RICHARD C. RAMER

SPECIAL LIST 244
THIRTY-TWO ITEMS
RECENTLY CATALOGUED
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August 23, 2016

Special List 244
Thirty-Two Items Recently Catalogued

All items on this list are in New York.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval, and may be returned within a reasonable time for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 244
THIRTY-TWO ITEMS
RECENTLY CATALOGUED

We Must Produce Before We Can Trade

1. *Breves considerações sobre o commercio, e navegação de Portugal para a Asia. Por hum Portuguez. 12 de Junho de 1835.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Filippe Nery, 1835. 4°, stitched. Ornamental rules. Light stains and foxing on first and final pages. In good condition. 20 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION, and apparently the only one; although Innocêncio gives the year of publication as 1836, we have seen no record of an actual copy with that date, and the fact that Innocêncio gives an abbreviated title and no collation suggests that he had not seen one, either. The *Breves considerações* are a response to a law on commerce proposed on March 28, 1835, which would have imposed severe restrictions on the freedom of trade established by law in 1834. One of the proposed law’s provisions, for example, stated that products on India and China would only be allowed to be sold in Portugal and its territories if they came directly from their point of origin in Portuguese ships. Among the products mentioned are tea, wine, silk, rattan, saltpeter, indigo, cinnamon, and pepper; of these, the author maintains that the only required import from Asia is tea. The author compares Portugal’s trade with that of Great Britain, Brazil, and the United States, and concludes with the statement that Portugal needs to produce more goods if her commerce is to grow: “crear cargas, e proporcionalmente construir navios” (p. 20). The footnotes are substantive and, as the text, express strong opinions. The introduction to the *Breves considerações* mentions Balbi, Raynal, and Dupin, and has high praise for José Ferreira Borges (1786-1838) a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker (pp. [4-5]).

The work provoked three replies: *Resposta analytica ao opusculo intitulado Breves considerações sobre o commercio e navegação de Portugal para a Asia escrito por um Portuguez, em 12 de Junho de 1835,* n.pl., 1835; *Objecções succintas offerecidas por hum portuguez a hum folheto intitulado Breves considerações sobre o commercio e navegação de Portugal para Asia,* Lisbon, 1836; *Refutação a’ resposta analytica ao opusculo intitulado Breves considerações sobre o commercio, e navegação de Portugal para a Asia: 26 de Janeiro de 1836,* n.pl., 1836.

*Innocêncio II, 96: without collation and without full title; giving the date as 1836, and mentioning the *Objecções succintas* published in reply. Goldsmiths’-Kress 29019. Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 17. Not in Fonseca, Pseudônimos, Albino Lapa, or Guerra Andrade. OCLC: 223548166 (Robarts Library-University of Toronto); 18707202 (digitized from the Kress copy); 32123563 (microform, location of original not given); 611459971 (digitized from the Kress copy); 65307446 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates copies at Manchester University and Senate House Libraries-University of London.
APOLOGIA

DO CIDADÃO MANUEL ANTONIO MARTINS,
EX-PREFEITO DE CABO-VERDE

DIRIGIDA

AO PÚBLICO IMPARCIAL.

LISBOA.

Typ. Patriótica de Carlos José da Silva,
Rua d’Alvalia N.º 33 primeiro andar.
1836.

Item 2
Defends the Actions of the Prefect of Cabo Verde
Against Miguelistas and Renegade Soldiers—
With an Eyewitness Report by the United States Consul


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work in defense of Manuel Antonio Martins, who served as prefect of Cabo Verde ca. 1834: “Éra ha muitos annos um dos individuos mais abastados, e mais bem estabelecidos d’aquellas Ilhas,” reports the anonymous author, until the press and his enemies destroyed his reputation. Martins was appointed prefect of Cabo Verde by D. Pedro (regent for D. Maria II), who said that in that position, “Que o prefeito de Cabo-Verde tinha feito mais em tres mezes, do que todos os outros fariam em tres annos!” The Miguelistas seem to have attacked him for every action he took. He was accused of tearing out all the vines in Ilha de Santo Antão, and replacing them with coffee trees. Document 1 (pp. 14-18) recounts the discussions about rejuvenating agriculture on Cabo Verde that led to the tearing up of vineyards.

