで、其人は私の散歩場の近くへ大きな豚小屋を建てました、私はそこへ出て行くと、第一にギュー〜グ〜グ〜が耳に附きます、併しこれ何の害にもありません、私は何時も機嫌善くして居るです」

「私は時々慰の爲に乞食にギニー金貨を遣はします、ところが乞食は之を間違だらうと心得て、氣が付かれてはちうぬと思ふて、一散に走て行てしまします、あつた方も時々乞食にギニーを遣はし下さい、中々面白いですよ」

ロ氏の令嬢たちは中々快活する子らに御座候、二男はまた豪き狩獵家にして父ロ氏は凡て息の欲しかる馬を買ひ與へられ候由、息は此間もモロッコ國の皇帝へ第一等の亞拉比亞馬を注文せられ、皇帝は非常に立派なる一頭を送り越され候處、其馬が倫敦へ陸揚せらるゝや否や死去致候由にて、二男は悲しげに、是れは小生が曾て被むりし不幸中の最も大なるものに候と申され候、私も大に氣の毒に感し候ひき。

イヤ、予は申し遣し候、ロスチャイルド氏が當地へ來られし後問も無く、ボナパルトが獨乙に攻め入り候由にて、其時のごときロ氏は左の通り語られ候



「ヘス、カセルの公爵は私の父に金を托しおさいました、これは實に際々  
 い場合で、父は其金を私へ送りました、私は思ひ掛け無く六萬ポンドを  
 郵便で受取りました、そしてそれを私が巧に運用しましたから公は其御  
 所有の葡萄酒と麻布を皆んお私に下さいました」  
 一千八百三十四年二月十四日

倫敦デグオンシャー街に於て

テ、エフ、バクストン

(令嬢の名を送す)

編者曰く、

書中の主人公は蓋し倫敦に於けるロスチャイル  
 ド家初代の人奇り、凡そ家を興し産を成すの士は  
 必ず人に卓でたる頭眼と堅志あり、此一大成功者  
 の閑談亦た以て世の實業青年の龜鑑とあすに足

らん乎。

(二) フランシスセフラー、侯爵コックパインに送れる書

要領、「當時蘇格蘭撰擧の光景及び其前後に於ける候補者」

親愛するコックパイン殿、予は昨日マルトンに於て、式の如くに撰擧せられ候  
 火曜日の午後一時該所に着し、十二人の先進弟子等を伴ひて、直に七百人の撰  
 擧人を訪問に出掛け、予に投票の名譽を與へられんことを依頼致候、二時間半に  
 して確かに六百三十五戸を叩き四百九十四人に握手致候、其翌日各街々は樂  
 隊と旗及び種々の幟を以て充たされ、其真中に凡そ十一時頃予は橙黄色の  
 ホンを以て飾られたる丈高く張り切りたる乗馬の鞍上に助け乗せられ、鎧と  
 手綱は、全市の主馬所の人夫に取らせ、音楽と旗との長き行列は予の周圍に進



み行き候、斯る有様にて各街角毎に三呼の喝采を受くる爲と、窓に倚れる凡ての婦人に叩頭する爲に立止りつゝ、躍行にて全市中を練り巡り候。十二時に無事市場に若し四角建てたる棧架の下に至り候處、群衆にて立錐の地無く、而して何かまゝろしき儀式の後に人々が手を擧ぐるとと轟き渡る歡呼とに由りて、予の當撰者たるを正當に宣言せられ候、それより殆んど五千人に達すといふ者る群衆に向て、甚だ流暢劃切なる言語にて演説し、然る後橙黄色の絹にて蓋ははれ旗と幟を以て華やかに飾られたる背の高き美麗なる椅子に載せられ、其儘六人の撰擧人の肩に荷れて、縦街横街共に膺揚に輕禮しつゝ、擲ぎまわされ、而して遂に意氣揚々として無事旅館に歸へされ候。午後五時より最も有力者る有権者百二十人を鑿應し、十一時近くまで數回の演説を致し候、其間にまた、十二人の親友を率ひて突出し、稍次位者る旅館に盛宴を設れる前と殆んど同數の一團を訪ひ、其人々は前の組よりは遙かに大奇

る祝賀を催せるを見候、ケイレイ一家の方々は男女とも來て親切に助け呉れられ候。凡そ十一時に予は漸のこにて退席致し、ジョーシ卿及び卿の女婿と共に大急ぎにて茲に歸りしは眞夜中にて候ひき、萬事は先々上首尾に相濟みたりと思はれ候、費用は何程掛り候か存せず、併し勘定はミルトン侯の代理が方付けて倫敦の予へ送り來る筈に候、予が此手紙を認め候はウォルセイ家の一者る大財産の邸にして、主はジョーシ卿、ケイレイ卿の一女を娶れる人にて、其の廣大者る邸宅へ全親族を會し居られ候、御存の通り予は平生ケイレイ家の人々を大に愛好致候、而して彼等を其の一家團欒に於て見る度の重なる毎に、更に多くと若しいふを得ば、好情を益し申候。凡そ十六歳に於れる全家の末女と予とは久しく互に懇親を結び候ひし間柄にして、來月他に嫁かんとする二女は殆んど絶世の美人に候、併し予が主として彼等を嘆賞するは、其の氣前の優しく麗はしきと其の心の天真爛漫者ること、に御座候、予は淋しき旅行と厭



さき撰擧の後に於て、これら春の谷間の如き緩合百の遊りに、崩れたる長き月の  
 の窺かざる心地にて、彼等の愛らしき笑顔や楽しき笑聲の中に彷徨するの愉  
 快は、轉た予をして生れ返りたる思わらしめ候。これは奇らしき大なる家にて  
 凡そ八十年以前一種の伊太利風に建てられ、古畫や古書は懸けて敷ふ可らず  
 小間々々には様々の骨董品滿ち、肖像類は古代名家の肉筆ある讀や彫刻にて  
 埋められ戸棚には古き皿鉢や錆びたる陶器滿く御座候へば、若しタムソンや  
 貴君や乃至は意得の日のジョンニー、クラーク若らば、これらをひねくりて  
 に一ヶ月の仕事は可有之と存候、但し予は只だ一日を此所に費し得るのみを  
 れども、寧ろ生ける人間と共に語り暮らさんと存候、これ此の國家多事の日に  
 方て慎重なる上院議員としては甚だ小供らしく愚かる所爲なりと自ら懺悔  
 致候、併し乍ら予は近日來實に大骨折を爲し敢々煩惱したるを告れば、せめて  
 一日の保養は御ゆるし可被下候、予は明日六時に此處を出發可致候(下略)

一千八百三十一年四月

ヨークに於て

フランシス、セフリス

編者曰く、

本文蘇國撰擧の光景固より見る可きもの無きに  
 わらず、然れども予が茲に之を収録する所以は寧  
 る其の筆致にあり、これ實に教育あり文才あり氣  
 力あり餘裕ある英國貴族の摸型を示せるものこ  
 しも言ひつ可ければなり

