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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

84-86 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

## CATALOGUE SALE

AT

# AUCTION,

AT OUR SALESROOMS (SECOND FLOOR).

# Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 9


At 2 o'clock.

THE CATALOGUE EMBRACES MANY

RARE AND VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED, HISTORICAL  
AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

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Elison, Flersheim & Co., Auctioneers.

 SEE CONDITIONS OF SALE ON FIRST PAGE.



## SOME RARE OLD BOOKS.

From *Chicago Herald*, Sept. 12, 1888.

A sale of old English books that had been advertised for several days drew together yesterday afternoon a company of gentlemen more distinguished than numerous. The sale took place in a well-known auction house on Randolph street. The books were evidently from well worn libraries, and were ancient and dusty and soiled, and, for the most part, treated of very ancient subjects.

The sale was announced to commence at 2:30 o'clock, but long before that hour Rev. Mr. Bristol, of Grace Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Stryker, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Judge Baker, of the Circuit Court, Charles Hancock, of the Board of Trade, Dr. Lane, J. H. Walker, of the big dry goods firm, John Naughten, and a host of bookworms were rummaging over the collection and marking their catalogues to suit their tastes and desires. Dr. Lane, who has a keen relish for odd books and plenty of means to gratify it as well as the leisure to enjoy his purchases, had fully listed the valuable works in the collection before the sale began. He bid on every lot from No. 1 to No. 292, but in only a number of instances did he outbid his competitors. Rev. Mr. Bristol and Dr. Stryker had compared notes and made a division of chances, so as not to bid against each other, but when a volume was put up that Judge Baker wanted he simply bid on it until it was knocked down to him. The crowd soon learned that when he made a bid he meant business, and left him without much opposition.

The sale passed on smoothly until the eleventh number was reached, when Dr. Lane started a set of Byron's works in calf, 1819, at 10 cents a volume. Pastor Bristol sent them to 20 cents, Mr. Hancock nodded his head, John Naughten raised his index finger, Dr. Lane said "yes" in a low tone, and in an instant the auctioneer was crying "95 cents, who says \$1?" Mr. Bristol paid \$1 a volume and added the quaint set to his valuable library. Sir Walter Scott's works, a six-volume octavo gilt set in calf, 1810, sold for 65 cents a volume. Mr. Naughten had made several bids without success, and when "Baretti's Travels Through England, Portugal, Spain and France, four volumes, 1770," were put up, he started them at 20 cents a volume with such earnestness that he was left alone with his prize. Rev. Mr. Bristol outbid half a dozen voices for a complete set of Payne's works, 1838, while Pastor Stryker captured, after a spirited opposition, "Strype's Memorial of Archbishop Cranmer, Oxford, 1812," but Rev. Mr. Bristol carried off "Finden's Illustrations of the Life and Works of Byron, with 126 Fine Steel Plates and portraits, two volumes, 1833," for \$5.30, and smiled with evident satisfaction at his good luck.

Judge Baker made his first bid for "Wil-

son's Rural Cyclopædia or Dictionary of Agriculture, Farming, Gardening, etc., with numerous plates, in four volumes, 1848," and kept on bidding until he got the work. There was some laughter at the manifest taste of the Judge for agricultural art and literature, but he gave no heed thereto. Charley Hancock captured the four quarto volumes of "The People's Gallery of Engravings, Second Series, with 250 Fine Steel Plates," but he was outbid in an attempt to secure "Heber's Travels in India, two volumes, 1828," by the pastor of Grace Methodist Church. Rev. Stryker bid in "Payne's Universum, or Poetical World, 200 Steel Engravings, 1840," but he weakened when John Naughten entered the race with him for two splendid volumes of the "Athenian Letters, Edited by Lord Hardwicke, 1798." In the next contest the reverend gentleman forced Mr. Naughten to retire, and claimed "Walpole's Reign of King George II, 1822." He followed up his success and procured "Virgil (Latin and Italian), with numerous fine engravings, three volumes, Rome 1763." Charley Hancock outbid him for "Vivian's Scenery of Portugal and Spain, with numerous fine tinted plates, by Louis Haghe, 1840," but he returned to the fight and carried off the magnificent Elzevir, 1663, entitled "Bible Plates, Historien des Ouden en Nieuwen Testaments, with several hundred fine engravings, two heavy volumes, folio," also "Hall's Gems of European Art, the best pictures of the best schools, with steel engravings, two volumes, folio, red morocco, 1846." The two magnificent works cost him but \$23. He was now a spirited buyer, but in his attempt to secure "Bernatz's Scenes in Ethiopia, with fine tinted plates of scenes, costumes and habits of the natives, two volumes, large folio, 1851," Judge Baker bid him out of sight.

Charley Hancock obtained "Rapier's History of England, with Continuation by Le diard, three volumes, 1732," and "Disney's Ancient Laws Against Immorality, Lewdness, Gaming, Begging, Drunkenness, Stage Plays, Dueling, etc., folio, 1729"—an exceedingly curious book—but Rev. Mr. Stryker beat him in a contest for "Black-Letter Homilies; or Sermons of the Time of Queen Elizabeth, folio, 1633." Judge Baker carried off a magnificent folio volume, with steel plates, entitled "King Charles I., Journal of the High Court of Justice for His Tryal, 1684." He also bid for "Lady Morgan's Italy, 1821," but Rev. Mr. Stryker wanted it more than he did and got in the last bid. He also captured a 1796 edition of Dr. Samuel Johnson's works.

In no instance was anything like a fancy price realized. The highest price paid for the best folio volume was less than \$20. Many of the small volumes, even of rare works, sold for 10 or 15 cents each. There were not more than fifty in attendance on the sale, and less than a score of active buyers.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The highest bidder to be the buyer. Any bid claimed by two or more bidders, the lot shall be immediately put up again and resold.

Lot.

- 1 Murray's Family Library, small 12mo, original cloth. 1830-39  
History of the Jews and Expedition to the Niger, 6 vols. 1794
- 2 History of India and Venetian History, 6 vols. 1746
- 3 Lives of Geo. Washington, Columbus, Peter the Great, etc.,  
5 vols.
- 4 Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft, Lives of Scottish Auth-  
ors, etc., 5 vols.
- 5 Trial of Charles I, Life of Sir Isaac Newton, etc., 5 vols.
- 6 Paley, Swift, Merrick, etc., 7 vols, 12mo, calf and half calf.
- 7 Addison's Works, 4 vols, 12mo, calf. 1839
- 8 Moore's Irish Melodies, 1858, and others, poetry, 6 vols.
- 9 Heman's (Mrs.) Life and Works, portrait and vignettes, 7  
vols, best edition. 1839
- 10 Hayley's Poems and Plays, 6 vols, 12mo, calf, gilt. 1788
- 11 Life of a Traveling Physician, 3 vols, port 8vo. 1843
- 12 Hume and Smollett's History of England, with continuation  
by Hughes, numerous fine steel portraits and plates, 21  
vols, 12mo. 1834
- 13 Revelations of Russia and Letters from the Danube, 4 vols.  
1846-7
- 14 Kemble (Fanny) Residence on a Georgian Plantation. 1863
- 15 Boswell's Life of Johnson, numerous engravings, 4 vols. 1851
- 16 Johnson's Lives of the Poets, numerous engravings, 4 vols.  
1854
- 17 United States Exploring Expedition, 2 vols, History of Rus-  
sia, 2 vols, numerous engravings. 1852-54
- 18 Lives of Sir Walter Raleigh and Ed Burke, numerous engrav-  
ings, 2 vols. 1853-4
- 19 The Mormons, Nineveh, Travels in Spain and Siam, etc.,  
numerous engravings, 5 vols. 1852-3
- 20 Campbell's Specimens of the British Poets with Biographi-  
cal and Critical Notices, 7 vols, port 8vo, morocco, gilt  
edges, fine set. 1819
- 21 Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious Persons, 240  
fine steel portraits, 8 vols, port 8vo. 1849
- 22 Ben. Johnson's Works, portrait and plates, 6 vols, 8vo, calf,  
gilt, scarce. 1716
- 23 Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, portrait and plates, 7 vols,  
8vo, calf, gilt, scarce. 1711



- 24 Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with life, etc., portrait and maps, 12 vols, 8vo, calf, neat. 1811
- 25 Mitford's History of Greece, 10 vols, 8vo. 1822
- 26 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern, 6 vols, 8vo, calf, neat. 1811
- 27 Jortin's Ecclesiastical History, 5 vols, 8vo, calf. 1751
- 28 Lardner's Supplement and Ostervald's Arguments, 6 vols, 8vo, calf. 1756-64
- 29 Warton's Death-bed Scenes, 3 vols, 8vo, calf. 1827
- 30 Letters on Life and Manners, 3 vols, 8vo, calf, gilt. 1809
- 31 Belsham's History of Great Britain from the Revolution of 1688, 7 vols, 8vo, calf. 1802
- 32 Hey's Lectures in Divinity, 4 vols, 8vo, calf. 1797
- 33 ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, large type library edition, 10 vols, 8vo, calf, marbled leaves. 1839
- 34 Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, 8vo, half calf. 1828
- 35 Reid's Essays on the Mind, 3 vols, 8vo, half calf. 1819
- 36 Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, 8vo. 1859
- 37 Whately's Logic, 7th edition, 8vo. 1840
- 38 Shaw's General Zoology, upwards of 1000 fine plates by Heath, 28 vols, 8vo, boards, uncut. 1800
- 39 Watt's (Dr. Isaac) Works with life and portrait, 7 vols, royal 8vo, calf. 1810
- 40 Doddridge's Works including Exposition of the New Testament, life and portrait, 10 vols, royal 8vo, calf. 1802
- 41 Levii cura Crevier, 3 vols, 8vo, half calf, gilt, fine copy. 1842
- 42 Herodotus cura Gaispord, 2 vols, 8vo, half calf, gilt, fine copy. Oxford, 1840
- 43 Euripides cura Dindorf, 2 vols, 8vo, half calf, fine copy. Oxford, 1832
- 44 Thucydides cura Goeller, 2 vols, 8vo, calf, gilt. 1836
- 45 Seneca, Juvenal, Florus, Isocrates, etc., 5 vols, V. D. 1831
- 46 Valpy's Greek Testament with copious English notes, 3 vols, 8vo, calf. 1831
- 47 Demosthenes translated by Leland, 3 vols, 8vo, calf, neat. 1770
- 48 Stanhope on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols, 8vo, old calf, gilt. 1705
- 49 Echard's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols, Jenkins' Christian Religion, 2 vols, 8vo, old calf, gilt. 1718
- 50 Cave's Primitive Christianity and others, 3 vols, 8vo, old calf, gilt. 1682

- 51 History of the Works of the Learned, 10 vols [wanting vol 7], small 4to. 1699  
A scarce and curious set of books.
- 52 Specimens of Printing Types, royal 8vo, half calf. 1802
- 53 Comer's History of China and India, numerous engravings, royal 8vo. 185-
- 54 Bartlett's Walks about Jerusalem, numerous fine plates, royal 8vo. 1844
- 55 Cunningham's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures by the first masters, 72 beautiful engravings, fine early impressions, with descriptions, 2 vols, royal 8vo. 1834
- 56 Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales, numerous maps, 4 vols, imp. 8vo. 1843
- 57 Froissart's Chronicles of England, France and Spain, translated by Johnes, numerous fine woodcuts, 2 vols, royal 8vo, half calf, gilt. 1839
- 58 Wordsworth's Greece, pictorial, descriptive and historical, numerous beautiful engravings, imp. 8vo. 1853
- 59 Plativa's Lives of the Popes [in Italian], numerous woodcut portraits, 4to, half calf, gilt. 1594
- 60 Missale Romanum, beautifully printed in red and black, 4to, morocco, gilt edges. 1823
- 61 Kitto's Pictorial History of Palestine, 487 beautiful wood engravings, 2 vols, imp. 8vo, half calf, neat. 1841
- 62 Knight's London, pictorial, descriptive and historical, many hundred fine woodcuts, 6 vols in 3, imp. 8vo, cloth, gilt. 1841
- 63 Wright's History of Scotland, numerous portraits, 6 vols, imp. 8vo, cloth, gilt. 185-
- 64 NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY of Illustrious and Eminent Persons, 144 fine steel portraits, brilliant impressions, with memoirs, 4 vols, imp. 8vo, morocco, gilt edges. 1830
- 65 Constantinople and Asia Minor, illustrated, 96 fine plates by Allom, 2 vols in 1, 4to, morocco extra, gilt edges, fine copy. 184-
- 66 Hanway's Revolutions of Persia, Travels, etc., maps and plates, 3 vols, 4to, half calf. 1753
- 67 Tomline's Life of Wm. Pitt, 2 vols, 4to, half calf, neat. 1821
- 68 Dalrymple's History of Great Britain and Ireland, with appendix, 2 vols, 4to, calf, neat. 1771
- 70 Daniel, Histoire de France, maps and engravings, 10 vols, 4to, vellum, neat. 1729



- 71 MUSEUM DE FLORENCE, illustrated with several hundred beautiful engravings of Gems, Sculptures, Bas-reliefs, etc., etc., by F. A. David, 8 vols, 4to, half calf, uncut. 1787  
A scarce and valuable work.
- 72 Scott's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, best edition, with 84 engravings and maps, 6 vols, 4to, half calf, neat, marbled leaves, fine copy. 1850
- 73 Holy Bible, Oxford Edition with Apocrypha, 4to, russiā, gilt edges. 1772
- 74 Terence [Latin] Baskervilles, beautifully printed edition, 4to, half morocco. Birmingham, 1772
- 75 ——— Another Edition, 2 vols, 4to, half bound, uncut. 1726
- 76 Chauncey's Description of Germany, Holland, etc, numerous maps, royal 4to, calf russiā. 1800
- 77 Robertson's Ancient India, maps, 4to, calf, neat. 1791
- 78 Views on the Rhine, 24 fine plates, oblong 4to, half morocco.
- 79 All 'Round the World, a collection of voyages, travels and adventures, many hundred woodcuts, 4 vols, 4to. [1864]
- 80 Burns's Poems and Songs, illustrated by Birket, Foster, Harrison, Weir, etc., 4to. 1861
- 81 Bennett's Fishes of Ceylon, 30 beautifully colored plates with descriptions, royal 4to, scarce. 1841
- 82 The Art Journal, numerous fine plates and wood engravings, royal 4to. 1854
- 83 Don Quixote, illustrated by Gustave Dore, many hundred fine woodcuts, royal 4to, half calf. [1867]
- 84 Holy Bible, the Pitt Press Edition, splendidly printed in large type, 4 vols, imp. 4to. Cambridge, 1837
- 85 Burnet's History of His Own Time, 2 vols, folio, calf, gilt, fine copy. 1724
- 86 Burnet's History of the Reformation, numerous beautiful portraits, 3 vols, folio, calf, gilt, fine copy. 1679  
Uniform with the preceding.
- 87 Rapin & Tindal's History of England, 2 vols, folio, old calf. 1732
- 88 Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars of England, 3 vols, folio, calf. Oxford, 1707
- 89 Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary [in French] 4 vols, folio, calf. 1740
- 90 Pontificate Romanum, beautifully printed in red and black with unusual notation and fine engravings, folio, vellum, gilt, scarce [defective]. Rome, 1595
- 90A Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, a complete Library Edition, 94 volumes.