Martins was also accused of filling the islands with prisons. Document 2 (pp. 19-25), signed by José Joaquim Lopes de Lima, deputy to the Cortes for Cabo Verde, gives details on the horrendous state of Cabo Verde under D. Miguel, and the many improvements that Martins instituted.

Document 3 (pp. 26-29) was written by the United States Consul in Cabo Verde, William G. Merrill, and was originally published in the New-York Gazette and General Advertiser in 1835. Merrill recounts the arrival in Cabo Verde of 225 soldiers loyal to D. Miguel. These soldiers rounded up the province’s officials, dragged them to the cemetery and shot them, then declared D. Miguel the legitimate king. Diplomatic personnel such as Merrill were forced to agree or be shot. Merrill believed that Martins’s calm kept even worse things from happening. After a few days, the Miguelista soldiers commandeered ships and sailed off—for the United States, they said. In case they made it there, which Merrill thought unlikely, he gave a description of their leader (thin, thirtyish, and “uma catadura de assassino, como eu nunca ví”).

* Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 100. Not located in Innocêncio. Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: 226375127 (University of California-Los Angeles, University of Florida); 794812263 is digitized from the University of California copy; 15077589 is a microfilm. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
Archbishop-Elect Fights for the Portuguese Padroado in India

3. [CARVALHO, António Feliciano de Santa Rita, Archbishop-Elect of Goa], Resposta ao folheto, que tem por título: Address of the Right Rev. Daniel O’Connor, D.D. Vicar Apostolic of Madras, to the Clergy and People of the See of Meliapor. Por hum ecclesiastic do Arcebispado de Goa. 3 works in 1 volume. Goa: Na Typographia Nacional, 1838. 4°, modern blue half sheep over buckram boards (some wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt-lettered red labels in second and fourth, machine marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon marker. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Brownd through about p. 50, then lighter; final page browned and with small holes (paper defects?). In good condition. (1 l.), 156 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocêncio notes that these three works, of which few copies appeared in Portugal, have very useful information for those interested in the question of the Portuguese padroado, the Crown’s control of clerical appointments. In this one, the Archbishop-Elect warns that the writings of Daniel O’Connor, the apostolic vicar in Meliapor, are full of “erros, e doutrinas perigosas e subversivas,” and that he has the gall to say that prelates in Portuguese India are schismatic.

This pamphlet is part of an ongoing effort by the papacy to gain control of clerical appointments in Spanish and Portuguese colonies and former colonies. In 1831, Gregory XVI offended Spain by formalizing the Church’s relations with the former Spanish colonies in Latin America, and then filling all the sees left vacant during the wars of independence. In 1834, the pope subverted the Portuguese padroado in India by establishing apostolic vicars there who answered directly to Rome. In 1838 he suspended four bishoprics in India that were part of the padroado, transferring control of their territories from the Archbishop of Goa to the newly established vicars. The schism between the papacy and the Portuguese crown lasted for years: after Archbishop of Goa Fr. Manuel de São Galdino died in 1831, the next archbishop of Goa who was recognized by the papacy did not take office until 1844 (José Maria da Silva Torres).

António Feliciano de Santa Rita Carvalho, a native of Alvações do Corgo in Villa Real, was a Benedictine monk who received his doctorate from Coimbra in 1814, and later taught there. He was appointed Archbishop of Goa in 1836, and died in Goa, of a fever, in 1839.

Innocêncio I, 135; also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. OCLC: 35530767 (Yale University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, with 156 pp. only); 632917323 (Universitätsbibliothek München). Porbase locates a copy with 156 pp. at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and two copies with the same title but only 39 pp. at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one at Universitätsbibliothek München.

BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A point-by-point refutation by the Archbishop-Elect of a pamphlet by Father Jarrige addressed to Daniel O’Connor, apostolic vicar of Madras.