(三)

博士トーマス、アーノルド、牧師オーガスタス、ヘヤーに  
 致せる書

要領、「貧民に對する宗教家の任務、貧民雜誌發行の計畫」



拜啓吾が貧民社會の恐る可き状態は、遂に最も迂濶なる人々の耳目にすらも  
 觸るゝに至りはし來り候以來、予は貴臺と厩舎し得可き尋常の希望以上に於  
 て、特に拜芝を得んと欲するの情切なるもの有之候。恐らくは特別委員が其任  
 務(是れ必要にして正當の事たるは予が懇ろに貴臺と意を同ふする所に御座  
 候)を終りし後には、富者等は再び元との冷淡無情なる有様に立歸り、而して今  
 後更に幾層恐る可く、復た回復す可らざる紛擾の種子を播くに至らんと奉存  
 候。貴臺若しアーサー・ヤングの佛蘭西旅行記を御手元に有せられ候はゞ、其記  
 事の恰も我國の現時に適當せることを深く御感じおさる可く候。

彼の書には當時の小作人が其地主を憎むとの如何に恐る可かりしと及び自  
 己と他の貧しき二階級とを造り出したる所の貴族を怨惡するの感情一般に  
 涵浸して、遂に一千七百八十九年に於てチャタウは破壊せられ、貴族の家々は  
 辱められ、而して貴族等は神の合せ給へるものを強て離したる賞罰を受けた

りし次第を明に記し有之候。彼の時に方てカーライルは貧者に告げて「汝等と  
 富者とは敵なり、敵の財産を破壊するは、砲火に由ると他の手段に由るとに論  
 争く戰場に於ては常に合法の所爲なり」と申され候。勿論これは惡魔の教を惡  
 魔らしく適用致したるものに候得共、抑も亦た吾人の貴族的風俗及び習慣が  
 吾人と貧民とを二個の分離したる且つ同情なき社會に造りおしたることは疑  
 を容れざる所にして、而して同情の缺乏は動もすれば輒ち變じて敵意となり  
 困窮が更に此感を激するに至ては、眼前他の奢侈贅澤を目撃すると益忍ぶ可  
 らざるに至らしむるものと存候。これ實に吾が全社會病禍の源泉にして、若し  
 之を排除するにあらずんば、則ち全体の破滅を致すの外無之と思考致候。而し  
 て當然として出で、此の禍と戦を始むることは即ち宗教家の本分と奉存候。三  
 P. 102 の二字は只だ語勢を強からしむるのみ、字義通に譯す可きにあらず、貴  
 臺若しイザヤ書第五章三以下三十二節。エレミヤ記第五章二十二節以下三十



節。アモス書第四章。ハバツク書第二章及びエルサレム滅亡の少しく前に同じ人民に書き送りたる聖ヤコブの書を御熱讀みされ候はゞ、必ずや吾が國現時の状態が當時猶太人の状態に酷似せるに感被打たる可く候。之れに比しては聖パウロが書を贈りたる希臘人の諸教會の有様は全く趣を異に致し居候。之は人口も稀薄にして政体も宜しかりしより、彼等の中に赤貧の状態は絶へて見る可らざりし故に御座候。彼の書翰には貧民に對する我等の任務を説くと比較的に重からざるは此が爲に御座候。然るに不幸にして吾人の傳道者等は聖書の他の部分よりも多く聖パウロの書を讀み、隨て聖書中恰も我等の如き事情の下にある者共に向て説かれたる部分に思を潜むると甚だ少き様子あるは、嘆はしきとに御座候。

予は眞正の「貧民雜誌」を發刊致度、而してこれを以て敢て弊害を煽動せず、曲事を掩はず、又た貧民を小兒の如くに宥むるを無くして、彼のコベットの擧に倣

ひ侃々博々誠意誠心にて何事をも假借せず、掩覆せず、又た誤表せず、コベットの如き文と基督教徒の精神を以て愛の全眞理を説與せんと存し居候。然り而して斯る事業に協力を仰ぐ可き人は貴奎を措て他に無之と奉存候。此段篇と得貴意度切願仕候、……予は凡て予の筆に書れる此種の論文には悉く名を署せんと欲し居候。何とされば我等の論文は匿名の陰武者にあらざる確實を捕侃す可き人名を以てすると極めて肝要なりと存する故に御座候。 頓首

編者曰く、基督教は人類の活社會に對する活宗教なり。世若し基督教を信して却て人世の實問題に迂に、其眼界只だ自己脚下の利害細節の外に達せざる者あらば腐儒にあらずんば則ち怯愚の輩のみ、未だ共に斯道を語るに足らざる有り、原作者熱烈懸望の



情念氣魂舉て之を其の社會の現状及び將來に注  
けるを見よ

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# 渡米成業の手引

一名米國上陸後の職業案内

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本書は最近數年間米國に在る在留五萬同胞の黒衣宰相と唄われたる吉村先生が米國上陸後の我が出稼者に尤も適當なる職業、農業、商業及び各種の労働等を綱を分ちて説明せられたるものに於て著者在米中の設立に係る同胞共濟機關等の記事は渡米者の尤も意を強くするにたるものなり叙事言文一致にして分り易く渡米のしるべと相待て渡米者必讀の好書とす

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本書は最近數年開米國に在て在留五萬同胞の黒衣宰相と唄われ  
たる吉村先生が米國上陸後の我が出稼者に尤も適當なる職業、  
農業、商業及び各種の労働等を網を分ちて説明せられたるもの  
にして著者在米中の設立に係る同胞共濟機關等の記事は渡米者  
の尤も意を強くするにたるものなり叙事實文一致にして分り易  
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大阪毎日新聞記者 相島勲次郎君 佐藤政次郎君 共著

# 渡米のしるべ

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天恵地福世界に冠絶し、廣袤日本全土に甘倍せる處の北米の原野は  
今や盛んに我大和民族の來住を歓迎せり、行くべし、赤手の壯年!!  
富豪ロツクフエラー。カー子ギー。モルガン。ヴワンダービルト。皆始  
めは無一物の移住者なり、労働何んぞ恥づるに足らん、言語の不通亦  
尠しも憂るに足らず、雄飛せよ我青年!! 而して其渡航に就ての準備  
船中に於けるの心得、上陸、検査の手續、移民官への應答等は本書に倚  
つて詳なり、渡米成業の手引と相待つて渡米者必讀の好書とす、一讀  
如何に世界無盡の寶庫が諸子等の鍵を待ちつゝあるを知れ