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A storehouse of antiquities from which all succeeding writers on the subject have borrowed.
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- 132 Usher's Body of Divinity, fine old portrait, folio, calf, neat. 1658
- 133 Fuller's Holy and Profane State, curious portraits, folio, old calf [wants title]. 1648
- 134 Mackenzie's Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation, 2 vols, folio, old calf, scarce. Edinburgh, 1708
- 135 Gems; Baierus Gemmarum Affabre Sculptarum Thesaurus, many hundred beautiful engravings of Gems, folio, old calf. 1720
- 136 Coins; Angeloni La Historia de Julio Cæsare, etc., numerous fine plates of coins, folio, vellum. 1641
- 137 ——— Dialoghi di Don Antonio Agostini, etc., fine engraved title and several hundred woodcuts of coins, folio, original stamped calf. Rome, 1592
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- 156 Cave's Lives of the Fathers of the Church, 3 vols, 8vo. Oxford, 1840
- 157 Debary's History of the Church of England, 1860; Cunningham's Apocalypse, 1843, 2 vols.
- 158 Burke's Beauties, Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature, 3 vols, 8vo. 1837
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- 160 Rennell's Geography of Herodotus, maps, 2 vols, 8vo. 1830
- 161 Ovid, Virgil, Sallust and a French Bible, 4 vols.
- 162 Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Johnson's Dictionary and another, 3 vols, calf, neat.
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- 166 Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem; Armstrong's Minorca; Forsyth's Italy, 3 vols.
- 167 French Travels, 4 vols, 8vo.
- 168 Tombleson's Views on the Rhine by Steel, engravings with descriptions, royal 8vo, half calf. 1832
- 169 Swift's Queen Anne; Benaria on Crimes and another, 3 vols.
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- 171 Young and Anderson on Agriculture; Mills on Cattle, 5 vols.
- 172 Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard and Scott's Marmion, 2 vols, 8vo.
- 173 Ariosto's Orlando Juriosa, translated by Hoole, plates by Blake, Stothard, etc., 2 vols, 8vo, calf. 1791

- 174 The Dramatick Censor, 2 vols, 8vo, uncut, scarce. 1770
- 175 Messenger's Dramatic Works, with notes by Mason, portrait, 4 vols, 8vo, calf. 1779
- 176 Bruce's Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, 7 vols, 8vo, with 4to atlas of plates and maps, calf, gilt, fine set. 1804
- 177 Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, portrait and maps, 5 vols, 8vo, calf, gilt. 1805
- 178 Gillies' History of Ancient Greece, portrait and maps, 4 vols, 8vo, calf, gilt. 1809
- 179 Goldsmith's History of England, 4 vols, 8vo, calf, gilt. 1805
- 180 Hooke's Roman History from the building of Rome to the ruin of the Commonwealth, maps, 11 vols, 8vo, calf, gilt. 1810
- 181 Robertson's Works [History of America, History of Scotland, Reign of Charles V, Ancient India, etc.], with life, portrait, etc., 12 vols, 8vo, calf, neat, fine set. 1812
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- 183 British Magazine, containing contributions by eminent writers, engravings, 16 vols, 8vo, half calf. 1832-39
- 184 Hall's (Bishop Joseph) Works [including His Contemplations] with memoirs of his life and sufferings, by Pratt, portrait, 10 vols, 8vo, half calf, neat. 1808
- 185 Repertory of Arts, Manufacturers, Inventions, Discoveries, etc., etc., numerous plates, 30 vols, 8vo, half calf, neat. 1794-1808
- 186 Valpy's Greek Testament with copious English notes, 3 vols, 8vo, half calf. 1831
- 187 Rousseau's Works [in French], portrait and engravings, 22 vols, 8vo, half calf, neat. Paris, 1819
- 188 Demosthenes [Greek] Edibit Reiske et Schæffer, cum Apparatus Criticus, Indices, etc., 9 vols, 8vo, half calf. 1822
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- 197 Schiller's Life and Works by Palleske, portrait, 2 vols, port 8vo, half calf, neat. 1860
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- 202 Novum Testamentum Græcum, 2 vols, 8vo, calf, neat. Oxford, 1808
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- 207 Tasso [Italian], 2 vols, 12mo, red morocco, gilt edges. 1796
- 208 Petrarch [Italian], 2 vols, 12mo, red morocco, gilt edges. 1796
- 209 Shenstone's Poetical Works, plates by Stothard, 2 vols, 12mo, red morocco, gilt edges. 1798
- 210 Collins's Poems, Stothard's plates ; Cumberland's Calvary, plates, 2 vols in 1, 2 vols, 12mo, red morocco, gilt edges. 1797-1800
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January 4, 1893

DEATH OF DR. L. S. LANE.

Sudden and Unexpected Demise of the  
Michigan Avenue Physician.

Dr. L. S. Lane died very suddenly and unexpectedly last evening. He had been ailing for some time, but was yesterday supposed to be much better in health. At 8 o'clock he was quickly seized, and died almost instantly, at his home, 2116 Michigan Avenue. Death resulted, it is thought, from the effect of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered four years ago.

Dr. Lane was a man of a wonderful range of knowledge and his later years were spent almost constantly in his library. His one desire was books, and in satisfying his thirst for information he had collected one of the finest private libraries in the city. The book shelves in his home contain at least ten thousand volumes. The doctor was born at Elyria, Ohio, in 1819. He was educated at Kenyon college, and sub-

THE CHICAGO HERALD

sequently took a medical course in Cincinnati. He then went to Paris to perfect himself in his profession. Returning from Europe he located in Sandusky, Ohio, but moved to Chicago in 1856. About this time he abandoned active practice and accepted a position offered by the Illinois Central company. He next went into the real estate loan business, and continued in that business up to his death. His only son, Eben Lane, was associated with him as a partner. Mrs. Lane died in 1887, so that the son and a daughter, Miss Fannie, are the only survivors in the family.

Mr. Lane had been a member of Grace Episcopal church for a great many years. The funeral will be held Thursday, and the burial will be at Sandusky, Ohio, where are Mrs. Lane's remains.



January 4, 1893

THE CHICAGO HERALD  
PUBLISHED DAILY  
EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS  
BY THE CHICAGO HERALD COMPANY  
100 N. LAKE STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance.  
Single copies, 10 cents.  
Entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1879.  
Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under special  
permission of postoffice and inspectors.  
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage  
provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.  
Paid for postage at Chicago, Ill., and  
at other places.  
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## The Finest Collection in the West Owned by Mr. Eben Lane, of Chicago.

It Contains Letters from Royalty, Generals, Statesmen, Writers, Artists and Others.

## The Character of the Collection Illustrated by the Noted Names in It.

Good collections of coins, stamps, flowers and some other curiosities, are not so very rare; but an autograph collection that has reached a stage where it is not only not a bore to all but the owner, but is also of such excellence as to excite the interest and admiration of all who may have the good fortune to see even a portion of its historic names and look at the letters and documents to which they are attached, is a rare curiosity in which even the general public, if permitted to look, may find entertainment. A collection of such exceptional interest is in Chicago, and is beyond a doubt the very finest in the West. It is in the possession of Mr. Eben Lane of 2,116 Michigan avenue. The collection contains thousands of letters and names, and it takes many folio and quarto volumes to hold those which have been classified, while a large cabinet with many drawers is filled with those which have not yet been placed in an autograph-book. It hardly need be said that this collection is not the work of a day or year. Its history extends over forty to fifty years and three or four generations. The Lanes are related by descent to the Oliver Wolcotts—the signer of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Treasurer—to the Governors Griswold, of Connecticut, and to Chief Justice Lane, of Ohio. These persons, from the high offices and social position they held, had many letters from distinguished persons, many of which happened to be preserved, and, coming into the possession of Mr. Lane, they were used as the

## FOUNDATION FOR THE PRESENT AUTOGRAPH

letter collection. Most of the names are signed to letters which are autographs, and which add a variety and interest that could not be found in a mere lot of signatures. By exchanges, purchases, personal applications and the help of friends, the original stock of letters and autographs of celebrities has been increased to its present dimensions. One large folio book, which looks as voluminous as a docket in the court of record, is devoted to autographs of American statesmen; another large quarto to the dramatic and musical professions; a third volume contains English autograph letters; another those of foreigners other than English. There are autograph books devoted to the generals in the rebellion, to American literary men, to the Episcopal bishops, etc. It is impossible in a single newspaper article to give even the names in the collection, much less the letters and other interesting facts connected with them. The volume of autographs of

### AMERICAN STATESMEN

was one of the first which it was the privilege of a JOURNAL reporter to look through, arranged by administrations. Head notes of each administration give dates and other information about the President, Vice President and members of the Cabinet. Then on blank pages there are engravings, where it has been possible to obtain them, of the persons, their homes, or of some striking scene of their lives. As before stated, nearly every signature is attached to a letter, making what collectors call "autograph letters signed." From Washington to Arthur there are but two presidents—Polk and Arthur—who are not represented by letters as well as the mere autograph. Polk's letters are very scarce; Arthur's can be easily obtained. The book is with Washington's administration and a letter from Washington dated "Washington, March 3, 1781," which is a letter of recommendation. Letters of the Father of his country are very scarce. There are letters of Randolph, Pickens, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox and Oliver Wolcott, who in Washington's Cabinet. President Adams' name is attached to a statement of public debt on January 1, 1800, in which he says that the total foreign indebtedness is 26,900,000 guilders, equivalent to \$10,000,000. A letter from Thomas Jefferson, in Monticello, 1806, is a letter of introduction to a gentleman coming to this country, telling him where to stop and what he can see. Aaron Burr, Vice President with Jefferson, signs a letter inviting two ladies to take tea with him. His autographs are very rare. James Madison, then Secretary of State, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Attorney General Levi Lincoln, among Jefferson's Cabinet officers, find places in the collection. There is a fine two-page letter from Madison, when President; also, from his Vice President, Elbridge Gerry, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Gerry's letters or autographs are

VERY SCARCE, a good two-page letter bringing in the autograph market \$2 to \$6. Most of Madison's Cabinet are represented in the collection. Then follow autograph letters from President Monroe, Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins, President J. Q. Adams, and members of their Cabinets, and from such statesmen as John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. The letter from Clay is regarded as peculiarly valuable because it is signed with his full name, instead of "H. Clay," as he usually wrote it. It is dated from "Ashland, 1811," and is considered very rare. President Andrew Jackson dates a letter from the "Hermitage, December 16, 1828." It was before the time of railroads and telegraphs, and just after his election. He is quite certain of his election, and of going to Washington, though there had not yet been an official count. He is particularly pleased that "Republican Pennsylvania" stood by him so grandly. Then come letters from Jackson's Cabinet, from President Van Buren and his Cabinet, from Vice President Richard M. Johnson, who killed Tecumseh; from William Henry Harrison, John Tyler and Daniel Webster. Polk is only represented by his signature, but there are letters from Vice President G. M. Dallas, George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy and the historians, Presidents Zach Taylor (quite scarce), Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce. Letters of William R. King are the rarest of the Vice Presidents, and when bought at sales cost \$3 to \$4. Jefferson Davis, President Buchanan, John C. Breckinridge, Floyd, Holt and other prominent Cabinet officers and men of the times are in the collection.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTERS

are very scarce. Every one who has one frames it or lays it away, so that there are almost none for sale. A good letter of his brings \$10 to \$15. In this collection is one written by Mr. Lincoln to Hon. E. Lane in 1856. The collection contains the autograph of President Andrew Johnson (which is very scarce, as he did not seem to write much), with an impeachment card, and autograph letters from Foster and Wade, Seward, Chase, Stanton (scarce), Wells, all of Lincoln's Cabinet officers, Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, and Vice President of the Confederacy, Alex. H. Stephens; U. S. Grant and his Cabinet, his Vice Presidents, Colfax and Wilson; President Hayes and his entire Cabinet, with the card of admission to the count by Electoral Commission; the late Horace Maynard and Garfield. Among

### SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

an autograph of Thomas Lynch is the rarest. An autograph letter of his in an Eastern collection is valued at \$500. It is said to be the only letter of his in existence. This collection has his signature, as well as letters from Adams, Gerry, Wolcott, John Hart, Samuel Chase, Samuel Huntington, Philip Livingston, Francis Hopkinson, etc. Then there are in this book the political writers—William Cobbett, Roger Wolcott, a Major General of the colonial army and father of Oliver Wolcott. The signature of Roger Wolcott is attached to a very interesting autobiographical sketch. There is a letter from Jonathan Trumbull, the only colonial Governor who refused to take the oath enjoined upon royal officers in 1768, and from whom we have the nickname "Brother Jonathan;" from Lafayette, written from La Grange in 1829; from General James Wilkinson, Major General Horatio Gates, who received the surrender of Burgoyne; from General J. E. Howard, who served through the war; from Generals E. Huntington, Rufus Putnam and Pinckney; from Merryweather Lewis, who, with Clarke, made the first expedition across this continent (in 1803-06), and afterwards Governor of Louisiana Territory; Harrison Gray Otis, leader of the Federal party in 1797-1801; Samuel A. Otis, the first Secretary of the United States Senate; Captain Isaac Hull, commander of the Constitution in the fight with the Guerriere in 1812; from Joshua R. Giddings, James H. House, President of the United States Senate from 1794 to 1810; William Cooper, father of Fenimore Cooper; John Cotton Smith, Chauncey Goodrich, father of "Peter Parley;" Goodrich; Charles Sumner, J. R. Ingersoll, Minister to Great Britain in 1850; F. H. Galladett, founder of deaf-and-dumb asylums in this country; Stephen Girard, of Girard College; Nick Biddle, George Peabody, Jay Cooke, Hiram Powers (the letter illustrated by the noted sculptor with the picture of a man with a big excrecence on his nose, illustrating "Thou carliest thy lantern in thy face"); All the Chief Justices of the United States—Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase, and Waite—and most of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, are also represented by letters in this volume.