Not in Innocêncio I, 135 (calling for 6 pp.); also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. OCLC: 702698071 (Yale University, calling for 6 pp.); 35528787 (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, also with 6 pp.); 681623644 and 795797485 are digitized; 37353292 is a microfilm. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:

[CARVALHO, António Feliciano de Santa Rita], Archbishop-Elect of Goa. Pastoral do Arcebispo Eleito de Goa, Primaz do Oriente, Governador, e Vigario Capitular do mesmo Arcebispado Metropolitiano, mostrando que hum denominado Breve Apostolico datado de 24 de abril de 1838 he supposto; e mandando a todos os seus subditos que o não recebão, nem executem, sem elle se apresentem munido do beneplacito regio de Sua Magestade Fidelissima. Goa: Na Typographia Nacional, 1838. 4º. Woodcut tailpiece (a feather with “Fim” on a ribbon). Final page lightly browned and with small holes in margin (paper defects?). (1 l.), 38 pp. Lacks p. 39, and errata, the verso of which is blank.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In forty-eight points, argues that a Breve Apostolico dated April 24, 1838 is not authentic.

Not in Innocêncio I, 135 (calling for 6 pp.); also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. OCLC: 35528782 (Yale University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, with 39 pp.); 37353036 is a microform; 681653917 is digitized. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central Da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.
RESPONSA
AO FOLHETO QUE TEM
PORT ÍTULO:
ADRESS
OF
THE LIGHT

PASTORAL
DO
ARCEBISPO ELEITO DE GOA, PRIMAZ DO ORIENTE,
GOVERNADOR, E VICARIO CAPITULAR
DO MESMO ARCEBISPADO METROPOLITANO,
MOSTRANDO QUE HUM DENOMINADO
Fisco-Appelio
DATADO DE 21 DE ABRIL DE 1838
HE SUPPOSTO;
E
MANDANDO A TODOS OS SEUS SUBITOS
QUE O NAO RECEA, SEM EXECUTEM,
SEM ELE SE APRESENTAR SORNO DO
BENEFICIÇO REGIO DE
SUA
MAGESTADE FIDELISSIMA.

GOA
NA TYPOGRAPHIA NACIONAL
1838.

Item 3


Chilean Tax Receipt

4. [CHILE]. Los ministros de la tesorería general de Exército y Real Hacienda: certificamos que á foxas [in manuscript: “37"] del libro auxiliar corriente destinado al asiento de partidas de la contribución mensual designada …. (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., signed and dated in manuscript May 25, 1816. Broadside (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Printed document completed in manuscript. Foldlines, light foxing; Overall in good condition. (1 l.). $400.00

Receipt for taxes (?) from Rancagua.

Collected Writings of a Leading Liberal Thinker

5. CONSTANT [DE REBECQUE], Henri [-Benjamin] de. Collection complète des ouvrages publiés sur le gouvernement représentatif et la Constitution actuelle de la France, formant une espèce de cours de politique constitutionnelle …. 3 volumes (6 parts) in 6 separate volumes. Paris: P. Plancher, 1818-1819. Large 8°, uniform contemporary tree calf (worn, defective at foot of volume II, part 1 and head of volume III, part 2), smooth spines with author and title gilt-stamped near head of spine, volume number lower down, bands and ornaments. Marbled endleaves and edges. Scattered stains and foxing. Overall in good condition. For the collation, see below. LACKING Volume IV. 3 volumes (6 parts) in 6 separate volumes. $300.00

First edition thus. Benjamin Constant (1767-1830) was one of the first writers and politicians to adopt the name “liberal.” His writings on politics, in which he favored constitutional monarchy and representative government, looking to Britain as a model for freedom, were extraordinarily influential in countries as widely diverse as Spain, Portugal, Greece, Poland, Belgium, Brazil, and Mexico.

Bound in six volumes (i.e., three volumes, each in two parts; lacking the Quatrième Volume), this set includes:


6. Troisième Volume, Sixième Partie de l’Ouvrage. Half title (bound after title page): *Des élections de 1818*. Paris: chez P. Plancher [Imprimerie de Mme Jeunehomme-Crémire], 1819. 156 pp., (1 l.), lij pp. Although pp. 153-4 are skipped and quire 10 is of 4 rather than 8 leaves, the text appears to be continuous within the quire and from p. 152 to 155.

* OCLC: cf. 457980717 (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

**Businessman Comments on Portuguese Protectionism**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Pauta Geral das Alfândegas of 1837 was a major step in Portuguese protectionism. Costa had been a member of the committee working on the *pauta*. This is his dissenting vote to the committee’s recommendations, with substantive notes added on the final 48 pp.