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民富ざれば國富ますとは千古不動の原則である軍備いかに整ふも財力之に伴はなければ所謂佛造つて魂なきものと同じである、されば勤勉蓄財は國家の爲め自己の爲國民として常識ある者の當に盡すべきが本分である、がまた言ふべくして行れ難いのも此點である、著者久敷故福澤翁の衣鉢を受、奢侈亡國を論じて貯蓄の急務を説き其反省を促がさんが爲めに婦女子にも解し易くよう或は身近の例を引き或は行れ易き實驗談等を述べられたるもので幸ひに一本を求めて其一節たりとも玩味あれ、正に本書の價の十百倍は立所に酬はん

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本書は専ら米國に在る日本人青年の自給修學の便法を説明せられたるものなり、苟くも父母の力に依らず、他人の庇護を頼まず、獨立獨歩して、克く日新の學を萬里の外に修め、以て身を立て國に盡さんと欲するの士は、争て之を一讀せざる可らず

主記要事  
渡航準備、(服裝携帶品)▲二三等客渡米日記▲著者の紹介したる學生のスクー  
ルボーイとなるの實地經歷通信談▲米國風俗の心得▲移民官との最近應答談  
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Letters  
of  
Eminent Men  
IN  
ENGLAND AND AMERICA

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED  
INTO  
JAPANESE, WITH NOTES,  
BY  
DAIJIRO YOSHIMURA.





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LETTERS OF EMINENT MEN  
IN  
ENGLAND AND AMERICA.



SELECTED AND TRANSLATED INTO  
JAPANESE, WITH NOTES,

BY

DAIJIRO YOSHIMURA.

OSAKA:

OKAJIMA & CO.

1903.





## PREFACE.

*"Such Letters," says Lord Bacon in one of his essays, "as are written from wise men, are, of all the words of men, in my judgement, the best; for they are more natural than orations and public speeches."*

*Though this is a small book, but it is the result of a considerable amount of reading, and I hope it may be found to be of some use to those students who may make themselves familiar with the thoughts, manners, characters and tastes which are so artlessly exhibited by the authors here quoted.*

*Osaka, January, 1903.*



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# BOOK FIRST.

## I.—The Morning.

DANIEL WEBSTER TO MRS. T. W. PAGE.

Richmond, April 29, 1841.

Five o'clock A.M.

Whether it be a favor or an annoyance, you owe this letter to my habit of early rising. From the hour marked at the top of the page you will naturally conclude that my companions are not now engaging my attention, as we have not calculated on being early travellers to-day.

This city has a "pleasant seat." It is high, the James River runs below it, and when I went out an hour ago nothing was heard but the roar of the falls. The air is tranquil and its temperature mild.

It is morning, and a morning sweet and fresh and delightful. Every body knows the morning in its metaphorical sense, applied to so many objects and on so many occasions. The health, strength, and beauty of early



years lead us to call that period the "morning of life." Of a lovely young woman we say she is "bright as the morning"; and no one doubts why Lucifer is called "son of the morning." But the morning itself few people inhabitants of cities, know any thing about. Among all our good people of Boston, not one in a thousand sees the sun rise once a year. They know nothing of the morning. Their idea of it is, that part of the day which comes along after a cup of coffee and a beefsteak, or a piece of toast. With them morning is not a new issuing of light, a new bursting forth of the sun, a new waking up all that has life, from a sort of temporary death, to behold again the works of God, the heavens and the earth; it is only a part of the domestic day, belonging to breakfast, to reading the newspapers, answering notes, sending the children to school, and giving orders for dinner. The first faint streak of light, the earliest purpling of the east which the lark springs up to greet, and the deeper and deeper coloring into orange and red till at length the "glorious sun is seen, Regent of day;" this they never enjoy, for this they never see.

Beautiful descriptions of the morning

abound in all languages, but they are the strongest perhaps in those of the east, where the sun is so often an object of worship. King David speaks of taking to himself "the wings of the morning." This is highly poetical and beautiful. The "wings of the morning" are the beams of the rising sun. Rays of light are wings. It is thus said that the Sun of Righteousness shall arise "with healing in his wings"; a rising sun which shall scatter light, and health, and joy, throughout the universe.

Milton has fine descriptions of morning, but not so many as Shakespeare from whose writings pages of the most beautiful images, all founded on the glory of the morning, might be filled.

I never thought that Adam had much advantage of us from having seen the world while it was new. The manifestations of the power of God, like His mercies, are "new every morning" and "fresh every evening." We see as fine risings of the sun as Adam ever saw, and its risings are as much a miracle now as they were in his day, and I think a good deal more, because it is now a part of the miracle that for thousands and thousands



of years he has come to his appointed time without the variation of a millionth part of a second.

Adam could not tell how this might be!

I know the morning; I am acquainted with it and I love it, fresh and sweet as it is; a daily new creation, breaking forth and calling all that have life, and breath, and being, to new adoration, new enjoyments and new gratitude. \* \* \* \* Tomorrow we leave for Raleigh, at an hour which the world calls "morning."

The air is fine, quite cool enough, and dry.

What struck me last evening was the dryness of the night air. Of all the cities of the Atlantic, south, this is probably the finest for elevation situation, handsome houses and public buildings, and prospects of growth.

Be kind enough to give or send our love to your husband and children.

Yours affectionately,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

---

**II.—Rebuking a suggestion for establishing a monarchy, and placing him at its head.**

---

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO COL.  
LEWIS NICOLA.

Newburg, May 22nd, 1782.

Sir: With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiment you have submitted to my perusal.

Be assured, sir, no occurrence during the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself you could not have found a



person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.

At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do and as far as my powers and influence in a constitutional way extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or your posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

I am, sir, etc.,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

---

### III.—Mode of Making a Doctor of Law.

---

ROBERT SOUTHEY TO BERTHA, KATE,  
AND ISABEL SOUTHEY.

June 26th, 1820.

Bertha, Kate and Isabel, you have been very good girls, and have written me very nice letters, with which I was much pleased.

This is the last letter which I can write in return; and as I happen to have a quiet hour to myself, here at Streatham, on Monday noon, I will employ that hour in relating to you the whole history and manner of my being ell-ell-deed at Oxford by the Vice-Chancellor.

You must know then, that because I had written a great many good books, and more especially the life of Wesley, it was made known to me by the Vice-Chancellor, through Mr. Heber, that the University of Oxford were desirous of showing me the only mark of honor in their power to bestow, which was of making me an LL. D.—that is to say, a doctor of law. Now you are to know that some persons are ell-ell-deed every year at Oxford, at the great annual meeting, which is



called the Commemoration. There are two reasons for this: first, that the University may do itself honor by bringing persons of distinction to receive the degree publicly as a mark of honor; and, secondly, that certain persons in inferior offices may share in the fees paid by those upon whom the ceremony of ell-ell-deeing is performed. For the first of these reasons the Emperor Alexander was made a Doctor of law at Oxford, the King of Prussia, and old Blucher and Platoff; and for the second, the same degree is conferred upon noblemen, and persons of fortune and consideration who are any ways connected with the University, or city, or Country of Oxford.