### DRAMATIC PERSONAGES.

The volume devoted to lyric and dramatic artists and composers is also filled with the names and letters of men and women of note. There are letters from Mr. Charles Macklin about the plays "Love a la Mode" and "Man of the World," which another actor has stolen; Francis J. Palma, the friend of Napoleon, and whose autograph is very scarce; a three-page letter from Charles Matthews, Sr., John Philip Kemble, Adelaide Kemble, and Charles, the father of Fanny Kemble; Charles J. Matthews, the comedian; Charles Kean and Ellen Tree, afterward his wife; W. C. Macready, R. W. Elliston, Miss Helen Fawcett, who married Sir Theodore Martin, who has just written the life of the Prince Consort; John Vanderhoff, the great Shakspearean actor; Miss Farren, who married Lord Derby; John Bannister, 1827; George Colman, the

younger; Charlotte Cushman, whose letters are going to be quite rare; Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, whose letters also are hard to get; William Warren; William Davidge, of

the Fater Yarmouth, with a play-bill announcing his first appearance; Adelaide Ristori, Salvini, Rosi, Sarah Bernhardt, James H. Hackett, McCullough, Mme. Von Stamvitz, Adelaide Nilsson, Daniel Terry, a friend of Theodore Hook; Mme. Rhea, Karl Roche, the reputed son of Goethe, and creator of the character of Faust; J. W. Wallack, John W. Calcraft, whose theatre burned down a few days ago; Barry Proctor, Fred and Elizabeth Yatts, Joe Jefferson, Sothorn, Boucicault, James Sheridan Knowles, Mme. Celeste, Mme. Taglione, the great dancer; John Poole, who received his Government pension through Dickens. There are many

### COMPOSERS,

whose names are signed to autograph musical quotations from their works. Among these are Carl Von Weber, Rossini, with a manuscript copy of ideas for a concert; M. W. Balfe, Meyerbeer, Moscheles, Offenbach, William S. Bennett, the oratorio writer; Flotow, with quotations from the third act of "Faust;" Dr. Hans Von Bulow, with bars from his centennial Bavarian hymn; A. Boito, with selections from "Mephistofele;" Victor Masse, with notes "from Paul and Virginia;" overture from "Poet and Peasant," signed by Franz Von Suppe; Gottschalk; Faurer, with quotations from "Palm Branches;" Edward Greeg, a Norwegian composer; Robert Franz, the King's Kapellmeister; Franz Abt, Ambrose Thomas, Max Bruch, Gungl, Liszt and the violinist Vieuxtemp. This volume also has the names of Lablache, Curioni, the great tenor of Naples in 1811; John Braham, Charles Incledon, Mile. Caradori, and Mario.

### FOREIGNERS.

Leaving the dramatic and musical celebrities, a book is at hand containing letters from more celebrated historical personages. In this one are letters from Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans; also from Napoleon while First Consul of the Republic, and written in the second year of that government; from Jerome Bonaparte, Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland and father of Napoleon III.; Lucian Bonaparte, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain and Julie his wife; Joachim and Murat, Lieutenant Generals; Marshal Ney, Bernadotte; General Angereau, Count Brune, General Berthier, Marshals Marmont, Victor, Soult, Gerard, Menon (who commanded the army in Egypt), Kellermann, Macdonald, St. Cyr; Count Von Moltke, Bismarck, Emperor William, who merely signs his initial "W." Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy; George II., George III., William IV., and Queen Victoria, the latter signing her name "Victoria R. G." at the top of the document; the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Lord John Campbell, who wrote the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors; Lord Macaulay, Lord Palmerston, Robert Peel, Lord Gambier, who gave the name to the Ohio town in which Kenyon College is located; Thomas Carlyle, W. E. Gladstone, Robert Southey, the poet laureate; George Warton (1777).

### MEN OF LETTERS.

Samuel Rogers, George Crabbe, Wordsworth, Thomas Moore, his signature to a letter containing his month's rent and wishing his landlord many returns of the same; Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, Tennyson, Robert Browning, A. C. Swinburne, W. S. Landon; the free-trade writer, Richard Cobden, Richard M. Milnes, Lord Houghton, Harriet Martineau, Joanna Baillie, Lady Blessington, Anna Jameson, Jane Porter, William Mitford, Mary Russell Mitford, the poet and novelist; William and Mary Howitt, Charles Dickens (very scarce), Douglas Jerrold, George Grote, Captain F. Marryat, Isaac Watts, Dr. Thomas Chalmers, Miss Landon, Francis Throloppe, Agnes Suckland, Walter Scott, John J. Lockhart, Mark Lemon, Sir Humphrey Davy, Michael Faraday, Roland Hill, inventor of the penny-postage system; William and Robert Chambers, Bulwer Lytton, Froude, Max Mueller, William Wilberforce, Lord Elgin, collector of the Elgin marbles, Henry Crabbe Robinson.

### PAINTERS.

David Wilkie, Landseer, Charles L. Eastlake, originator of the Eastlake craze; Daniel Maclise, J. E. Millais, C. R. Leslie, Clarkson Stanfield, illustrator of Dickens' works; Dion Lardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, of the London Art Journal. Among other names in this volume are George Hayfield, Dean Stanley, Arthur Helps, Caroline, wife of Charles Lamb; Sir Francis Burdett, Mrs. Bartlett Burdett-Contts, Captain Parry, of polar expedition fame; Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, Mary Somerville, A. A. Layard, the Nineveh excavator; G. Crofton Croker, Washington Irving, Lord Hood, King Kalakaua, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reed, Alex. Dumas, Jules Verne, E. Zola, H. Taine, Jean Ingelow, Miss Mulock, the Russian writer Tourgueneff, Duke of Argyll, Ruskin, De Lesseps, Proctor, Alex. von Humboldt, J. S. Mill, Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, Pere Hyacinthe, Schliemann, the Troy excavator; Nordenskjold, Henry M. Stanley, Paul du Chailu, Bryant, Whitney, Holmes, Miller, Bancroft, Prescott, Emerson, Hawthorne, Jayard Taylor, Dana, Motley, D. G. Mitchel, Worcester, Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Mme. Stourmont, L. Moti, Susan Fenimore Cooper, W. H. Channing, H. R. Schoolcraft.

### THE WAR BOOK

has letters or signatures of Winfield Scott, Grant, Sheridan, Halleck, Burnside, McClellan, Hooker, Banks, Butler, Hunter, Dix, Wadsworth, Robert Anderson, Doubleday, Fremont, Sigel, Shields, Reno, G. H. Thomas, Lee, Hood, Longstreet, Johnson, Beauregard, Steward, Ewell, Pemberton, Henry E. Wise, Farragut, Porter, Hancock, Commodore Charles Wilkes, Garfield, and many others. Among

THE MISCELLANEOUS AUTOGRAPHS are those of Lord North, Pitt, Oscar Wilde, all the Governors of Ohio, thirty-three in all, and most of those of Illinois; Captain George W. De Long, Commander of the ill-fated Jeannette; Lord Dufferin; Rev. Eliphalet Adams (1710); Lord Ashburton, of the Northern-Boundary Commission; a letter from Rev. Daniel Waldo, Chaplain of Congress, written in his 101st year; Noah Webster; Cotton Mather; Sir Ashley Cooper, and 100 of the 128 Episcopal Bishops of the United States.



## OLD AND RARE BIBLES.

The Prices They Bring in America and Europe—The Most Valuable Bible in the World.

New York World.

The sale of old and rare Bibles forms an important branch of the second-hand book trade in New York. Bibles of an early date, or of which small editions only have been published, are eagerly sought after, and for good copies high prices are occasionally paid. The demand, of course, fluctuates from time to time, but certain books meet at all times with a ready sale, and American houses find the trade lucrative enough to employ European agents and to send buyers to Europe at certain periods for the special purpose of searching out old and curious Bibles. The majority of the Bibles which appear in the market through American

dealers are on view at Messrs. Leavitt's, the booksellers, a "Bible of the Sword," printed in 1535, at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, by Peter de Wingle. This book, issued at the instance of the Waldenses, was published under the personal supervision of Calvin and Olivetan, his coadjutor. It takes its name from the emblem of the printer on the title-page. Mr. Peter Cooper and Prof. J. A. Weiss are said to possess copies, which are rare and valuable. The Messrs. Leavitt also show a copy of one of the first printed editions of the Scriptures, which was published in Latin at Nuremberg by Anthony Coberger in 1475. The capitals are illuminated by hand. The volume is bound in vellum on oak panels, the covering stamped with religious designs. It was bought at Frankfurt last summer. There are copies in America of Beza's Geneva Bible (1609), the first printed in Roman characters instead of in black letter. It is curious to note that the first book ever stereotyped was the New Testament in Syriac, and that the first book published by subscription was a Polyglot Bible in six volumes, edited by J. Walton, and dated London, 1657.

Original copies of the King James version occasionally sold in America. Mr. John Brown, of Providence, R. I., purchased for £40 at Sir William Tite's sale in 1874 an imperfect volume of Tyndale's translation of the Pentateuch. At the sale Coverdale's "English Translation Holy Scriptures," in black letter, sold for £0, and a Breeches Bible brought £27. One was formerly proprietor of the great national Polyglot Bibles—the Complutensian (1514-17), the Paris Polyglot (ten volumes, large paper edition), the Antwerp Polyglot (six volumes), and Walton's Polyglot, with "Castell's Lexicon" (eight volumes, folio). An interesting work to bibliographers is the "Great" or Cromwell's Bible, which bears the arms of Thomas Cromwell, on the title-page. It was by Gratton and Whitechurch in Paris and finished in London in 1539. The type was designed by Hans Holbein. Imperfect copies only of the black-letter edition still exist. Coverdale's Dutch and Latin edition, printed in double columns, with cuts by Hans Gebald Beham, are in demand in America. A moderately good copy is valued at from \$750 to \$1,000. High prices are on occasion paid for Bibles. The highest sum recorded has been given for a Bible that paid Mazarin's copy at the Perkins sale in 1873—£3,400. Two leaves were in it. Mr. Perkins had bought it in 1864. The highest figure ever realized in America was for a two-volume copy same edition, which Messrs. Leavitt recently sold for \$8,000. Mr. Hamilton, an amateur collector, was the purchaser. For the Sykes copy of the book £2,090 was paid in 1873. The copy is at the Lenox Library. The Bible in the Bibliothèque Nationale is the most valuable copy of the present in the world. This version is also the "Gutenberg," having been printed with movable types. It is in double columns in two volumes. The great French bibliographer, Le Beau, in the library of Cardinal de Richelieu, whose name the edition has since. There are only eleven copies known, and none of these is perfect. At the sale in New York, \$15,500 was paid for leaves of Faust & Shaeffer's 1472

industry which is prosecuted with success has received great impetus of late from the purchase of biblical and other books for the sake of their plates, the being torn up and their cuts used for illustrating valuable copies of the Bible. It may be said to have been first introduced into effect in the publication of the "History of England" in 1769-74, in which work twenty sets were struck off as paper, space being left for the insertion of illustrations. Old Bibles, which are now, derive their value from the use of their plates may be put. Mr. Wright, the firm of John Wiley & Sons, has conducted some valuable books in this manner. The famous "ten thousand dollar" Bible, which contains about 60,000 illustrations, most of which have been inserted. A London dealer named Brown spent about thirty years of his life in collecting engravings for use from all conceivable sources. It is his (1837) Bible, chosen on account of containing a greater number of illustrations than any other Bible. Mr. J. H. Eaton, the New York bookseller, valued it at 10,000 some years ago. It is now in a library at Oswego, N. Y. Manuscript Bibles are valued at much higher prices generally than most of the early editions. A rare volume is the "Pauperum," written and illuminated by a monk named Wernher, of which there were five editions of twenty volumes issued. It receives its name from the fact of its having been the property of the Scriptures within the reach of the poor. The few copies now extant are in very bad condition, but are worth hundreds of dollars each. Temperley acquired the destruction of this book by the fire and tear to which it was subjected. A reprinted copy by John Russell of London, brought \$10.50 at the sale. A copy of a German manuscript of about 1350 is in the possession of Messrs. Wiley. Vellum is the material used and the illuminations are superb. The title is a huge folio, its covers being of thick leather bound in brass and decorated with immense brass bosses. The date of the introduction of the book offers a curious commentary on human nature. Spurious works without number are issued from the press, illuminated by hand so as to represent the manuscript volume. Mr. Soth-

## OLD BIBLES.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE MAZARIN BIBLE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The article on "Old and Rare Bibles," reprinted from the New York World, in your issue of Wednesday, is one of interest to every one of bibliographical tastes; but it is hardly accurate in all its details.