Claudio Adriano da Costa (1799-1866), a native of Lisbon, was a businessman and sometime newspaper editor and proprietor who published a number of works on political and economic subjects. He was the son of José Ignacio da Costa, who had been Ministro dos Negócios da Fazenda in 1821.


**How Can Portugal Remain Free Amid the Chaos of Europe?**

7. [CRUZ, Manuel dos Sanctos]. *A Europa sem véo, ultimatum aos Gabinetes; ou Nenhuma política, senão as garantias de facto; a política das nacionalidades. Escrito para os povos por Hum Amigo do Povo*. Lisbon: Na Imprensa da Rua dos Fanqueiros, 1834. 4°, original lime-green printed wrappers (darkened, edges nicked, missing a few small pieces at edges); crude stitching on spine holds in manuscript leaves (see below). Decorative
rules on title page and elsewhere; a few wood-engraved ornaments. Wrappers with wood-engraved borders of cornucopias and fleurs-de-lis. Wood-engraved vignette of a rural scene on front cover, lyre with laurel branches on rear cover. Uncut. Internally crisp and clean. The two manuscript pages are nicked at the outer edges (without loss), and folded vertically to prevent further damage. Overall in good condition. Early inscription on final flyleaf: “Comprado em Lisboa no Mez de Outubro de 1834. // S.A.M. dos S.C.” 100 pp.; lacking leaves B1 and B4 (pp. 9-10 and 15-16), whose text is supplied in a small, tidy hand on early manuscript leaves bound into the volume. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In “Europe Unveiled,” the author notes that his country is free, but that its location in Europe makes that freedom precarious: “Somos livres, portuguezes: sim, nós somos livres; mas nós estamos na Europa, onde a liberdade vacilla, e nós somos solidários com essa liberdade: nós temos a fundar hum futuro; nós não queremos a liberdade de hum dia, e cumpre pensar.” He then discusses the nations of Europe in their moral and political aspects. Under the political heading, he makes substantial comments on Russia (pp. 27-32), Prussia, Austria, and the German Confederation (pp. 32-36), France (pp. 36-40), England (pp. 41-47), Spain (pp. 48-55), and Portugal (pp. 55-56). Then he moves on to alliances between European powers and the consequences for liberty (pp. 57-61). The second part of the book, beginning on p. 69, applies this political knowledge to the current situation in Portugal, with sections on literary societies (pp. 71-79), a directorio pratico for organizing political action (pp. 79-89), and organizations that will promote national defense, particularly a national guard (pp. 89-100). Benjamin Franklin and Jean-Jacques Rousseau are mentioned with admiration in passing (p. 3).

Manuel dos Sanctos Cruz (1792-1853) was a respected physician in his native Santarém, in Lisbon, and in Placencia. As a deputy to the Côrtes in 1837, he gained a reputation for extreme populism. This is the earliest of his political works, all of which were published anonymously. Other works include Teremos nós outra Constituição em Portugal, ou reintegrar-se-ha a guerra civil? (Lisbon, 1836) and Projecto de Constituição política, apresentado ao Côrtes em 1837 (Lisbon, 1837). Sanctos Cruz’s collected works were published posthumously in five volumes, Lisbon, 1854. Innocência comments, “Apesar de muito elogiadas, e da fama de que sempre gozará o auctor, como medico e poeta, creio que a maior parte da edição existe ainda por vender.”

* Inferência VI, 104. Fonseca, Pseudônimos, p. 203. Canto, Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834 (1892), n.° 952. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 141. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 51731896 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of Kansas); 904037239 is digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy. Porbase locates three copies (one in “mau estado”) at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two more at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica de Portugal; same title, without date at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two copies) and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
Public Health in Hendecasyllables


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 723 hendecasyllabic verses, the author discusses public hygiene and ways to improve it, in Portugal and particularly Lisbon. It makes for a fascinating read. For example, he advises Portuguese women to bathe rather than using heavy perfumes:

*Damas Francezas, desterrai perfumes
Que tão caros vendeis á insania alheia;
Do Tejo as Nynphas tem do patrio rio
Os crystaes, que banhar seus membros devem.*

Vicente Pedro Nolasco da Cunha (1773-1844), a native of Caldas da Rainha, studied medicine and philosophy at Coimbra. Poet and member of the Conservatório Real de Lisboa, translator and man of enormous cultural achievement, he was a leader of one of Lisbon’s Masonic lodges. Despite liberal tendencies which had caused him to become suspect by the government of the Prince Regent D. João in the early 1800s, he displayed great courage and patriotism, offering a toast in favor of the Prince and the House of Bragança just after the French invasion, in June 1808. When this became known to Junot, he was forced to flee to England. In London he collaborated with Bernardo José de Abrantes e Castro in the founding of the *Investigador português*. In 1814 he accompanied the future Duke of Palmela to represent Portugal at the Congress of Vienna.


BOUND WITH:


João Bernardo da Rocha Loureiro (Guarda, 1778-1853, Lisbon), at odds with the Portuguese government, fled to England in 1812, where he helped publish *O Espelho* and founded *O Portuguez*, which called for reforms in the Portuguese government. After the Revolution of 1820 he was invited back to Portugal as chronista-mor. Elected to the Cortês in 1823, he was once again at odds with the government: Innocêncio notes, “Mostrou sempre uma notavel coherencia de principios e doutrinas politicas, da qual não será facil apontar muitos exemplos.” Soon he again fled to England. There he remained until 1836, after he was re-appointed chronista-mor and elected deputy to the Cortês. Dissatisfied
DAS CONTRIBUIÇÕES PUBLICAS.

DISCURSO

EM QUE SE PRETENDE MOSTRAR QUAL É O IMPosto MENOS

oneroso aos povos composto par M. Ganilh.

Abreviado e traduzido em vulgar

por um Portuguez, amante do Rei e da Patria,

Em Cajamar no ano 1816.

Com Licença Superior.

NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.
with the vicissitudes of the Portuguese Constitution in the 1840s, Rocha Loureiro fled to Madrid. He returned in 1851, poor and ill, and died not long after.


Reduce the Gabelle!

9. DEMESMAY, Auguste. *Nécessité d’une réduction de l’impôt du sel*. Paris: Librairie Agricole de la Maison Rustique, 1845. Large 8°, original pale yellow printed wrappers. Uncut. Light foxing. In very good condition. Oval stamp on upper wrapper and title-page of B.M. Tavares de Proença, José Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, with his ink manuscript shelfmark at center of both stamps (“1202”); front wrapper has his ink notes on the content of the work; his marginal notes and annotations scattered throughout the text. 39 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this argument for reducing the salt tax (*gabelle*) in France. Instituted in the fourteenth century, the gabelle was one of the most hated taxes in France. With a brief hiatus or two (its short-lived suppression was considered one of the triumphs of the French Revolution), the gabelle remained in effect until 1946. Demesmay considers whether the complaints about this tax are valid, whether a reduction in the tax would answer a pressing need, whether the time is right for such a reduction, and what effect a reduction would have on the treasury. The double-page table compares variations in the tax to the price and consumption of salt.

Auguste Demesmay (1808-1853) followed this work with *De l’impôt du sel en 1848*, n.pl., 1848, and *Du sel dans ses emplois agricoles*, Paris, 1848.

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3.º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4.º conde and 1.º marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See *Grande enciclopédia XIX*, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Not in Kress, *Catalogue*. OCLC: 62873185 (Columbia University, British Library, Senate House Libraries-University of London); 457616738 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Rennes-Agrocampus-CRD); 466277991 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); also digitized and microform copies. Copac adds London Library.

First Edition in Portuguese of this work on setting taxes that are sufficient for the government’s needs, but not overly oppressive. It includes extensive notes by the anonymous translator. In the preface, the translator states that he sees signs of resurgent commerce and industry all around him, and since he does not have time to write his own thoughts on scaling taxes so they are not too oppressive, he is translating Ganilh’s work, which is closer to his own opinions than any other he has seen in his extensive reading. In the concluding advertencia he apologizes if he has introduced any gallicisms into “nossa bela lingua Portuguesa.”