The ceremony of ell-ell-deeing is performed in a large circular building called the theatre, of which I will show you a print when I return; and this theatre is filled with people. The undergraduates (that is, the young men who are called Cathedrals at Keswich) entirely fill the gallery. Under the gallery there are seats, which are filled with ladies in full dress, separated from the gentlemen. Between these two divisions of the ladies are seats for the heads of houses, and the doctors of law, physic, and divinity.

In the middle of these seats is the Vice-Chancellor's, opposite the entrance, which is under the orchestra. On the right and left are two kinds of pulpits, from which the prize essays and poems are recited. The area, or middle of the theatre, is filled with bachelors and masters of arts, and with as many strangers as can obtain admission. Before the steps which lead up to the seats of the doctors, and directly in front of the Vice-Chancellor, a wooden bar is let down, covered with red cloth, and on each side of this the beadles stand in their robes.

When the theatre is full, the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of houses and the doctors enter. Those persons who are to be ell-ell-deed remain without in the divinity schools, in their robes, till the convocation have signified their assent to the ell-ell-deeing, and then they are led into the theatre one after another, in a lire, into the middle of the area, the people first making a lane for them. The professor of civil law, Dr. Phillimore, went before, and made a long speech in Latin, telling the Vice-Chancellor and the dignissimi doctors what excellent persons we were who were now to be ell-ell-deed. Then he took



us one by one by the hand and presented each in his turn, pronouncing his name aloud, saying who and what he was and calling him many laudatory names, ending in *issimus*. The audience then cheered loudly to show their approbation of the person; the vice-chancellor stood up, and repeating the first words in *issime ell-ell-deed* him; the beadles lifted up the bar of separation, and the new made doctor went up the steps and took his seat among the *dignissimi* doctors.

Oh, Bertha, Kate, and Isabel, if you had seen me that day! I was like other *issimis*, dressed in a great robe of the finest scarlet cloth with sleeves of rose-colored silk, and I had in my hand a black velvet cap like a beef-eater, for the use of which dress I paid one guinea for that day. Dr. Phillimore, who was an old school-fellow of mine, and a very good man, took me by the hand in my turn, and presented me; upon which there was a great clapping of hands and huzzaing at my name. When that was over, the vice-chancellor stood up and said these words, whereby I was *ell-ell-deed*: "*Doctissime et ornatissime vir, ego, pro auctoritate meâ et totius universitatis hujus, admitto te ad*

*gradum, doctores in jure civili, honoris causâ.*"

These were the words which *ell-ell-deed* me; and then the bar was lifted up, and I seated myself among the doctors.

Little girls, you know it might be proper for me now to wear a large wig, and to be called Dr. Southey, and to become very severe, and leave off a comical papa. And if you find that *ell-ell-deeing* has made this difference in me, you will not be surprised. However, I shall not come down in a wig; neither shall I wear my robes at home. God bless you all!

Your affectionate father,

R. SOUTHEY.

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**IV.—Correspondence between Lord Howe  
and Dr. Franklin as to peace.**

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LORD HOWE TO DR. FRANKLIN.

Eagle, June 20th, 1776.

I can not, my worthy friend, permit the letters and parcels which I have sent (in the state I received them), to be landed, without adding a word upon the subject of the injurious extremities in which our unhappy-disputes have engaged us.

You will learn the nature of my mission from the official despatches which I have recommended to be forwarded by the same conveyance. Retaining all the earnestness I ever expressed to see our differences accommodated, I shall conceive, if I meet with the disposition in the colonies which I was once taught to expect, the most flattering hopes of proving serviceable in the objects of the king's paternal solicitude by promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies. But, if the deep-rooted prejudices of America, and the necessity of preventing her trade from passing into foreign channels, must keep us still a divided people, I shall,

from every private as well as public motive, most heartily lament that this is not the moment wherein those great objects of my ambition are to be attained, and that I am to be longer deprived of an opportunity to assure you, personally, of the regard with which I am your sincere and faithful humble servant.

HOWE.

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V.—In reply.

DR. FRANKLIN TO LORD HOWE.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1776.

My Lord: I received safe the letters your Lordship so kindly forwarded to me, and beg you to accept my thanks.

The official despatches to which you refer me contain nothing more than what we had seen in the act of parliament, viz.: "Offers of pardon upon submission," which I was sorry to find, as it must give your Lordship pain to be sent so far on so hopeless a business.

Directing pardons to be offered to the colonies, who are the very party injured, expresses, indeed, that opinion of our ignorance, baseness, and insensibility which your uninformed and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of increasing our resentment. It is impossible we should think of submission to a government that has, with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burned our defenceless towns in the midst of winter, excited the savage to massacre our

(peaceful) farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters; and is even now bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlements with blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent country we once held so dear; but were it possible for us to forget and forgive them, it is not possible for you (I mean the British nation) to forgive the people you have so heavily injured; you can never confide again in those as fellow-subjects, and permit them to enjoy equal freedom, to whom you know you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; and this must impel you, were we again under your government, to endeavour the breaking our spirit by the severest tyranny, and obstructing, by every means in your power, our growing strength and prosperity.

But your Lordship mentions "the king's paternal solicitude for promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies." If, by peace, is here meant a peace to be entered into by distinct States now at war, and his Majesty has given your Lordship powers to treat with us of such a peace, I may venture



to say, though without authority that I think a treaty for that purpose not quite impracticable, before we enter into foreign alliances. But I am persuaded you have not such powers. Your nation though, by punishing those American governors, who have fomented discord, rebuilding our burnt towns, and repairing, as far as possible, the mischiefs done us, she might recover a great share of our regard, and the greatest share of our growing commerce, with all the advantages of that additional strength, to be derived from a friendship with us; yet I know too well her abounding pride and deficient wisdom to believe she will ever take such salutary measures. Her fondness for conquest, as a warlike nation, her lust of dominion, as an ambitious one, and her thirst for a gainful monopoly, as a commercial one (none of them legitimate causes of war), will join to hide from her eyes a view of her true interest, and continually goad her on in these ruinous, distant expeditions, so destructive both of lives and of treasure, that they must prove as pernicious to her, in the end, as the Crusades formerly were to most of the nations of Europe.

I have not the vanity, my Lord, to think of intimidating, by thus predicting the effect of this war; for I know it will in England have the fate of my former predictions—not to be believed till the event shall verify it.

Long did I endeavour, with unfeigned and unwearied zeal, to preserve from breaking that fine and noble porcelain vase—the British empire; for I knew that, being once broken, the separate parts could not retain even their share of the strength and value that existed in the whole; and that a perfect reunion of those parts could scarce ever be hoped for.

Your Lordship may possibly remember the tears of joy that wetted my cheek when, at your good sister's in London, you once gave me expectations that a reconciliation would soon take place.

I had the misfortune to find these expectations disappointed, and to be treated as the cause of the mischief I was laboring to prevent.