The first "Mazarin" Bible was not discovered by "De Brue, the great French Bibliographer," in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. The true story is graphically told by a recent writer: "About the middle of the seventeenth century, Gabriel Naude, librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, discovered one of these Bibles among some of the reckless purchases he had made. Franklin says that Naude bought books by wholesale. After an examination of a bookseller's shelves, he would order—feet of theology, feet of law, feet of medicine, etc., with apparently little regard to the quality of the books. When he left the shop, Franklin wrote, 'it looked as if it had been visited not by a book-buyer, but by a hurricane.' His knowledge of books enabled him to identify this as the veritable work of Gutenberg. He published a description of it which attracted attention. Most of his readers were of the opinion that this was the only copy that had been preserved, and it thus received the name of the Mazarin Bible."

Instead of there being only eleven copies of the Mazarin (or Gutenberg) Bible in existence, as asserted by the World writer, there are fifteen—six on vellum and nine on paper. Three of the latter are in this country. One is the \$8,000 copy bought by Mr. Hamilton Cole at the Brinley sale; another is in the Lenox Library, New York; and the other, bought at the Perkins sale for \$21,000—not \$3,400—is the property of Mr. David Wolfe Bruce, of New York, whose typographical library, previous to that purchase, had cost him over \$40,000.

It is very strange if the first Bible printed in Roman type was issued as late as 1660. I have not at hand the data to verify or deny the assertion; but books in "handsome Roman letter, formed in imitation of the characters of the Augustan age," were issued by the French printers as early as 1470; and copies are extant of at least eighteen works printed in that character in the Sortonne during the years 1470, 1471, and 1472.

Concerning the "Biblea Pauperum," Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne, a standard authority, says it is probable that in the beginning the Bible of the Poor was a book of pictures only. Some German antiquaries say that the book in its original form was designed and explained by a monk named Wernher, who was living in 1180. Other German authorities put the origin of the first manuscript as far back as the ninth century, attributing it to St. Ansgarius, first Bishop of Hamburg. Chatt calls it the "Bible of the Poor Preachers," and claims that it was written especially for their use. Xylographic copies of this book—printed from wooden blocks—executed before the invention of printing from movable types, are said to be still in existence, the texts under the cuts being in manuscript. Of course, with the invention of printing the poor men's Bibles became more common and plentiful. H. R. B.

### An Ancient Library.

It is now more than thirty years ago, says a member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology in *Knowledge*, since Sir Henry Layard, passing through one of the doorways of the partially explored palace in the mound of Kouyunjik, guarded by sculptured fish gods, stood for the first time in the double chambers containing a large portion of the remains of the immense library collected by Assurbannipal, King of Nineveh. The floors, to a depth of a foot or more, were covered with thousands of tablets, all engraved with cuneiform writing; many in perfect condition, but the majority broken into several fragments, frequently widely separated, and portions apparently sometimes missing altogether. These tablets were of various sizes, ranging from one inch square to about nine by six inches, by far the greater portion alike in shape, something similar to a pin-cushion, or dog-biscuit, but occasionally resembling a cylinder or small barrel. The lesser ones contained, perhaps, only two or three lines of characters; the larger sometimes nearly one hundred. From the manner in which they were heaped together and broken, and the fact that many have been found buried in neighboring parts of the debris, it is evident that these chambers were not the original depository of the tablets, but that the library must have been placed in the upper part of the edifice of which they formed a part. Then, upon the destruction of the building, they were precipitated into the position in which the explorer found them. Since that time, with but slight intermissions, this treasure-house of a forgotten past has been turned over again and again, notably in the expeditions of the late Mr. George Smith, and still the supply of its cuneiform literature is not exhausted. Until last year this discovery remained unique; but the perseverance of the British Museum authorities and the patient labor of Mr. Rassam were then rewarded by the exhumation of what is apparently the library chamber of the temple or palace at Sippara, with its 10,000 tablets, resting undisturbed arranged in their positions on the shelves just as placed there by the librarian twenty-five centuries ago. The contents of the library, so far as have yet been deciphered, relate to local transactions.

The Home Alexander H. Stephens Left for the Georgia Governor's Mansion.

Correspondence Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. Monday, at 8:30 sharp, the committee entered the spacious grounds of the Liberty Hall estate, passed the church in the corner, the lawn of Bermuda grass, the old-fashioned spacious piazza, into the parlor of perhaps the most interesting statesman of the last thirty years. It was a plain parlor, plainly furnished, but suggestive of ease and comfort. On the wall was the best picture of Gen. Toombs I ever saw, taken at his prime, and looking, as a bystander said, as that king of men looked when he demanded of the North, in the name of the South, "Indemnity for the past and security for the future." A fine portrait of Linton Stephens hung vis-a-vis to an equally fine portrait of his first wife. A portrait of Gen. Lee hung over the mantel, flanked by a portrait of Howell Cobb, and fronted by the well-known print of "Webster Addressing the Senate." The space between these pictures was pretty well filled with smaller portraits, testimonials, bas-reliefs, many of them very old. There were but two portraits of ladies besides the one we mentioned, and one of these was a fine picture of Mrs. W. H. Eaton. On the table, among other books, was an album bearing on the first page the autographs of Rutherford B. Hayes, Lucy W. Hayes, and James A. Garfield.

While we were examining these Mr. Stephens rolled into the room, managing his chair with singular grace and ease. Capt. Henry Jackson, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, made a short and happy talk, and introduced the committee. Mr. Stephens replied in a few appreciative words, and, after the usual hand-shaking, the party adjourned to breakfast in the dining-room. A more characteristic room than this it would be hard to find. Roomy, spacious, without display, it breathed the very air of hospitality, and was homelike in every sense. Two tables were set. Mr. Stephens, rolling his chair to the head of one of them, lifted his hat, and with bowed head reverently asked the blessing of God on his home and guests. The breakfast was a bountiful one of fried chicken, steak, scrambled eggs, biscuit, rolls, home-made butter, etc. No less than eight servants clustered about the table and helped the guests, while a major-domo of unyielding dignity directed their movements and three pickaninies stood by the open fire-place and watched the proceedings with undisguised interest. A family of five kittens tumbled about the floor, while two dogs, occupying the rounds of a staircase that led from the dining-room into the second story, overlooked the scene.

Mr. Stephens presided with charming cordiality and grace. Every guest was made to feel at home, and a merrier or more enjoyable breakfast was never known. My vis-a-vis at the table said: "I think Mr. Stephens has entertained more guests in this room than any American has ever entertained in one room. For forty years, lacking only two, he has presided in this very place, and every day this table has been free to all who came. Gov. Howell Cobb entertained perhaps more lavishly than any Georgian in public life, but Mr. Stephens has lived so much longer. No man ever welcomed so many guests in one room as Mr. Stephens has welcomed in this."

"I bought this house," said Mr. Stephens, "in 1842, from Mr. Bird, and today, for the first time, it is to be closed up. We are packing up everything, and the house will be closed today, except for Mr. O'Neill, an old friend of mine, who is now approaching his 90th year, and who will continue to live here."

"This is my library," said Mr. Stephens, "in which I have spent many a day and night of work, and which I leave with great reluctance." It was not a pretentious room, but well filled. An immense basket of seed for distribution sat on the floor. In a corner was a pile of sweet potatoes. The entire wall-space was covered with books. These were mostly on topics relating to the War and constitutional questions. Every conceivable history of the War and every treatise on government ever published, it appeared, were here, and the most of them well thumbed. "You will notice," said Mr. Stephens, "that I have my house lighted with gas. It is a curious fact, but my gas costs me less than my matches." "You must have unskillful scorers, then?" "No. But a great many of my visitors smoke pipes as I do, and it takes four or five matches to light a pipe, especially in the hands of those who are used to coals. It costs me 50 cents a week for matches, and only \$19 a year for gas. There is no investment a country gentleman can make that pays so well as to have his own gas-machine."

"This room," said Mr. Stephens, "whirling into a bedroom adjoining the library, was occupied the night it was finished by Smith O'Brien, the last of the line of the Irish Kings of Munster. He spent a week with me, and was the granteest man in some respects I ever knew. His book on representative government is the profoundest work I ever read, except Mr. Calhoun's, and is much more elaborate. He was the foremost of the Irish patriots in dignity and power. I had Toombs here to meet him frequently, and it was interesting to see them together. Mr. Toombs was then very extreme—it was in 1859, and I had resigned in view of the coming storm—and was fond of painting to O'Brien what a magnificent Republic we could make of the South if we were only cut out from the body of death, as he called the North. In his quiet but positive way O'Brien would insist that the perpetuity of the American Union was the only hope for true representative government on the earth. I never entertained a greater man than this brave and saddened Irishman."

It is well known that Mr. Stephens is poor. He spends his income on charity and in entertaining, and has always done so. While he is scrupulously exact in his own personal expenses, he has little thought of money spent on others. It is his boast that he has never turned any one away from his door. His income on his books amounts to but little. He says: "I sold the copyright of my 'War Between the States' in 1872. I was sick then, and thought I was going to die, and so I sold out altogether. It is paying the publishers very handsomely. I understand 60,000 copies have been sold recently."

"How is your school-history doing?" "It pays me about \$300 a year, and has been doing so steadily. The State of California paid Swinton \$50,000 for his school history of the United States. That shows what the North pays for work for its schools, while mine shows what the South does not pay. I get only seven cents a copy royalty on my books, but the sales are increasing."



#### The Honorable Ebenezer Lane.

A brief notice of the death of this distinguished citizen of Sandusky appeared in yesterday's REGISTER—there being time for no more extended mention. Although Judge Lane was full of years and had long suffered from a cancer, which at last proved fatal, yet his death came with such suddenness as to be a painful surprise to his friends. It is the lot of few to die more widely respected, more sincerely loved, or more deeply regretted.

Postponing any lengthened account of his life and labors until the receipt of an article being prepared by a friend of the deceased, we add a few leading facts of his life:

Judge Lane was a native of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard with Edward Everett, and afterward studied his profession, the law, in Connecticut. When twenty four years of age, in 1817, he turned his face Westward, coming on foot over the Alleghanies, and settled in Norwalk, Huron County, when that thriving town was almost an unbroken forest. He speedily gained a wide reputation as an able lawyer. While young in years he became successively Presiding Judge of his Circuit, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and afterward Chief Justice—occupying the bench in all not less than a score of years.

Soon after settling in Ohio he married a daughter of Gov. Griswold, of Connecticut, who is still living.

The funeral of Judge Lane will take place at his late residence to-day—Thursday.

#### Judge Lane.

A writer in the Cleveland Herald pays the following deserved tribute to the character of the late Judge Lane:

Ohio has lost another of her noblemen. Judge Lane came to this State about 1816, and has ever since held a prominent place among her best men. He was younger than our late Simon Perkins, Peter Hitchcock and Elisha Whittlesey, but was a co-worker with them and their generation in laying the foundation of Ohio. His public life is wrought into every department of the State.

In the earlier efforts for general education, he was very active, and few men in the State have done more for our Common Schools than Judge Lane. In the jurisprudence of Ohio he was yet more useful and more eminent, and his influence and decisions will go down with honor to future generations.

In the learning of the civil law he probably had no equal in the State; nor were his studies confined to this department, but his reading covered a wide field of classical literature and in history, ancient and modern, he was equal to the distinguished Germans, whose language (as well as the French) he read with perfect ease.

In private life however the writer knew him best and loved him most.

He was one of the purest men that ever breathed and was everywhere and always like Christ (his Divine Master) in heart and manifestation. He was a communicant in the Episcopal Church and in spirit the most catholic, and the type of his piety was retiring, simple and gentle—"He walked with God and he was not, for God took him."

#### Death.

SANDUSKY, O., June 12.  
Judge Lane, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died this evening.

Canadian Troops.

#### Death of the Hon. Ebenezer Lane.

We deeply regret to hear that this most estimable man and able Judge died Tuesday evening at Sandusky, in the 73d year of his age.

Judge Lane was born in Massachusetts, was a classmate of the late Edward Everett at Harvard, studied law with Judge Mathew Griswold in Connecticut, and came to Ohio in 1817, walking over the Alleghanies with a pack on his shoulders containing his personal effects. Settled in Norwalk just after the village plat was laid out, and when the country West of Cleveland was but here and there dotted with a settlement. He soon acquired a high reputation as a wise counsellor, and especially in chancery cases, in which his practice was extensive. About the year 1824-5, he was made President Judge of the circuit then embracing a dozen or more of the Northwestern counties of the State.

Some few years after he was elected by the Legislature an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and subsequently became Chief Justice, one or the other of which positions he held, we should think, for twenty years. For several years after he left the bench he became intimately connected with the railroad interests centering in Sandusky, but more recently he was mostly occupied in literary pursuits, to which he had always given as much time as his official occupation permitted.

He was distinguished by great integrity and purity of character, by an unusual discrimination of mind, and by equanimity of temper.

In early life he married a daughter of Gov. Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, who survives him, as do two sons and a daughter.

In his death his family, his neighbors, and the community sustain a severe loss, as does the Episcopal church, of which he was long a devout member.

