

7, SOUTH PARK,
SEVENOAKS.

Dec 2. 1900

Dear Mr Branting

I am very thankful
that the printers left out
the 'Professor' as I always
think it a little absurd
to give me a title from a
post that I ceased to
hold many years ago.
One regrets the loss of one's
initials, certainly, but
mainly because it is when
criticising a man like
Morley, to have it known
that one is not quite a
raw outsider.

I am afraid, however,
that I have done worse
as by leaving out 'on'!

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 2. 3
EX. 13. 12. 12

between Mores and
'Piggah' in the last
page, it reads as if
Mores was the Christian
name of Mr Piggah!
It came to me originally
as Monson Piggah,
the latter being solidly spelled.
I am afraid I may
have drawn the line
through the whole of
'Monson' instead of only
through the first four
letters

Believe me
Yrs sincerely
Samuel Gardiner

INDIA

1885 Feb.

G

L.

C

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211A (E) 111019101

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9
3 Ormonde Terrace
Regents Park N.W.
Feb^r 1st 1885

My dear Sir

Many thanks for your
kind note. I shall have
great pleasure in sending you
an article on India. When
would you like to have it?

I have been recently laid
up with an attack of bronchitis
from which I have not yet
completely recovered. Would
it make any difference if I
sent the article somewhat

later on ?

Do you think "Lord Ripon's Policy" would be a suitable subject ? That would include some of the most important Indian topics.

Nothing has been finally decided yet as regards candidates by any of the 3 constituencies into which the old Borough of Greenwich has been divided. I hope to hear from them soon -

soon -

Very truly yours

Latimer House

P. W. Bunting Esq

G Paris, 22 rue de Choiseul
2nd May 1887

Dear Sir,

I am much flattered by the
request you are good enough
to make to me, but I received
your letter just as I had
written to Mr Buckle, asking
him to insert an article in
the Times, in defence of poor
King Merha against the very
annoying attacks of the worthy
descendant of his traditional

enemies, a curious case of
historical atavism.

You will understand that under
the circumstances I can make
no engagement previous to
receiving Mr Buckle's answer.
I should be very happy to be
able to contribute to a publication
so highly esteemed as the
"Contemporary Review", and I
hope that in the event of my
being unable at the present to
comply with your kind request,
you will on some future
occasion accept me in your

Vineyard as a labourer of
the eleventh hour

I am, dear Sir,
yours faithfully
Clement Gamman

29th June 1887

22 rue de Chaillot

Dear Sir,

Since you tell me that Mr
Loeng's absurdities are not
yet read and buried as they
should have been long ago,
and you think it would be
advisable to say few words on
the subject, I am willing
to write, as you are good
enough to request, a short
article for your paper.

But I am not at all
acquainted with the recent
controversies you allude to,
and I should be much
obliged by your kindly
sending them to me, if
possible.

I remain, Dear Sir,
yours faithfully
Clermont - Gamney

Paris 20 Janvier 1888 G
22 rue de Chaillot

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer
le petit volume dont je vous
ai parlé, il y a quelques jours,
comme aux *Frands Archivologien*
en *Valstöm*. Je vous prie de
vouloir bien l'accepter et, après
l'avoir lu, de me donner votre
avis au sujet d'une publication
de la traduction en *Anglétterre*.
Je vous en suis très obligé & vous
pourriez m'indiquer un éditeur avec

qui je pourrais me mettre en
relation ~~à~~ ce sujet. Ma
traduction est jusqu'entièrement
terminée. Mon intention serait,
si vous n'y avez pas d'objection,
d'y ajouter un chapitre composé
de l'article anglais vous avez
bien voulu dernièrement accuser
l'hospitalité dans le Contemporary
Review.

Je vous remercie d'avance de tout
ce que vous voudrez bien faire dans
l'attendant, et je vous
suis d'après, cher Monsieur,
l'assurance de mes sentiments
sincèrement dévoués
Clement Canuay

Paris 19 Decembre

Monsieur

Je réponds seulement
un mot à votre lettre,
pour vous dire que
la proposition que
vous me faites me
plaît, en principe,
et que je vais vous
le plus tôt possible
le dire au directeur de la

Revue de Paris pour avoir le plaisir
savourer s'il n'y aura de vous écrire de
par d'obstacles et nouveau et avec
chercher la meilleure plus de détails.
combinaison pour que les articles puissent
paraître en même temps à Londres
et à Paris. croire Monsieur
c-tout le m^e sympathie

Aussitôt que ce
point Capital
sera fixé, 7'

Yvonne (sautier)