My consolation, under that groundless and malevolent treatment, was, that I retained the friendship of many wise and good men in that country; and, among the rest, some share in the regard of Lord Howe.

The well founded esteem, and, permit me



to say, affection, which I shall always have for your Lordship, make it painful to me to see you engaged in conducting a war, the great ground of which (as described in your letter) is "the necessity of preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels." To me, it seems that neither the obtaining nor retaining any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood; that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce are the goodness and cheapness of commodities; and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of compelling it, and holding it by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise; and I am persuaded that cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it; and that even success will not save from some degree of dishonor those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it.

I know your great motive in coming hither was the hope of being instrumental in a reconciliation; and I believe, when you find that to be impossible on any terms given you to propose, you will then relinquish so

odious a command, and return to a more honorable private station.

With the greatest and most sincere respect I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

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**VI.—Apology for declining a dinner party.**

SYDNEY SMITH TO LORD MAHON.

July 4th, 1843.

My dear Lord Mahon: I am only half recovered from the violent attack of gout in the knee, and I could not bear the confinement of dinner without getting up and walking between the courses, or thrusting my foot on somebody else's chair, like the Archbishop of Dublin. For these reasons I have been forced for some time, and am still forced to decline dinner engagements. I should, in a sounder state, have had great pleasure in accepting the very agreeable party you are kind enough to propose to me; but I shall avail myself, in the next campaign, of your kindness. I consider myself as well acquainted with Lady Mahon and yourself, and shall hope to see you here, as well as elsewhere. Pray present my benediction to your charming wife, who I am sure would bring any plant in the garden into full flower by looking at it and smiling upon it. Try the experiment from mere curiosity.

Ever Yours,

SYDNEY SMITH.

**VII.—Siege of Rome by the French.**

MADAME OSSOLI TO R. W. EMERSON.

ROME, June 10th, 1849.

I received your letter amid the round of cannonade and musketry.

It was a terrible battle fought here, from the first to the last light of day. I could see all its progress from my balcony. The Italians fought like lions: It is a truly heroic spirit that animates them. They made a stand here for honor and their rights, with little ground for hope that they can resist, now that they are betrayed by France. Since the 30th of April I go almost daily to the hospitals, and though I have suffered for I had no idea before how terrible gunshot wounds and wound fevers are, yet I have taken pleasure, and great pleasure, in being with the men. There is scarcely one who is not moved by a noble spirit. Many, especially among the Lombards, are the flower of the Italian youth. When they begin to get better, I carry them books and flowers; they read, and we talk.

The palace of the Pope, on the Quirinal, is now used for convalescents. In those beauti-



ful gardens I walk with them—one with his sling, another with his crutch.

The gardener plays off all his waterworks for the defenders of the country, and gathers flowers for me, their friend. A day or two since we sat in the Pope's little pavilion, where he used to give private audience. The sun was going gloriously down over Monte Morio, where gleamed the white tents of the French light-horse among the trees. The cannonade was heard at intervals. Two bright-eyed boys sat at our feet, and gathered up eagerly every word said by the heroes of the day. It was a beautiful hour stolen from the midst of ruin and sorrow, and tales were told as full of grace and pathos as in the gardens of Boccaccio, only in very different spirit, with noble hope for man and reverence for woman.

The young ladies of the family, very young girls, were filled with enthusiasm for the suffering wounded patriots, and they wished to go to the hospital to give their services. Excepting the three superintendents, none but married ladies were permitted to serve there, but their services were accepted. Their governess then wished to go too, and as she

could speak several languages she was admitted to the room of the wounded soldiers, as the nurses knew nothing but Italian, and many of those poor men were suffering because they could not make their wishes known. Some are French, some are German, many Poles. Indeed, I am afraid it is too true that there were comparatively few Romans among them. This young lady passed several nights there.

Should I never return, and sometimes I despair of doing so, it seems so far off—so difficult—I am caught in such a net of ties here; If ever you know of my life here, I think you will wonder at the constancy with which I have sustained myself; the degree of profit to which, amid great difficulties, I have put the time, at least in the way of observation. Meanwhile, love me all you can. Let me feel that amid the fearful agitations of the world there are pure hands, with healthful, even pulse, stretched out toward me, if I claim their grasp.

I feel profoundly for Mazzini. Mazzini has become the inspiring soul of his people.

He saw Rome to which all his hopes through life tended for the first time as a



Roman citizen, and to become in a few days its ruler. He has animated, he sustains her to a glorious effort, which if it fails this time, will not in the age. His country will be free; yet to me, it would be so dreadful to cause all this bloodshed to dig the graves of such martyrs.

Then Rome is being destroyed; her glorious oaks, her villas, haunts of sacred beauty, that seemed the possession of the world forever; the villa of Raphael, the villa of Albani, home of Winckelmann, and the best expression of the ideal of modern Rome, and so many other sanctuaries of beauty, all must perish, lest a foe should level his musket from their shelter. I could not, could not.

I know not, dear friend, whether I shall ever get home across that great ocean, but here in Rome I shall no longer wish to live. O Rome, my country! could I imagine that the triumph of what I held dear was to heap such desolation on thy head?

Speaking of the Republic you say. "Do you not wish Italy had a great man?" Mazzini is a great man. In mind, a great poetic statesman; in heart, a lover; in action,



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and tassels ; or a goatherd driving his flock of goats home to the city for the night, to furnish milk for the inhabitants. Every group seems to accord with the wild, half-savage scenery around ; and it is difficult to realize that such scenery and such groups should be in the midst of a populous and ancient capital. Some of the sunsets behind the Guadarrama mountains, shedding the last golden rays over this vast melancholy landscape, are really magnificent.

I have had much pleasure in walking on the Prado on bright moonlight nights. This is a noble walk within the walls of the city, and not far from my dwelling. It has alleys of stately trees, and is ornamented with five fountains, decorated with statuary and sculpture. The Prado is the great promenade of the city. One grand alley is called the saloon, and is particularly crowded. In the summer evening there are groups of ladies and gentlemen seated in chairs and holding their *tertulias*, or gossiping parties, until a late hour. But what most delights me are the groups of children attended by their parents or nurses, who gather about the fountains, take hands, and dance in rings to their



own nursery songs. They are just the little beings for such a fairy moonlight scene. I have watched them night after night, and only wished I had some of my own little nieces or grandnieces to take part in the fairy ring. These are all the scenes and incidents I can furnish you from my present solitary life.

I am looking soon for the return of the Albuquerques to Madrid, which will give me a family circle to resort to. Madam Albuquerque always calls me uncle, and I endeavor to cheat myself into an idea that she is a niece; she certainly has the kindness and amiableness of one, and her children are most entertaining companions for me.