#### THE LATE JUDGE LANE.

The Hon. EBENEZER LANE, late Chief Justice of Ohio, died at Sandusky on Monday, at the age of seventy-three. He was a native of Massachusetts, and after his graduation at Harvard College in 1811, pursued the study of law in Connecticut. In 1817 he emigrated to this State, crossing the Alleghanies on foot, and settling in the town of Norwalk, Huron county. The young lawyer soon made his influence felt in the new community in which he had taken up his abode. A sound and practical lawyer, his reputation spread rapidly. Places of responsibility and influence now awaited him. He was first made Presiding Judge of the Circuit in which he lived, next Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and finally Chief Justice. He remained on the bench in these various positions for about twenty years. His decisions were marked by learning and acumen, and his reputation was maintained to the close of his official course. During his later year he resided in Sandusky. He had been long afflicted with a cancer, but death came suddenly at last. Judge LANE was a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, and added the graces of the devout Christian to the genuine integrity that formed the basis of his character. His wife, a daughter of Gov. ROGER GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, and three children, survive him.

Judge Lane, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died at Sandusky on Tuesday afternoon.

A report of the first day's proceedings of the State Sunday School Convention now in session at Sandusky will be found in our special dispatches.

#### DIED.

On the evening of the 12th of June, 1866, at sunset, at his residence in this city, the HONORABLE EBENEZER LANE, late Chief Justice of the State of Ohio, in the seventy-third year of his age. The funeral will be held at his late residence, Thursday afternoon, June 14th, at two o'clock.

FOR THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

#### THE BED OF MUD.

THERE'S a bed of mud in Sandusky Bay;  
It lies beneath the chrystal surges,  
Where leather-back'd turtles & cat-fish play,  
And nestle snug when the tempest urges.  
The wild-ree roots which on it crawl,  
Seem silver threads upon sable pall;  
And the frogspawn, wreath'd in volumes  
there,  
Are as braids of pearl among dark brown  
hair.  
Now it quaffs the light of the vault above,  
Now sleeps in nocturnal gloom;  
For it lies not deep, like that coral grove  
Which refulgent sands illumine.  
Oh! there is rapture in beholding  
The plants which vegetate in mud!  
To see their leaves and flowers unfolding,  
In mingled splendor o'er the flood—  
The tape-grass in the billow laying,  
The lalla's spathes, like peace-flags waving,  
The gracile rushes, bending light,  
The rice, with every zephyr veering,  
The sagittaria's blossoms white,  
And leaves like Trident-cusps appearing.  
When the day is bright, & the sea flows stilly  
Above its leaves of polished green,  
Pride of the waves, the water-lilly  
Proudly displays her stainless sheen,  
Exhales her fragrant sighs to heaven,  
Then seeks her liquid home at even.  
The pontederice springs to view,  
And nods, above the admiring flood,  
Its flow'rets of celestial blue.  
The nupheur finds some little space,  
Mid flowers with sapphire's radiance  
streaming,  
And smiling shows her yellow face,  
Like a golden star in the blue sky's gleaming.  
The cat-fish, with an upward eye  
And waving tail, lies fondly gleaning,  
On Byssus' filmy tissue floating,  
And on his gorgeous canopy,  
Now gently with the land-breeze bending,  
Its white, its green, its blue, its yellow,  
Harmoniously together blending,  
In hues more rich, and tints more mellow.  
Yes, there is mud in Sandusky Bay,  
Beneath its waters, clear and blue;  
But mud is mud, lie where it may—  
So, cat-fish, mud, and flowers, adieu!



1863. Locke Etheridge, of Minnesota, died in New York city 5 November, 1865. He was the fourth child of Francis B. and Fanny (Easton) Etheridge, and was born at Warren, Herkimer County, New York, 11 December, 1837. After studying under various teachers, and keeping a district school for one winter, he entered the Sophomore Class at Cambridge in September, 1860. During his college life he devoted his leisure time, to some extent, in teaching; and left the class in April 1863 to accept the situation of private tutor in the family of Hon. J. J. Astor, of New York city, but was present at the Class Day exercises; having passed the final examinations and taken his degree in July 1863, he returned to New York and began the study of law, which he pursued alone for nearly two years during his spare hours, and in October, 1865, entered the Columbia College Law School. His health, however, soon failed, and too close application brought on a typhoid fever, with which he died, after an illness of two weeks, in the 28th year of his age.

1864. Charles Albert Bowers died in Clinton, Mass., 29 October, 1865. He was son of Rev. Charles Manning and Ellen Augusta (Damon) Bowers, and was born in Lexington, Mass., 2 December, 1842. After studying at the Lancaster Academy, he entered the Sophomore Class at Harvard College in September, 1861, at the age of 17 years. In the winter of 1863-4 he taught school in Bolton, Mass. In 1864 he began the study of theology at the Baptist Theological Seminary in Newton, but in the autumn of 1865 he was taken sick with what was called a slow fever, and returned to Clinton, where he died of a rapid consumption.

1864. Isaac Howard Page died in Tewksbury, Mass., 2 March, 1866. He was son of Isaac and Ann (Adams) Page, and was born in Billerica, Mass., 9 November, 1840. At the close of 1864, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Jefferson County Institute at Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, and at the end of February, 1865, he was appointed president of the same. On the 7th of July he resigned his office and returned to his home in Tewksbury, where he remained until November, when he entered the Harvard Medical School and began the winter course of lectures. But he left on the 1st of December and never returned; a cough from which he had been suffering then growing worse and leading to his early death.

1864. George Marshall Paul died in Taunton, Mass., 2 November, 1865. He was son of Frederick Augustus and Tamarantha (Tinkham) Paul, and was born in Taunton 14 April, 1841. At the age of 13 he entered the academy at Myricksville (South Taunton) where he was fitted for college; and entered in July, 1860, when 19 years old. In his junior year he taught school at West Taunton. While there he caught cold, which settled on his lungs and compelled him to resign his situation after having taught seven weeks. He returned to college in the second term of his junior year, but sickness compelled him to go home for a time. After graduating he became a teacher in the academy in Myricksville. In the autumn of 1865 his health began to fail, and after several attacks of hemorrhage from the lungs he died at the age of 24 years and 6 months.

Of the following alumni, deceased in previous years, accounts have not been before published:—

1798. William Williams died near Nashville, Tennessee, 18 February, 1862, aged 86 years. He was born in Warrington, North Carolina, 15 April, 1776. In college he was a faithful and ambitious student. He aimed at distinction, and graduated with the second honors of his class. After leaving college he returned to North Carolina and practiced law several years. He then changed his residence to a large estate of which he became possessed, about four miles from Nashville, Tennessee, and there passed the remainder of his life. When the war broke out he wrote the ordinance of secession for the State of Tennessee from the Union, but took no active part in the war. It is reported that, nevertheless, the rebels robbed him of most of his property. Of his family there is no knowledge here, except the following which is copied from a Nashville paper:—"Died in Nashville, 19 January, 1859, Mrs. Sally Williams, consort of William Williams, esq., aged 72 years."

1804. Rev. Timothy Davis died in Kingston, Mass., 2 March, 1864, aged 85 years. He was son of Jonathan and Hannah (Pond) Davis, and was born in Wrentham, Mass., 9 May, 1778. He was fitted for college at Wrentham Academy. After graduating he studied divinity at the Theological School in Cambridge. He was ordained at Wellfleet, Mass., 16 November, 1808, where he remained pastor until 1 April, 1830, when he resigned his charge. He was installed at Litchfield, Maine, 1 November, 1837; was dismissed at his own request 5 May, 1852, and soon afterwards removed to Kingston, where he passed the remainder of his days. He married, in 1808, Catharine Walton, of Cambridge, by whom he had one son and four daughters, of whom the son only survives him. His wife died May, 1818. He married for his second wife December, 1818, Lucy Fullen, daughter of Dr. Jabez Fullen, of Kingston, who is now living.

Mr. Davis, as a preacher was plain and methodical. He had the happiness, as a minister, of winning the respect of all who knew him, and his last days, like his previous life, were serene and peaceful.

1815. Thomas Aston Coffin died in Charleston, South Carolina July, 1863, aged 68 years. He was born in Charleston 3 January, 1795. His preparatory studies were pursued in Boston under the direction of Elisha Clapp (H. C. 1797). He inherited a large and valuable estate in the Island of St. Helena, S. C. and was one of the most opulent cotton planters in his neighborhood; but he was obliged to abandon his estate in the course of the rebellion, and the property was confiscated. During the summer seasons, for many years, he occupied his own house in Newport, Rhode Island. He died after a year or two of great mental prostration probably brought about by his domestic reverses and the condition of public affairs.

He married, May 1829, Harriet B., daughter of Colonel J. E. McPherson, of Charleston. Most of the children, seven in number, and their mother, are now deceased. He married for his second wife Miss Cruger, of New York. She is still living.

1815. George Washington Eggleston died in Winnsboro, South Carolina, about August, 1864, aged 69 years. He was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, 17 July, 1795. Early in life he moved to Charleston, South Carolina, and soon became a prominent member of the bar in that city. He was twice married. His first wife was Sophia Heriot, sister of his classmate William Francis Heriot, a native of Georgetown, S. C. She died of consumption, of which disease most of her children, four in number, died, not having arrived at mature age. His second wife was a widow with three or four children, to whom were added three or four more. She survived her husband but little more than a year, having died in September, 1865. He died with a mind very much troubled, and with a trembling heart, because of impending and threatening public calamities. He left his children as inheritors, not of property, but of his name.

1825. George Augustus Beverly Walker died in Augusta, Georgia, 23 September, 1864, aged 59 years. He was son of Freeman and Mary G. (Creswell) Walker, and was born in Augusta, 7 April, 1805. He was sent by his father, in May, 1821, to Boston, to the care of Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, who placed him under the instruction of Rev. George Rapall Noyes (H. C. 1818) in Cambridge, where he was fitted for college. After graduating he returned to Augusta, and studied law under the instruction of his father, and in April, 1827, was admitted to the bar. On the death of his father, a few months afterwards, he was left in charge of a large estate, and was employed for several years managing the affairs of the family.

He married, 4 April, 1832, Arabella L. Pearson, daughter of George Pearson of Augusta, and in 1833 removed to Dallas County, Alabama, where he purchased a large tract of land and became a planter. For six or eight years he was successful, but in 1837 he was carried away with the wild spirit of speculation. He purchased more land and more negroes, for three years in succession, the boll worm attacked his cotton crop, his land and negroes fell in value, and in 1843 he found himself ruined. He returned to Georgia and settled about 25 miles north of the place of his birth. His wife opened a school, which was continued for two or three years, and in October, 1850, he obtained a situation on the Georgia Railroad, where he remained for seven or eight years. He subsequently removed to a small farm near Augusta, where he raised fruits and vegetables for the market. He had thirteen children, all or nearly all of whom, with his wife, survived him.

1826. Richard Hildreth died in Florence, Italy, 11 July 1865, aged 58 years. He was son of Rev. Hosea (H. C. 1805) and Sarah (McLeod) Hildreth, and was born in Deerfield, Mass., 28 June, 1807. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduating he studied law in the office of Theophilus Parsons, (H. C. 1815) was admitted to the bar in 1830; began the practice of his profession in Newburyport, and subsequently removed to Boston. In 1827, during his residence in Newburyport, his literary life began in a series of articles in Mrs. Sarah Jane Hale's Boston Magazine and afterwards in the New England Magazine, edited by Joseph T. Buckingham. His legal career was brief. In July, 1832, he was induced to accept the post of editor of the Boston Atlas. Ill health compelled him to relinquish that position in October, 1834, and he passed a year and a half on a plantation in Florida. He resumed his connection with the Atlas in May, 1836, and until November, 1839, was its Washington correspondent. Abandoning journalism in 1840, for the benefit of his health he again resorted to a warmer climate. During a three years' residence at Demerara, in British Guiana, he acted successively as editor of two newspapers published in Georgetown, and during that time he wrote his "Theory of Morals" and his "Theory of Politics." The great work of his life, the "History of the United States," was next undertaken, and the first three volumes appeared in 1849, and the entire work in the three succeeding years. The whole was then revised by him and published in a new edition in 1855. He was for several years connected with the New York Tribune, and at the accession of President Lincoln, in 1861, he received the appointment of Consul of the United States to Trieste, and held that post at the time of his death.

He married, 7 June, 1844, Caroline Neagus of Deerfield; by whom he had two children—both boys—one of whom with the mother is now living, the other died in infancy.

## Obituary.

DIED.—At his residence in Sandusky, June 12, 1866, the Hon. EBENEZER LANE, LL.D., aged 73.

Having personally known him during the last forty years, and been his pastor for nearly sixteen years, I find the following remarks, taken from the *Cleveland Herald*, no more than the simple truth.

Ohio has lost another of her noblemen. Judge Lane came to this State about 1816, and has ever since held a prominent place among her best men. He was younger than our late Simon Perkins, Peter Hitchcock and Elisha Whittlesey, but was a co-worker with them and their generation in laying the foundation of Ohio. His public life is wrought into every department of the State.

In the earlier efforts for general education, he was very active, and few men in the State have done more for our Common Schools than Judge Lane. In the jurisprudence of Ohio he was yet more useful and more eminent, and his influence and decisions will go down with honor to future generations.

In the learning of the civil law he probably had no equal in the State; nor were his studies confined to this department, but his reading covered a wide field of classical literature, and in history, ancient and modern, he was equal to the distinguished Germans, whose language (as well as the French) he read with perfect ease.

In private life, however, the writer knew him best and loved him most.

He was one of the purest men that ever breathed and was everywhere and always like Christ (his Divine Master) in heart and manifestation. He was a communicant in the Episcopal Church and in spirit the most catholic, and the type of his piety was retiring, simple and gentle—"He walked with God and he was not, for God took him."