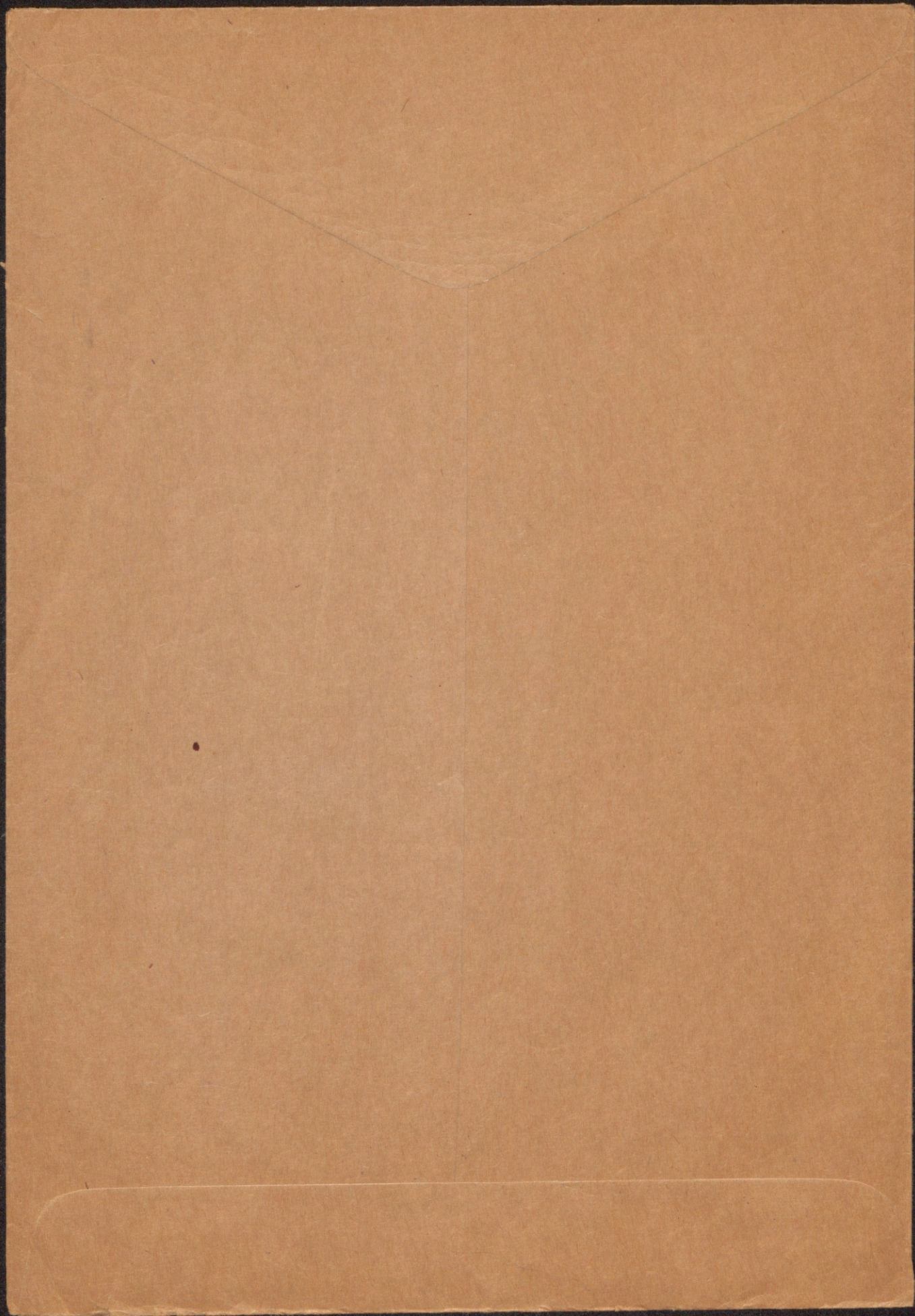
✓
Imre GAMBETTA

Feb 1883

WADDINGTON

SORREILLE 3 ✓

By ~~"A German"~~ i.e. ~~HILLEBRAND~~ (See also)



Gambetta

S

Paris, 22 janvier 1883

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer, et je vous remercie des sentiments d'estime et des paroles sympathiques que elle m'adresse.

À mon grand regret, je n'ai pu céder au désir que vous m'exprimez. Mon chagrin est encore trop vif et mon deuil trop profond, pour que j'en sois digne de rassembler en ce moment mes souvenirs et mes idées. Toutefois, je vous assure que je garde au plus intime de moi-même avec toute pureté toutes mes pensées sur le cher et grand ami que j'ai perdu et que notre pays ne pourra pas avec moins d'émotion que ses amis les plus directement associés à sa vie.