Your letter from the cottage brings with it all the recollections of the place; its trees and shrubs, its roses, and honeysuckles, and humming-birds. I am glad to find that my old friend the cat-bird still builds and sings under the window. You speak of Vaney's barking too; it was like suddenly hearing a well-known but long-forgotten voice, for it is a long time since any mention was made of that most meritorious little dog. \* \* \*

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**X.—Baron Rothschild.**

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SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON TO  
MISS BUXTON.  
DEVONSHIRE STREET,

Feb. 14th, 1834.

We yesterday dined at Ham House to meet the Rothschilds, and very amusing it was. He (Rothschild) told us his life and adventures. He was the third son of the banker at Frankfurt. "There was not," he said "room enough for us all in that city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market to himself; he was quite the great man, and did us a favor if he sold us goods. Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show us his patterns. This was on a Tuesday. I said to my father, 'I will go to England,' I could speak nothing but German. On the Thursday I started; the nearer I got to England, the cheaper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap; and I made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—the raw material, the dying, and the manufacturing. I said to the manu-



facturer, 'I will supply you with material and dye, and you supply me with manufactured goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a short time I made my 20,000*l.* into 60,000*l.* My success all turned on one maxim. I said I can do what another man can, and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and all the rest of them! Another advantage I had. I was an off-hand man; I made a bargain at once. When I was settled in London, the East India Company had £800,000 of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it; I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The Government sent for me, and said they must have it. When they had got it, they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and I sent it through France, and that was the best business I ever had."

Another maxim, on which he seems to place great reliance, was never to have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man. "I have seen," said he, "many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet! I never act with them.

Their advice sounds very well, but fate is against them; they cannot get on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good to me?" By aid of these maxims he has acquired three millions of money.

"I hope," said——, "that your children are not too fond of money and business, to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that." Rothschild: "I am sure I should wish that. I wish them to give mind and soul, and heart, and body, and every thing, to business. That is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of boldness, and a great deal of caution, to make a great fortune; and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me, I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business young man," said he to Edward; "stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer, and a banker, and a merchant, and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the 'Gazette.' One of my neighbors is a very ill-tempered man; he tries to vex me, and has built a great place for swine close to my walk. So when I got



out, I hear first, grunt, grunt, squeak, squeak; but this does me no harm, I am always in good humor. Sometimes, to amuse myself, I give a beggar a guinea. He thinks it is a mistake and for fear I should find it out, off he runs as hard as he can. I advice you to give a beggar a guinea sometimes; it is very amusing.

The daughters are very pleasing. The second son is a mighty hunter, and the father lets him buy any horses he likes. He lately applied to the Emperor of Morocco for a first-rate Arab horse. The Emperor sent him a magnificent one, but he died as he landed in England. The poor youth said, very feelingly, "that was the greatest misfortune he had ever suffered." And I felt strong sympathy with him. I forgot to say that soon after Mr. Rothschild came here, Bonaparte invaded Germany. "The Prince of Hesse Cassel," said Rothschild, "gave my father his money; there was no time to be lost, he sent it to me. I had £600,000 arrive unexpectedly by the post; and I put it to such good use, that the prince made me a present of all his wine and linen."

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## XI.—A Scotch Election.

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FRANCIS JEFFREY TO LORD COCKBURN.

YORK, April, 1831.

My dear C—: I was duly elected at Malton yesterday. I got there on Tuesday at one o'clock, and, attended by twelve forward disciples, instantly set forth to call on my 700 electors, and solicit the honor of their votes. In three hours and a half I actually called at 635 doors, and shook 494 men by the hand. Next day the streets were filled with bands of music, and flags, and streamers of all descriptions, in the midst of which I was helped up, about eleven, to the dorsal ridge of a tall, prancing steed decorated with orange ribbons, having my reins and stirrups held by men in the borough liveries, and a long range of flags and music moving around me. In this state I paraded through all the streets at a foot pace, stopping at every turning to receive three hazzas, and to bow to all the women in the windows. At twelve I was safely deposited in the market-place, at the foot of a square-built scaffold, packed quite full of people; and after some dull ceremonies, was



dully declared elected by a show of hands and fervent acclamations. After which I addressed the multitude, amounting, they say, to near 5,000 persons, in very eloquent and touching terms, and was then received into a magnificent high-backed chair, covered with orange silk, and gay with flags and streamers, on which I was borne on the shoulders of six electors, nodding majestically through all the streets and streetlings, and at length returned safe and glorious to my inn. At five o'clock I had to entertain about 120 of the most respectable of my constituents, and to make divers speeches till near eleven o'clock; having in the mean time sallied out at the head of twenty of my friends, to visit a party of nearly the same magnitude who were regaling in an inferior inn, and whom we found in a state of far greater exaltation. All the Cayleys, male and female, were kind enough to come in and support me; and about eleven I contrived to get away, with Sir George and his son-in-law, and came out here with a great cavalcade about midnight. The thing is thought to have gone brilliantly. What it has cost I do not know, but the accounts are to be settled by Lord Milton's

agent, and sent to me to London. The place from which I write belongs to a Mr. Worsley, a man of large fortune, who has married one of Sir George Cayley's daughters, and has assembled their whole genealogy in his capacious mansion. You know I always took greatly to the family, and like them if possible better the more I see of them in their family circle. The youngest, who is about sixteen, and I, have long avowed a mutual flame; and the second, who is to be married next month, is nearly a perfect beauty. But it is the sweet blood, and the naturalness and gayety of heart which I chiefly admire in them; and after my lonely journey and tiresome election, the delight of roaming about these vernal valleys, in the idleness of a long sunny day, in the midst of their bright smiles and happy laughs, reconciles me to existence again. It is a strange huge house, built almost eighty years ago, on a sort of Italian model, and full of old pictures and books, and cabinets full of gimcracks, and portfolios crammed with antique original sketches and engravings, and closets full of old plate and rusty China, which would give Thomson and you and Johnny Glerk in his better days, work enough for a



month; though I who have only a day to spare, prefer talking with living creatures. This is all very childish and foolish I confess, for a careful senator, at a great national crisis. But I have really been so hard worked and bothered of late, that you must excuse me if I enjoy one day of relaxation. I go off tomorrow at six o'clock, .....

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**XII.—Duty of the Clergy toward the two Orders of Society.**

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DR. THOMAS ARNOLD TO AUGUSTUS HARE.

DECEMBER 24th, 1830.