From his early childhood Judge Lane was characterized by purity of mind and was always strictly moral. He graduated at Harvard at the early age of 17, in the same class with Edward Everett. When he begun house-keeping, though not a professed christian, he closed the first day with reading the scriptures and prayer, and always continued it till his final sickness compelled him to suspend it.

When, however, in 1834, he offered himself as a candidate for confirmation, it was preceded by such a struggle and deep convictions, as showed that conversion with him was no superficial work, and religion no mere formality. He never said much of his own feelings or experiences but was ever remarkably faithful in all the duties of life. More than once did he, in the most private way, slip a hundred dollars into the writer's hand to aid in some good work of the Parish. In truth his hand and heart were always ready for every good work.

His interest in his country's history is shown by the fact that he was a member of the New York Historical Society, and the manner in which he was appreciated was evinced by the degree of LL. D. being conferred both by Harvard and Kenyon.

A remarkable fact is, his private library (exclusive of Law) contains 4000 volumes, in English, French and German, and he had read every volume through.

When death came it found him prepared and ripe for heaven. A friend says, "He wrote me a few weeks since a letter full of faith in the promises of God, assuring me that he was satisfied his days were numbered." So, also, he expressed himself to his pastor when very near his end.

A good man has gone, and may we that survive imitate his godly example.

S. A. B.

DIED.—In Brooklyn, Ky., on the 28th June, RICHARD, only son of Dr. Richard and Amanda C. Gray, aged 10 weeks.

## DIED.

LANE.—In this city, at 9 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1860, Frances Ann Lane, relict of Judge Ebenezer Lane, aged 85 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.



But, as the improved, his re- at to private life was temporary. Widely esteemed for his integrity, he is chosen at that early period of railroads at the West, President of the Columbus & Erie, the Mad River and the Junction Railroads, in this sphere passing the next ten years, giving at the same time what leisure he could command to books with which his library was largely stored.

Still another position awaits him. Uniting the two, business capacity with a wide legal reputation, the talents, tried integrity of Judge Lane are needed in a larger sphere. The great Central Railroad of Illinois requires a man to look after its interests, to give direction to its affairs, and Judge Lane is chosen Counsel and Resident Director of that corporation, at the age of sixty-one. This position he fills till his 66th year, health firm, mental faculties unimpaired, thirst for knowledge unabated. Anxious to enjoy the luxury of foreign travel, to gather knowledge from countries across the ocean, he resolves, though late in life, on a European visit. Resigning his situation in the Illinois Central Railroad, he embarked at Boston for Liverpool, in the steamer Arabia, March 23d, 1859. Not curiosity, not mere relaxation from toil, but improvement, intellectual acquisition, adding to his mental stores, prompted this tour. Though a chapter repaying careful perusal, showing uncommon energy for one approaching three score and ten, yet it must be passed over unnoticed. Absent from home about 13 months, it was a time of great intellectual profit.

The next great event, postponed some five years after his return, respects the closing scene of life, which he met "with calm, Christian resignation, feeling that his work was done, that he was going home." June 12th, 1866, in his seventy-fourth year, he passed to scenes within the veil.

The foregoing would be imperfect without additional testimony. Says an early associate, "Judge Lane had no superior on the Bench, if an equal. His decisions were always marked by clearness and precision. His place has never been filled." Says another, "He was the only lawyer to whom I ever applied for information or counsel who never disappointed me. He always gave me what I wanted, or told me where to find it." Still another, "He was a man of a kindly spirit, sympathizing with the poor. He did much to assist young men, particularly young lawyers. Plain, frugal, in his habits, strictly temperate in eating and drinking, he indulged in no filthy habits engendered by the use of tobacco in any of its forms." "At what time he became a Christian, I do not know. But the first day of his housekeeping he instituted prayer in his family, which continued through life."

As an instance of self-forgetfulness, regard for the comfort of others, the following is in print: "A clergyman from the banks of the Ohio was passing through Wooster, and with his wife stopped at the hotel where Judge Lane was. It being court time, the house was much crowded, rendering it difficult to obtain a suitable room. The Judge, on ascertaining that he was a clergyman, vacated his room in his behalf. It was deeply felt that a Judge of the Supreme Court should give up his room in an overcrowded hotel to a humble clergyman, an entire stranger."

It may be added, when the record of Northampton graduates, already far advanced, shall be examined, that ancient, honored community will be found rich in materials akin to the foregoing. S. C.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Written for the Hampshire Gazette.  
**Hon. Ebenezer Lane.**

A Northampton name, unknown to many in the vicinity, and therefore the ensuing sketch. The father, Capt. Ebenezer, born in Attleborough, 1748, came to this town in the latter part of the last century, lived on Bridge street, in the house afterward owned by his son-in-law, Col. Swan, later by Mr. Roswell Hubbard, and now by Mr. John W. Hubbard.

On the 17th Sept., 1793, Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light. At the early age of eight, he commenced attending the grammar school, completing his preparation for college at fourteen. Entered the same year Harvard University, graduating in 1811 in the same class with Edward Everett, Edward Reynolds, afterward the celebrated Dr. Reynolds, of Boston. Before leaving college, that mental trait began to be developed, prominent in after-life, a fondness for general knowledge, begetting an acquaintance with books so extensive and accurate people styled him "the walking library."

Immediately after graduating, came the study of law, at Lyme, Conn., with his uncle, on his mother's side, Judge Matthew Griswold. Admitted to the Bar in 1814, the war with Great Britain then in progress, he commenced the practice of law, becomes Notary Public for Hartford county. After the close of the war in 1815, the legal profession in Conn. seemingly overcrowded, young Lane caught the spirit of emigration to the West, then spreading in New England. Numbers were attracted to that part on the lake shore called the Western Reserve, then thinly inhabited, Cleveland at the time a small village.

Passing over the details pertaining to the first few months in his western home, as showing rare physical endurance, may be mentioned a journey on foot to New England in the autumn of 1817, the whole distance of seven hundred miles completed in twenty days. The next year he repeats the visit, is married to Miss Frances Ann, daughter of Gov. Roger Griswold, of Lyme, Conn.

Meanwhile, population on the Western Reserve increases, and with it the legal business. In 1820, Mr. Lane is prosecuting attorney for Huron county. In 1824, becomes Judge of Common Pleas. Six years later, in 1830, is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In this position of responsibility pass the next twenty years, for the most part a period of privation, separating him from his family six months out of the twelve. At the age of fifty-two, having served the state long and faithfully, feeling the need of a change and of the atmosphere of home, he resigns his commission as Chief Justice of Ohio.



Death of A. W. Prout, Sr.  
 V. Prout, sr., died at his residence at Prout's Station Wednesday night. Although in failing health for more past, his death was unexpected. He had been about as during the day apparently well, and a little before six went to the poultry, a favorite evening while at the barn he was taken ill, walked across the yard to his house and sat down in the door. Prout, discovering that he was with him with some medicine, and son, Sim, who was also at his moment. Mr. Prout spoke but it was no use to give him any as he was going to die. He however enough to walk, with his son's to the house. He lay down on a bed and passed away in a few minutes peacefully and without a struggle. Love, of Bloomingville, was called immediately on Mr. Prout's death and was at his side until he died, but nothing could be done to him. The time that comes to all men to him, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county. His earthly labors after a long and honorable life. The family will receive the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Notice of the funeral will be given tomorrow.

#### SUCCESSFUL MEN.

The late Andrew W. Prout, Sr., is something hopeful and helpful in contemplating the life of the self-made man. The study of a career that began in poverty and following the way of industry and honor, ends in earned fame or wealth, affords not encouragement, but a useful lesson to young men on the elements of real success in life. The man who starts unaided by fortune or education, without inherited wealth or the influences of rank, has only self to rely upon, and he wins his way to success, achieves a victory for his name than he who inherits a city. His is a character worthy of commemoration of those who come after. He is a man made of the stuff that the world after all most admires, and that will keep his memory green long after outward pomp and shows have vanished and been forgotten. Such a man was the late Andrew W. Prout, Sr., whose death occurred at his residence at Prout's station on March 24, 1881, and whose life and services as a man and citizen it is the purpose of these lines briefly to commemorate. Mr. Prout was a fair type of the self-made men who form the basis and ground work of the splendid civilization and progress of the Western Reserve. Born

white, and rigged and loaded with far west as he first set in evening drivingville, the Parish, put Bloomingville, an important town had the only "Bank"—in vander of days and seasons town and with a cord the village. they receive and he died in Bloomingville. The clock of his own hook 1833, he daughter Bloomingville. Out the building as the "B" citizen a life partner.

Their union was blessed with six children, four sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter have been called from earth. The other four remain, useful members of society and a comfort to the mother in her widowhood. Soon after locating in Bloomingville he also purchased at four dollars per acre a tract of wild land of one hundred acres, about a mile east of the village. It was covered with a thick growth of underbrush and gave little promise to the casual eye, but the young New York boy who had cast his lot there judged better. He knew what a strong arm and determined will would do to hew out the fortune of life. Day times he worked grubbing out the brush and clearing his piece of land for the plow, and at night made and mended the boots and shoes for the villagers. Many a night in those early years, while other men were sleeping, Prout was at work at his bench earning the money to pay for his farm. For the first nine years of his married life, he lived in the village, in the meantime paying for his land and getting it ready for occupancy. In 1842 he moved to the farm that was to be his home for life. In those ten years Andrew W. Prout laid the basis of the snug fortune that crowned the autumn and winter of his old age. Untiring industry, economy, a faithful discharge of duty as a citizen, a man, a husband and father, these were the factors that made his rule of action, and success followed as a natural result.

Prout was a man of strong public spirit. Without personal ambition, the sole motive power of too many men who seek notoriety, he was still a firm supporter of all worthy public measures and was often called to leading positions in the community and the county. The building of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad had an active support in him. He carried the flag by which the road was first staked out that with the car and strap rail put Sandusky and Monroeville in close communication. The road during all its vicissitudes had no truer friend along its line than Mr. Prout. His home has been a shelter and commissary to many a train hand kept out in the night by wreck or "waiting for orders."

of the Society near director and support always felt. In the little laid the ear this sketch. neighborhood in twenty-two east his lot; companion, was blessed buried his free, pure for the reputation of life.



Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, Grace Episcopal Church was again the scene of a stylish and brilliant church wedding, such an one as this particular auditorium is characterized by. The room was well filled with a large and fashionable company. The bride and groom, to whom the occasion was one of supreme importance, were Miss Mary Ayer Rice, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. John H. Rice, ex-Member of Congress, from Maine, and Mr. Eben Lane, son of Dr. E. S. Lane, one of Chicago's oldest residents. The time previous to the arrival of the bridal cortege was most pleasingly whiled away by Prof. Baumbach, the organist, who discoursed selections of the choicest nature. At last Mendelssohn's grand wedding march was played and the party entered the church in the following order: First, ushers, Messrs. X. L. Otis, E. L. Groff, R. W. Hosmer, E. Jamar; second, Miss Florence Griswold, of Lynn, Conn., and Mr. Philo A. Otis; third, Miss Fannie G. Lane, sister to the groom, first bridesmaid, and Mr. D. H. J. Holmes, of Covington, Ky., as first groomsmen; fourth, the groom, with the mother of the bride; and lastly, the bride, with her father. The party were received at the chancel by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, rector of the church, who pronounced the ceremony in accordance with the usage of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The rite was performed with a beauty and grace rarely observed. The ceremony concluded, the party adjourned to the Woodruff Hotel, where they received the congratulations of the relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting parties. The newly wedded couple departed the same evening for an extended bridal tour South, and after their return will be "at home" to their friends Wednesday, May 9th, 16th, 23d, at No. 745 Michigan avenue.

Among the many rich and elegant costumes may be mentioned the following: The bride's dress was ivory white brocade and silk, graceful draperies of brocade edged with handsome willow fringe *en tablier*, caught with long garlands of wild roses, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms; long princesse polonaise laced over a narrow, sweeping train of silk and brocade combined in intricate design. The only jewelry worn was an exquisite necklace and pendant of dead gold in mosaic design, of delicate blue enamel, a present from the groom; the traditional veil of tulle with wreath and trailing vines of orange blossoms.

Miss Fannie G. Lane was attired in a graceful dress of white tarlatan, with white silk corsage, and garlands of beautiful lilies with their graceful buds and rich dark leaves; short veil of tulle.

Miss Florence Griswold, cousin to the groom, white tarlatan, with white silk corsage, garlands of pink roses, buds and leaves; veil of tulle.

Mrs. Rice, mother of the bride, wore seal-brown velvet, with polonaise of fawn colored brocade, trimmings of point lace.

Mrs. E. S. Lane, mother of the groom, was elegantly attired in black velvet train with pearl colored silk polonaise, elaborately trimmed with exquisite black Chantilly lace, relieved by clusters of blush roses.

Mrs. James W. Nye, sister of bride, princesse dress of tilleul brocade and heavy gros grain silk of sea foam tint, elaborately trimmed with fringe of the same shade, buttons and buckles of carved shell; tilleul flowers in the hair.

Mrs. F. Willis Rice, sister-in-law of the bride, an elaborate bridal costume of heavy white satin, *en traine*, flounce and tablier of point d'Alencon lace, necklace and garlands of lilies of the valley; white frou-frou in the hair.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony at the church were: Mr. and Mrs. F. Willis Rice, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nye, Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Anderson of Sandusky, O., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keep, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Atwater, Mr. James Otis, Mrs. Starkweather, Mrs. Dr. Clinton Locke, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mayo, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, Gen. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Counselman, Mrs. C. C. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Krafft of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedde of Washington, Miss Lillie Otis, Miss Cooper of Ohio, Miss Jennie Keep, the Misses Mathes of Boston: Messrs. D. W. James of New York, Edgar Heaton, Enos Ayres, Wm. Keep, Chauncey Keep.

## ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

## A Fashionable Wedding at Grace Episcopal Church Yesterday Afternoon.

## Another Stylish Nuptial Ceremony at Blue Island Yesterday.

## LANE-RICE.

At six o'clock last evening a large and fashionable assemblage gathered in Grace Church, to witness the marriage of Mr. Eben Lane, a well-known real estate agent of this city, to Miss Mary Rice, a daughter of the Hon. John B. Rice, a young lady well known in Washington society, having for the last few years passed the winter season in that city.

Punctually to the minute the bridal cortege entered the church, and, preceded by the ushers, Messrs. Otis, Groff, Hosman, and Jamar, passed up the aisle, to the usual grand wedding march, played by Mr. Baumbach, organist of the church, who, by the way, entertained the audience prior to the ceremony with some very fine music.

The bridesmaids wore tasteful dresses of white silk and tablatan, relieved with garlands of flowers. Miss Lane's *ecru* and Miss Griswold's pink, with short veils of white net, were worn over the head. They were attended by friends of the groom, Messrs. Holmer and Otis. Mr. Lane escorted the mother of the bride, who wore a very rich dress of dark-brown velvet, and fawn-colored brocade. The bride's entrance, leaning on the arm of her father, caused a general murmur of admiration, as, on her nearer approach, her beauty and elegant toilet were seen to better advantage. Tall and slender, the dress that inclined to rather increase than lessen dimension, was peculiarly becoming. It was of ivory white brocade and satin combined, trimmed with white silk tissue, edged with pleatings of tulle, the drapery very low, and caught with a sweeping willow fringe, garlands of tube roses, lilies of the valley, and the significant orange blossoms fairly ran riot over it; the corsage was cut in a very narrow pompadour, filled in with tulle elbow sleeves, ornamented with flowers, and the long princesse polonaise laced down the back over an immense and graceful train. With the exception of a heavy gold chain and locket, no jewelry was worn. The usual misty veil of tulle completed the costume.

Mrs. J. H. Nye, a sister of the bride, wore a very handsome toilet of tilleul brocade, and silver blue combined, cut in the princesse style, en traine, and apparently fastened the extreme length of the back, with a row of beautifully carved shell buttons, of the same tints as the dress.

A cousin, Mrs. Rice, wore an elegant dress of white satin trimmed with quantities of point applique lace and orange blossoms, her own bridal costume.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. Locke, according to the impressive and beautiful rites of the Episcopal Church. The responses were given in a praiseworthy audible manner. Immediately after the bridal party returned to the Woodruff House, where a quiet dinner was given to some thirty friends and relatives of the family, at 9:30 Mr. and Mrs. Lane leaving for a tour in the South. The presents were very handsome, and many in number.

The *trousseau*, one of the most elegant and complete ever made by Chicago's Worth, Gormely, included some toilets for reception and carriage wear that have never been rivaled here.

## SOCIETY.

## LANE-RICE.

The wedding of Miss Mary A. Rice, daughter of the Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, and Mr. Eben Lane, son of Dr. E. S. Lane, of this city, took place yesterday afternoon. Grace Episcopal Church was thronged with South Side fashionables at about 6 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony. Promptly on time the bridal party made their appearance, and passed up the centre aisle to the tune of the Wedding March.

Besides the couple to be married and their respective parents, were the bridesmaids, Miss Fannie G. Lane, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Florence Griswold, of Lyme, Conn.; the groomsmen, Messrs. Philo A. Otis, of Chicago, and D. H. J. Holmes, of Covington, Ky.; the ushers, Messrs. Otis, Hosmer, Jamar, and Groff.

The bride wore an elegant white silk and brocade, trimmed with orange-blossoms. Miss Lane wore a white tarlatan dress, trimmed with white flowers. Miss Griswold wore a pink tarlatan, trimmed with pink flowers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Clinton Locke, and at its conclusion the members of the families most interested had a quiet congratulatory reception at the Woodruff House. No general invitations were issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane started on a tour to New Orleans. They will be "at home" to their friends on the three last Wednesdays in May at their prospective home, No. 745 Michigan avenue.

THE wedding of Miss Mary A. Rice, daughter of the Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, and Mr. Eben Lane, son of Dr. E. S. Lane, of this city, took place yesterday afternoon. Grace Episcopal Church was thronged with South Side fashionables. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Clinton Locke, and at its conclusion the members of the families most interested had a congratulatory reception at the Woodruff House. No general invitations were issued. Mr. and Mrs. Lane started on a tour to New Orleans.

## LANE-RICE.

A large and fashionable gathering crowded the beautiful interior of Grace Episcopal church, Wabash avenue, yesterday evening at 6 o'clock to witness the nuptial ceremonies of Miss Mary Rice and Mr. Eben Lane. The fair bride, a handsome and graceful brunette, is the daughter of ex-Congressman Rice, of Maine, who formerly represented the Bangor district. The family has many friends in this city, and have been for some time on a visit here. The bridegroom, Mr. Eben Lane, is a young man favorably

known in Chicago business circles for years. Promptly at 6 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, vested in canonicals and wearing a white stole, as suited the festive occasion, took his seat within the chancel and awaited the arrival of the bridal party. Meanwhile Baumbach, the organist, played a delicious potpourri of favorite airs.

At a little after the hour set the bridal cortege advanced up the main aisle to the altar-rails.

Mr. Phil Otis was first groomsmen, and Miss Lane, sister of the groom, first bridesmaid. The second groomsmen and bridesmaid were Mr. Xavier Otis and Miss Griswold, daughter of ex-Gov. Griswold, of Connecticut. The groom escorted Mrs. Rice, and the bride came with her father.

The bride was exquisitely attired in a rich wedding-robe with a heavy court train of dead white satin, plaited and trimmed in satin, relieved with lace, and profusely ornamented with trailing orange blossoms. A lace veil and orange wreath in the hair completed the costume. Bouquet of lilies and white roses.

The bridesmaids were dressed alike in becoming costumes of tulle, trimmed with satin and lace and ornamented with trailing sprays of flowers.

Ushers—Messrs. Holmes, from Covington, Ky., and L. Groff.

The ceremony was performed impressively by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, and at its conclusion the bridal party retired from the church amidst the warm congratulations of their interested friends. A generous collation was spread at the Woodruff house, after partaking of which the happy couple departed for a brief wedding tour at the south.

## LANE-RICE.

The marriage of Miss Mary A. Rice, daughter of the Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, and Mr. Eben Lane, son of Dr. E. S. Lane, of this city, took place Wednesday evening at Grace Episcopal Church in the presence of a fashionable assemblage. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., and Miss Fannie G. Lane, of Chicago; and the groomsmen were Mr. Philo A. Otis and Mr. D. H. J. Holmes, the latter of Covington, Ky. A quiet reception was held at the Woodruff Hotel, and the couple departed on a Southern tour. They will be "at home" May 9, 16, and 23, at their future residence, No. 745 Michigan avenue.

The most noted event of the week has been the celebration of the Lane-Rice nuptials at Grace church on last Wednesday evening. The bride is a daughter of ex-Congressman John H. Rice, of Maine, and the groom Mr. Eben Lane, a gentleman well known in the business circles of the city, and the son of Dr. E. S. Lane, one of Chicago's respected and oldest citizens. The newly wedded couple are now enjoying their honeymoon in the south, and they will be at home to their friends after the 9th of May and on Wednesdays following at No. 745 Michigan avenue.

## Personal.

Mr. Eben Lane, son of Dr. Lane, and formerly a resident of this city, but now living in Chicago, will be united in marriage there this evening with Miss Mary Rice, a Chicago young lady, daughter of one of the most prominent residents of that city.

Dr. and Mrs. Lane and Miss Fannie Lane, of 745 Michigan avenue, left last week for Montreal, Portland, and Newport.



## ALKER ROMANCE.

**Whatever The Testimony of Filibuster's Men—A Man Who is for Money—How He Dealt**

*(Mo.) Riverside Press.*

of the wife of William E. Lyons, has told Mr. Lyons where Walker buried his treasure, five mule-loads and Mr. Lyons will go to Nicaragua, and divide it with the general who shall furnish him money for the Express.

About Walker's buried treasure is nonsense. An old adventurer who Gray-eyed Man of Destiny in all his expeditions but one, declared the writer that if Walker had had, at a surrender in Nicaragua, one-tenth of what he is said to have hidden, he would be yet; that if, at that time, army were selling at 15 cents per steam-dome of your sternwheel steam-er couldn't have raised money enough to command to buy an ounce of shattered photograph of a bunch of grapes—no, no doubt, the simple truth—

rectness of the statement above of enturer who was with the Gray-Eyed

tiny," that William Walker, Com- chief, and afterwards President, of of Nicaragua, had no such wealth al writers claim he had, the editor of ho was an officer in the First Bat- tant Infantry in the little army of the Nicaragua, can fully and completely

He and his army were absolutely nd the Civil Government was in an itute condition. That Walker had

buried treasure is the merest fiction, dy is so foolish as to furnish "Will-

" with the means of going on the ld-geese chase after this hidden ight ought to be bored for the simpl-

id adventurer, whom we suspect to e Allen, of Kentucky, and whom w in the Filibustering army," says, it r had had one-tenth of the treasure

have bidden, he would have been nd the State of Nicaragua would e completely under the control of

followers as any State of this Union rt of these United States. What ght the ruin and downfall of the as the lack of means to secure men

es. When the difficulty occurred he Accessory Transit Steamship and the Government of

cutting off new re- men and supplies by that

red large means in order to charter e vessels for transportation, which l his Government were absolutely

furnish, hence the result which owed. Being an eye-witness and participant in most of the exciting at unfortunate expedition, and pos- ans of becoming thoroughly ac- ith the secret aspirations, supreme and almost filial regard of the Com- Chief for his followers, we are pre- y that had he possessed the wealth

as it would have been freely given is ambition and relieve the suffering ation of his men. In this view we will be sustained by every honest the filibuster expedition.

lker's object was not wealth. He ng for it except so far as it could to the success of the expedition y gratify his ambition. Walker was e a filibuster as defined by Webster. was not plunder. His purposes were lawful in the present light of civ- ut no stain of robbery or piracy

his name or memory. He was just y exact in meting out justice to all, friend or foe. Crimes of whatever or by whomsoever committed met y and condign punishment. That

outweighed the wealth of thousands ind of Gen. Walker, even when the e sorely in distress from the lack of l cite an instance which came under

observation, though the General could e been aware of our presence. After

ad battle of Rivas many of Walker's e too badly wounded to be taken on at, and were left hidden in the plans

and other places on the outskirts of A wealthy Nicaraguense named Don o Uguarte, and Alcade under the Government, and presumably our

turned traitor and aided the Costa n seeking out these wounded men, who

hot to death in the public plaza in ty of Rivas. After Walker recap-

Rivas, driving Gen. Moro and

osta Ricans out of the country, co Uguarte was arrested and brought to

en—Virgin Bay—and condemned to die

crimes. The day before his execution, was by hanging, the writer of this was

lcer of the day, and as Gen. Walker was g the prison door where Uguarte was con-

waiting the execution of his sentence, the mned man getting a glimpse of the Gen-

alled to him in Spanish. The General e, and, with that deadly look in his cold,

eye, so peculiar to him, and which all un-

ood only too well, asked what he wanted.

When the condemned man told him that he would give him all his wealth for his liberty, there blissed from the tightly compressed lips, made more terrible by the withering and consum- ing glances that shot from those cold and seem- ingly passionless eyes, these terrible and never- to-be-forgotten words: "It is your life I want, not your money," and the General passed on without another word. The next evening at 5 o'clock Francisco Uguarte paid the pen- alty of his treason and crimes by being hung from a rudely-constructed gallows in the northern outskirts of the town. The writer of this obtained permission to take possession of the body, and, detailing a squad of men, conveyed it, according to promise, that night to his nieces—two highly-cultivated young ladies, for whom he entertained a great regard, having boarded in the family several months before, in the Town of Obraje, some twelve or fourteen miles distant. Never will the writer forget the scene at that house upon the arrival of the corpse. It was the most heart-rending spectacle he ever witnessed, and one which he hopes never to see again. Pen and language would utterly fail to paint the picture, even had we the space to allot to it, and as we started out only to show the fallacy of this rumored hidden treasure, we close with relating this one instance of the refusal of Gen. Walker to condone crime for the sake of wealth.

## HISTORY OF KELLEY'S ISLAND, ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.

Written for the Sandusky REGISTER, by Mrs. E. K. Huntington.

This Island is situated in Lake Erie, about ten miles due north of Sandusky city.

The first white man who lived on this Island of whom we have any tradition was

a man by the name of Cunningham, who came here about 1808 and remained here

about ten years. He was an Indian trader. Prior to this time the islands about

here were not named, and to distinguish this one it was called the island Cunn-

ingham lived on; or, for short, Cunningham's Island, and was known on the maps by

that name until January 21, 1840, when

by act of the Ohio Legislature the island was created into a township and named by

that act Kelley's Island—after the large family of that name who resided on the

island and who were the first permanent settlers, having bought the island in 1834

of the original owners, who received their title from the Connecticut Western Re-

serve Company.

The Indians who once inhabited this island have left a historical record of their

occupation of it in the shape of fortifica-

tions, arrow heads, stones used in skinning

animals, pipes, and hieroglyphics on rocks.

The latter are said by Mr. Eastman to be the best of any that have been found in

this country.

The rocks which have these ancient re-

ords out have been worn and the figures nearly obliterated by the tramp of the shoes

of so many sight-seers, and the propensity so many people have of cutting their names

in every conspicuous place.

Master Gussie Kelly has quite a collec-

tion of Indian pipes, arrow heads, stone

chisels, &c., which he sent to the National

Exhibition at Philadelphia and received a

premium for the best collection of Indian

relics. There are two circular fortifications

which were well defined when first dis-

covered by the Kelleys, but which have been

leveled by the plow except in the street

where the land has not yet been cultivated.