Surtout, comme nous sommes justement fiers de sa glorieuse mémoire et que nous désirons que les plus complets et les plus sincères hommages lui soient rendus partout, mais nulle

port aux places de l'île qu'en angletaire
où il comptait tout d'admirateurs et
qu'il se disposait à visiter cette année
même, et surtout d'un recueil aussi
justement estimé que celui que vous
dirigez, je me permettrai de vous
indiquer un de mes amis personnels
un de nos meilleurs collaborateurs à la
République française, qui a bien
connu M. Gambetta, qui le comprenait
et qui l'aimait bien, comme il est fait
capable d'écrire l'article que vous
desirez. C'est M. Hector Depierre, conseiller
municipal de Paris, écrivain politique
de rare talent. Si ma proposition vous
agréait, je vous serai obligé de me le faire
savoir; je présenterai aussitôt M. Depierre
qui se mettra à votre disposition.

quoiqu'il en soit, monsieur, je
demeure pénétré de reconnaissance de
vos offres et des termes dans lesquels vous
me les avez fait connaître, et je suis
votre très empressé serviteur

De Fontenay

carried in cabinet -
-train, etc. Personally
I report him very warmly.
He might still have some
good service to his
country, and could no
longer be a danger for it.
You will see by what I
have just said that for
your personal information
I was obliged to
omit the fact for me to
publish him independent
appeal from J. Gambetta
careed.
I remain
very truly, I think
W. H. Woodruff Jr.

Dear Sir,
Gambetta I am sorry to be obliged to
decline your kind proposal; but it would
be impossible to write about Gambetta
with perfect truth & independence without
offending a large section of the republican
party here. At the present moment his
friends, some of whom are my friends, would
be satisfied with nothing but the most
unlimited praise, and they are in a hyper-
-bolic nervous & sensitive frame of mind,
because they feel his loss as a personal one,
still more than as a national one.
Besides that, on a memorable occasion, eighteen
months ago, I led the battle in the Senate
against Gambetta on the "vention de liste"
question; and his defeat on that issue

marked the apogee of his political influence. From that time his prestige was broken, and he committed blunders after blunders, ending in the almost ridiculous collapse of his two-months ministry. For all these reasons, & many others, I could not speak fairly of Gambetta without reviewing many mistakes here.

The two great and redeeming acts in Gambetta's career are, 1^o his indomitable, mad perseverance during the Franco-German war, when he hoped on against all hope; I felt with him at the time, and do so still; but for several years after the war this feeling was by no means a general or even a common one in France; lately however the nation has perceived that the desperate resistance under Gambetta & Chanzy was the work of true patriots, and that however forlorn the hope, the honour of France was maintained to the last; in fact the national pride looks back now to the

long existence of the "armée de la Loire" as a soul-soling feature amid great disasters. This is the feeling which was at bottom of the great outburst of national grief & homage which marked Gambetta's funeral.

2^o. Gambetta's leadership, during the few months of reactionary government which began on the 16th of May 1877, had endeared him to the republicans, as a political party. He showed most undoubtably during that difficult crisis of our affairs, many qualities of a great political chief, wonderful courage, activity, foresight, finding telling & terse expressions which went the round of the country & became watch-words.

These two great episodes in his life show how his loss has been regarded not only as a political one but as a national one.

~~As~~ As to the rest of his career there is much to be said, & much difference of opinion.

Like^{to} most men who have taken a strong hold on the public mind, it has happened to Gambetta that many ~~his~~ events & decisions, both good & bad, have been attributed to him, with

which he had little or nothing to do. For instance, he did all he could to prevent my accepting for France the invitation to the Congress of Berlin, and only yielded with difficulty; but after the congress, when he saw the good results obtained, he & his friends took the credit to themselves, and at the present moment are ardent supporters of the policy I recommended & firmly adhered to. I could cite many other instances.

His real influence, and a very disapproachable one for the ministers in office, showed itself in the pressure he brought to bear in order to obtain places for his friends & adherents. In this respect, his influence at the Home & War Office, & more or less in all the other Departments of State, was very efficient, & little by little France had got to be almost entirely in the hands of Jacobinist functionaries, who, when they came to Paris, went to see him first, before they called on their official chief. This is what was called justly "le gouvernement occulte", and became such a nuisance that it ended in that strong current of feeling which forced Gambetta to take power against his will in November 1881.

I could write much longer about Gambetta, about the singular mixture of lofty views, & petty passions; of his mobile & impulsive nature, of the great charm he