I have longed very much to see you, over and above my general wish that we could meet oftener, ever since the fearful state of our poor has announced itself even to the blindest. My dread is that when the Special Commissioners shall have done their work (necessary and just I most cordially agree with you that it is), the richer classes will relapse into their old callousness, and the seeds be sown of a far more deadly and irremediable quarrel hereafter. If you can get Arthur Young's "Travels in France," I think you will be greatly struck with their applicability to our own times and country. He shows how deadly was the hatred of the peasantry toward their lords, and how in 1789 the Chateaux were destroyed and the families of the gentry insulted, from a common feeling of hatred to all who had made themselves and the poor *two orders*, and who were now to pay penalty of having put asunder what God

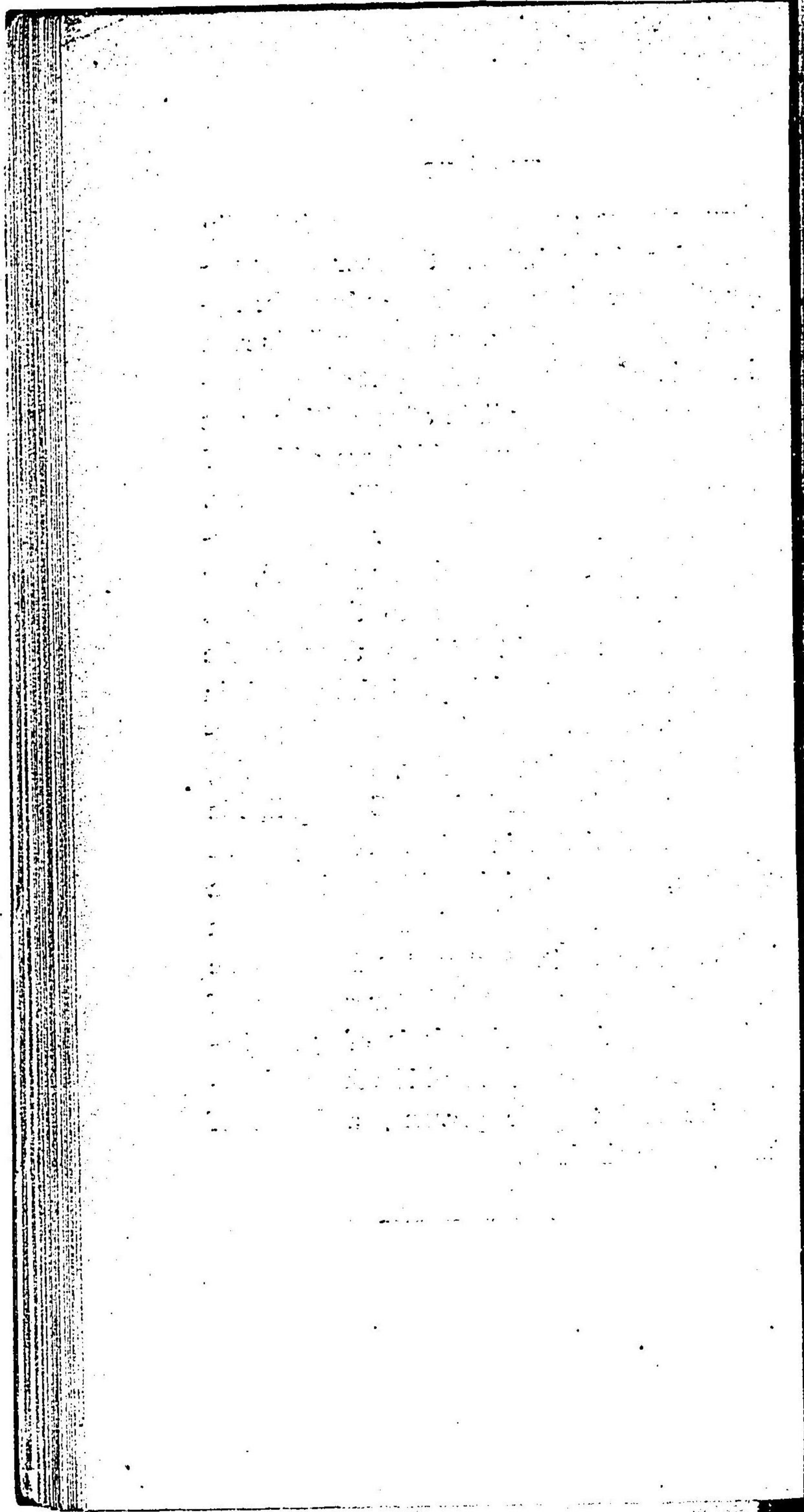


had joined. At this moment, Carlyle tells the poor that they and the rich are enemies, and that to destroy the property of an enemy, whether by fire or otherwise, is always lawful in war. A devil's doctrine certainly, and devilishly applied; but unquestionably, our aristocratical manners and habits have made us and the poor two distinct and unsympathizing bodies, and from want of sympathy I fear the transition to enmity is but too easy, when distress enbitters the feelings, and the sight of others in luxury makes that distress still more intolerable. This is the plague spot, to my mind, in our whole state of society, which must be removed or the whole must perish. And, under God, it is for the clergy to come forward boldly and begin to combat it. If you read Isaiah, ch. v., 3-32 v.; Jeremiah, ch. v., 22-30 v.; Amos, ch. iv.; Habakkuk, ch. ii.; and the Epistle of St. James, written to the same people, a little before the second destruction of Jerusalem, you will be struck, I think, with the close resemblance of our own state to that of the Jews; while the state of that Greek churches to whom St. Paul wrote is wholly different, because, from their thin population and better political