About the year 1826 tradition says

there lived on the island two men by the

name of Barnum and Grummit. Barnum

was married (or lived with) a woman

whom Grummit loved not wisely. Each

tried to kill the other, but Barnum got the

first shot at his rival and killed Grummit.

Barnum said he put the body of Grummit

in a boat loaded with stone and sent it

down the lake with a strong westerly

wind.

Barnum's troubles did not cease with

the killing of his rival. Grummit's ghost,

it is said, followed Barnum during his life

making him cowardly, superstitious and

miserable.

Barnum was tried in court for killing

Grummit, but most of the testimony against

him was his own confession and he was

acquitted.

Several families lived for a short time

on the island, previous to its being sold to

the Kelleys, but made no improvements, except building some log houses and clear- ing about three acres of land. They lived by hunting wild hogs, cutting wood for

steamers, and selling cedar.

Mr. Henry Elethorp came to the Island in 1828 and his oldest son, Cyrus, now

living in Danbury, is supposed to be the first white child born on the Island.

Messrs. Datus and Irad Kelley of

Cleveland, Ohio, bought the Island in the

spring of 1834, for the large amount of red

cedar growing on it, and went to work

building wharves and getting out cedar.

So abundant was this timber, no one ex-

pected to live to see it exhausted. Fences,

houses, barns, pig pens, were built of that

timber for many years. Cedar timber has

within ten years been imported for grape

trellises.

The valuable lime stone quarry on the

north side of the Island was discovered the

year after the Kelleys bought the Island,

and was for ten years the only one

worked.

Grapes were first raised for market in

1854, and about the same time the present

mode of catching white fish with pounds,

was introduced.

At the present writing, 1877, there is a

population of about one thousand; there

are three hotels. Last year we were con-

ected with the continent by telegraph.

In the year 1874, which is the last year

which we have the exact figures, the grape

crop amounted to \$58,000.

The stone shipped, 21,000 cords, at an

average price of \$3.25 per cord \$68,000.

There is a Town Hall, built in 1861,

which would do credit to any place, a

Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Methodist

church; two Doctors, two Justices

of the Peace, but no lawyers,

## Ohio Cities and Villages.

Population of cities and villages in Ohio, having over 1,500 inhabitants:

| Cities and Villages. | 1870    | 1860    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Cincinnati           | 218,900 | 161,182 |
| Cleveland            | 92,918  | 43,838  |
| Toledo               | 31,592  | 13,796  |
| Columbus             | 31,299  | 18,692  |
| Dayton               | 30,487  | 20,081  |
| Sandusky             | 13,007  | 8,402   |
| Springfield          | 12,655  | 7,207   |
| Hamilton             | 11,105  | 7,227   |
| Portsmouth           | 10,522  | 6,273   |
| Steubenville         | 10,207  | 6,157   |
| Zanesville           | 10,014  | 9,232   |
| Akron                | 10,010  | 3,520   |
| Chillicothe          | 8,944   | 7,655   |
| Canton               | 8,661   | 4,042   |
| Youngstown           | 8,074   | 2,758   |
| Mansfield            | 8,034   | 4,635   |
| Newark               | 6,698   | 4,675   |
| Xenia                | 6,422   | 4,661   |
| Piquette             | 5,957   | 4,620   |
| Pomeroy              | 5,825   | 6,480   |
| Fronton              | 5,688   | 3,701   |
| Tiffin               | 5,648   | 3,992   |
| Delaware             | 5,643   | 3,889   |
| Fremont              | 5,460   | 3,510   |
| Wooster              | 5,403   | 3,361   |
| Circleville          | 5,407   | 4,383   |
| Massillon            | 5,187   | 3,682   |
| Marion               | 5,219   | 4,331   |
| Marietta             | 4,877   | 4,147   |
| Mt. Vernon           | 4,726   | 4,320   |
| Lancaster            | 4,501   | 2,838   |
| Norwalk              | 4,288   | 3,429   |
| Urbana               | 4,033   | 1,517   |
| Bellaire             | 4,669   | 1,431   |
| Alliance             | 3,733   | 2,598   |
| Palmsville           | 3,002   | 1,882   |
| Salem                | 3,691   | 2,955   |
| Gallipolis           | 3,536   | 1,967   |
| Gallion              | 3,460   | 2,492   |
| Warren               | 2,816   | 2,468   |
| Findlay              | 3,182   | 2,600   |
| Bellefontaine        | 3,143   | 2,360   |
| New Philadelphia     | 3,088   | 1,675   |
| Elyria               | 3,074   | 2,207   |
| Bucyrus              | 3,007   | 2,640   |
| Troy                 | 2,839   | 2,012   |
| Oberlin              | 2,751   | 932     |
| Dunbar               | 2,630   | 1,013   |
| Van Wert             | 2,610   | 1,600   |
| Kenton               | 2,556   | 1,599   |
| Upper Sandusky       | 2,534   | 1,850   |
| Marion               | 2,313   | 1,587   |
| Wellsville           | 2,300   | 1,079   |
| Bryan                | 2,282   | 1,489   |
| Crestline            | 2,190   | 1,722   |
| Ravenna              | 2,150   | 900     |
| Wapakoneta           | 2,150   | 1,040   |
| Washington           | 2,060   | 1,113   |
| London               | 2,023   | 920     |
| Napoleon             | 2,000   | 1,418   |
| Ashtabula            | 1,935   | 1,498   |
| Perrysburg           | 1,827   | 1,446   |
| Logan                | 1,734   | 1,025   |
| Fostoria             | 1,646   | 1,436   |
| McConnorsville       | 1,569   | 1,381   |
| New Lisbon           | 1,541   | 647     |
| Urichsville          | 1,513   | 1,201   |
| Harmer               | 1,513   | 1,201   |
| Total                | 690,079 | 440,983 |



S

New York, April 30<sup>th</sup>

1882

Dear Mrs. Roche,

I send you the autographs, but  
all my correspondence has been carefully  
filed & stored away; as I sail for  
Europe this week, needing a change, &  
have been putting things "in order" with  
a vengeance. Hoping that the summer  
may bring you new life & hope, I remain.

Very sincerely yrs.,

Edward C. Peterson





Rev. Mr. Phelps

1842

Dear Mr. Phelps,

I send you the autographs, but  
all my correspondence has been carefully  
filed & stored away; as I had to  
make this week, reading a change, &  
have been putting things "in order" with  
a vengeance. Hoping that the summer  
may bring you and the wife, I remain  
Very sincerely yr.

William C. Johnson





Mr Eben Lane

745 Michigan Ave

Chicago

Illinois

EW

U. S. A.



H. M. S. BLACK PRINCE.

Halifax

21<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1878.

Sir

I am desired by  
H.R.H. the Duke of  
Edinburgh to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter  
of the 14<sup>th</sup> Inst. but in  
reply to the same to express  
the regret of His Royal  
Highness that he is unable  
to comply with the request  
which you have made to



J. W. S. Black & Co. N. Y.

him.

I am, Sir,

Yrs. Obediently

G. F. B. Cambridge

(Secretary)

W. J. Lane.







Longwood Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 1848

My dear Hillard,

I return the MS. after much gratification in reading it. You will find a few pencil-marks, some made by me - some by the better authority of the Lady.

Geo. Curtis will, if he has a chance give you an explanation of the English taking sides with the Slaveholders; - viz. that, at the time they did it, the U.S. government made no claim to be abolitionists, but the reverse. I think the question before Sumner was only one of dominion.

Yrs. ever  
Geo. F.  
11. March '70



Longwood Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 1848

Dear Sir,

I have received your  
letter of Nov. 22<sup>d</sup>. In  
Compliance with your  
request I send you the  
Autographs of Mr. Prescott  
and Mr. Ticknor. I re-  
gret that I cannot send  
you Mr. Cleveland but  
some time ago I gave  
his daughter - all  
her father's letters to me.

Ebenezer Lane Jr.



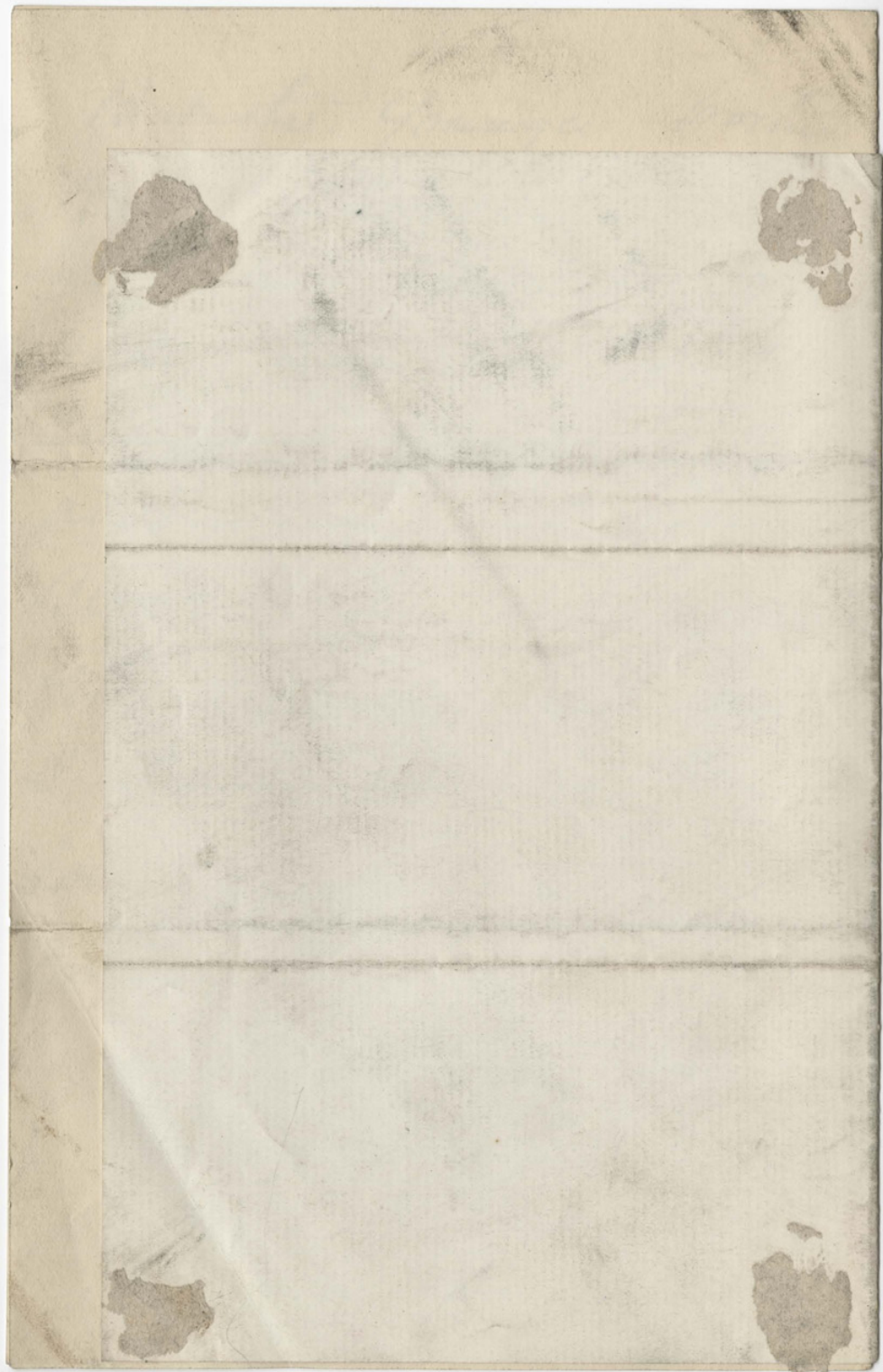
But the younger brother  
of Mr. Cleveland, now  
lives in Chicago. His  
name is Norace W. S.  
Cleveland and his  
address is 38 Portland  
Block. He will receive  
you cordially and will,  
I doubt not give you  
some scrap of his brother's  
writing.

Yours truly

Geo. S. Hillard

by M. G. C.







Columb., Jan'y 1, 1879.

My Dear Sir:

I applied on receipt  
of yours of Dec 13, for an autograph  
of Col. Medill, and only got the enclosed  
on yesterday evening from Mr. Tuttle  
of Lancaster. I had letters of Col. Medill,  
but could not put my hand on any and  
suppose I destroyed them some years  
since. When I made a general confa-  
gration I have found no person that  
any mementos from Ethan Allan Brown.  
His name ought to be all through the  
West, since he once filled the General  
Land office. Gov. Medill was comp-  
trover of the Treasury at the time  
he wrote the accompanying note

With great respect

Geo. W. Mayhew



Vol. 1, 1852.

My dear Sir:

I acknowledge the receipt  
of yours of Dec 10, for an autograph  
of Col. Russell, and only for the autograph  
on yesterday evening from Col. Russell  
of Lancaster. I had letters of Col. Russell  
but could not put my hand on any and  
suppose I had forgotten them. Some years  
since when I made a general collection  
of autographs I have found no fewer than  
any manuscript from Col. Russell. I have  
his name written to be all right. I have  
sent since he was killed the general  
land office. For Russell was long  
treasurer of the Treasury at the time  
he wrote the accompanying note.  
With great respect  
Geo. W. Thompson



Louis Jany 4 1880

Dear Sir

Several months ago I received a letter from Gov. B. Gratz Brown requesting me to send you an autograph of My General Bates.

Pressing business engagements & the necessity of sifting into my old papers have prevented an earlier compliance with his request.

While looking for the signature of Mr. Bates I came across one from Gov. Hendrick, which I suppose you might like to have & so enclose it.

Yours sincerely  
H. Gibson