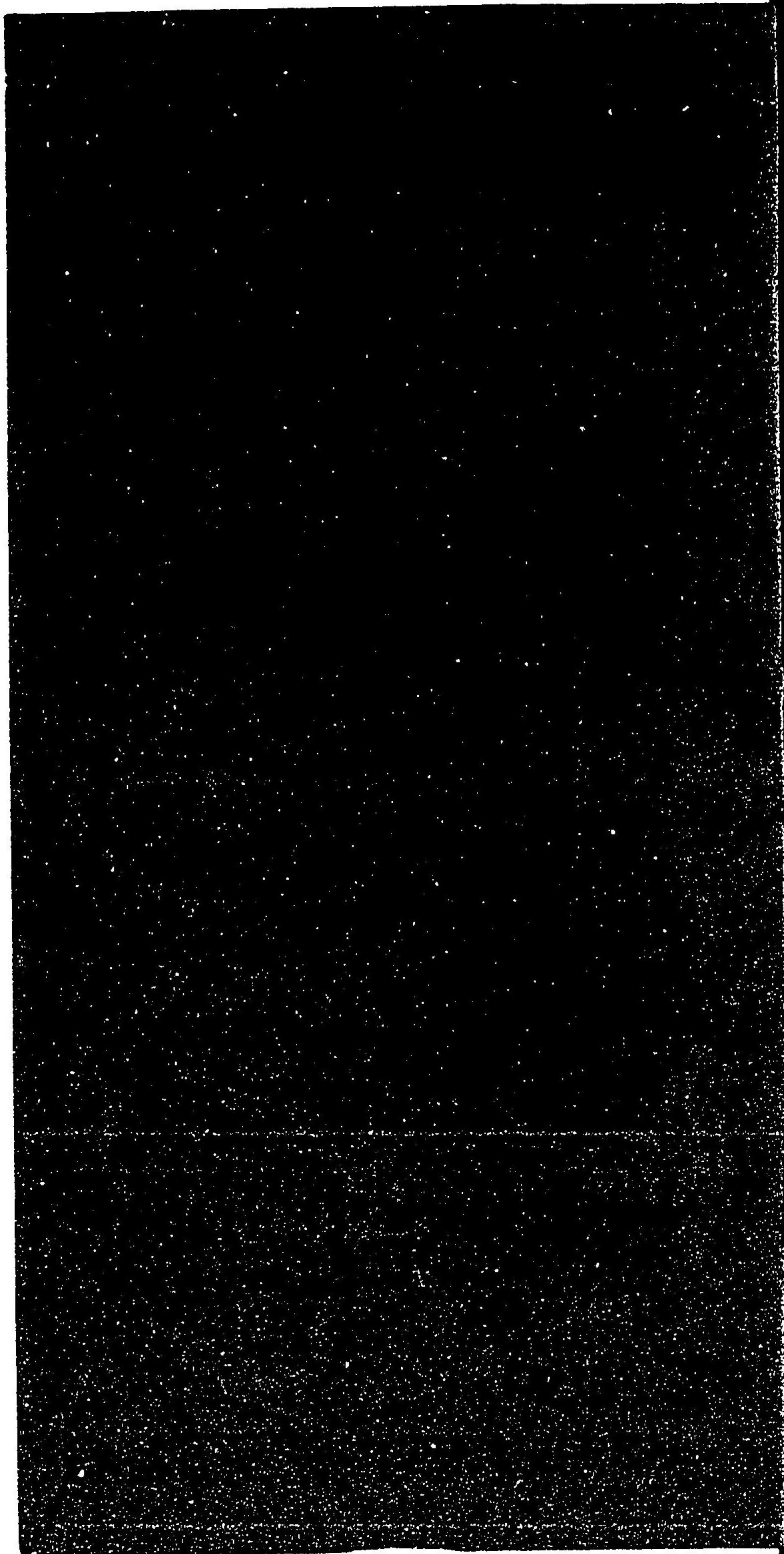
circumstances, poverty among them is hardly noticed, and our duties to the poor are consequently much less prominently brought forward. And unluckily, our Evangelicals read St. Paul more than any other part of the Scriptures, and think very little of consulting most those parts of Scripture which are addressed to persons circumstanced most like ourselves. I want to get up a real "Poor Man's Magazine," which should not bolster up abuses, nor veil iniquities, nor prose to the poor as children; but should address them in the style of Cobbett, plainly, boldly, and in sincerity, excusing nothing, concealing nothing, misrepresenting nothing, but speaking the very whole truth in love, Cobbett-like in style, but Christian in spirit. Now you are the man, I think, to join with me in such a work, and most earnestly do I wish that you would think of it. \* \* \* \* \* I should be for putting my name to whatever I wrote of this nature, for I think it is of great importance our addresses should be those of substantive and tangible persons, and not of anonymous shadows.

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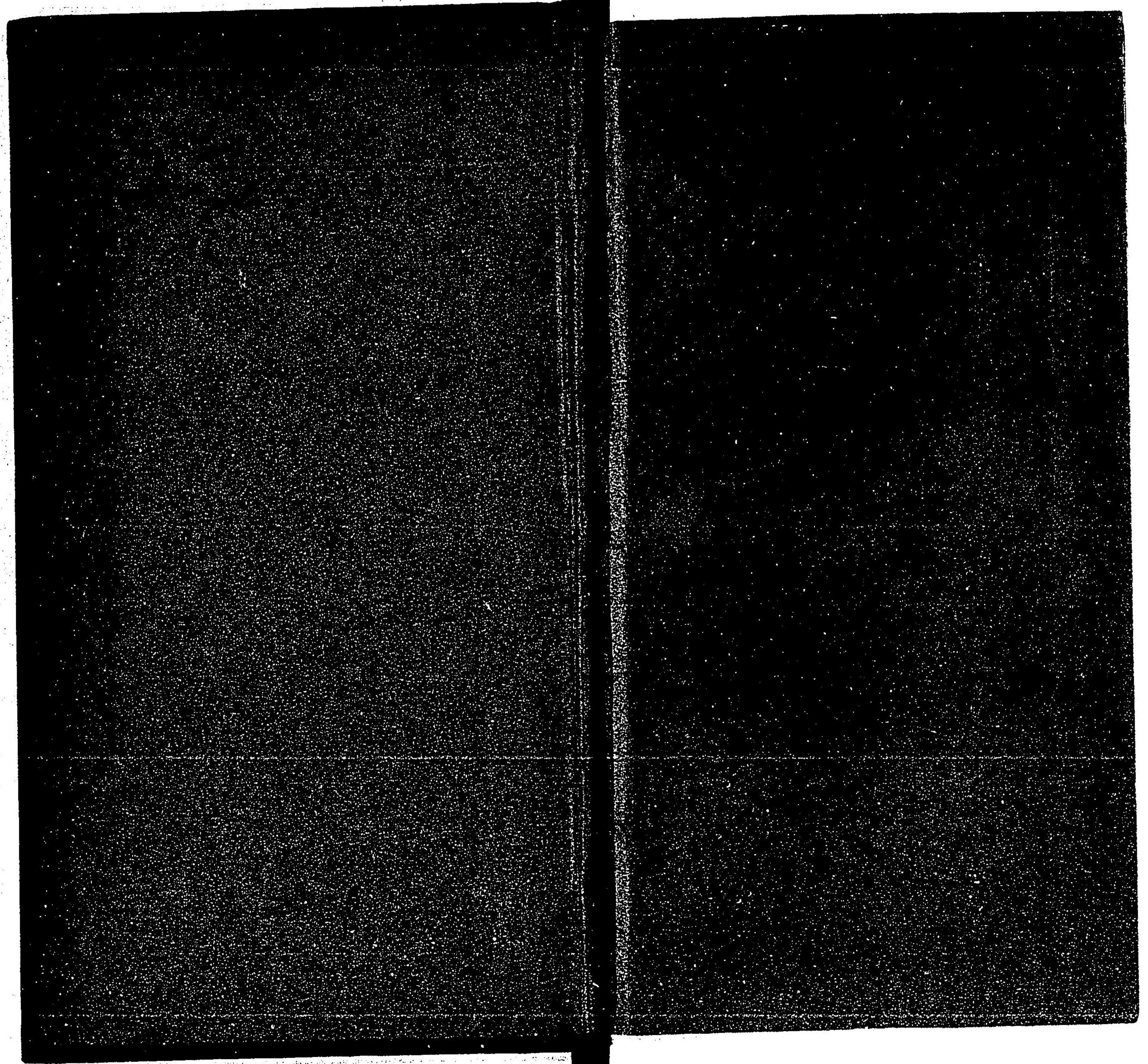














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