Charles Ganilh (1758-1836), trained as a lawyer, was prominent in French politics beginning in 1789, when the Bastille was taken. He is widely known as the most vigorous defender of the mercantilist school which held (in opposition to Adam Smith) that nations can only prosper by maintaining a positive balance of trade. His notable works include Essai politique sur le revenue des peuples de l’antiquité, du moyen âge, &c. (1808), Des systèmes d’économie politique (1809), Théorie d’économie politique (1815), and Dictionnaire analytique d’économie politique (1826). Judging from Porbase and Gonçalves Rodrigues, this is the only translation of any of Ganilh’s works to Portuguese.


11. GARCIA, Juan José. Manifesto que Juan José García conducido por el Imperio de la necesidad, y por el consejo de hombres sabios eleva al supremo juicio de los seres sensatos, dirijido a convencer, que no es responsable bajo ningún sentido, a los cargos que el Señor Don Francisco Javier de los Ríos le forma en consecuencia del mandato que le confió. Lima: Imprenta de la Gaceta por José M. Masias, 1834. 8°, later brown and blue marbled wrappers (small tear to spine). A few small marginal brownstains, but otherwise crisp and clean. In very good condition. 60 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Garcia was given money by several of his fellow Peruvian businessmen, with which he was to purchase goods on his trip to Great Britain in 1820. On
Por cuanto la Asamblea Constituyente del Estado de los Altos, ha emitido y pasado al Ejecutivo el Decreto del tenor siguiente:

La Asamblea Constituyente del Estado de los Altos,

Considerando:

Que la escasez del erario público expondría la existencia del Estado, si no se igualasen los gastos a los ingresos, y que solo una rigurosa economía puede obviar aquel inconvencimiento; deszano que, durante la suspensión de sesiones, tenga el Ejecutivo una regla segura para las erogaciones públicas, ha tenido a bien decretar y

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° El treinta y uno del presente Mayo se cortará toda cuenta, y lo que resulte deberá a los empleados desde primero del últimoENERO hasta el citado día; así como lo que devengaren desde primero de Junio en adelante, se les restará cubriendo por riguroso prorrateo, que se hará mensualmente de los caudales que vayan ingeniando en Tesorería.

Art. 2.° Los Magistrados de la Corte Superior de Justicia, Jueces de 1.° instancia, y Geles de los Departamentos, están excluidos del prorrateo, y se les pagarán sus sueldos íntegramente.
his return voyage, the goods (never detailed here: a peculiar omission) made it past Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Valparaiso, but were stopped at San Lorenzo: “el comodoro ingles, despues de una conferencia que tubo con el que representaba al sobrecargo del bergantin especidionario, que se habia dirijido al navio del citado comodoro, remitió un oficial con orden expresa para que fondease dicho buque al costado de la isla!”

Garcia traveled back to Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro in an attempt to gain satisfaction, but failed.

The businessman who had financed purchase of the goods claimed that Garcia owed him the money. In 1823, after a journey in which he was shipwrecked in the English Channel, Garcia visited Scotland to present his case to Buchanan Brown and Company, which had been involved in the transaction. As of 1830, the situation remained unresolved.

Pages 37-60 contain transcriptions of 19 documents supporting Garcia’s claims.


Rare Early Printing from Quetzaltenango, Guatemala


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rare example of early printing from Quetzaltenango. The decree establishes a source of income so that the executive can run the government while the Asamblea Constituyente is on hiatus. The projected expenses of the government are set out in great detail on pp. 97-100.

The decree is signed in print by José Antonio Aguilar and Marcelo Molina, two of the triumvirate (the third was José M. Gálvez) who governed Los Altos during its brief stint as an independent country.

This is one of the earliest imprints from Quetzaltenango. In OCLC, the earliest Quetzaltenango imprints all date to 1839 (a series of other decrees, plus the periodical El Popular and a decree by Carlos Salazar). Valenzuela does not list this work, and only lists four others printed at Imprenta del Estado de los Altos in 1839: an anonymous poem, a decree by Carlos Salazar, a plan issued by the executive, and Discurso sobre los deberes y educación de la juventud (translated from English).

The Mayan city Xelajú was perhaps 300 years old when the Spanish conquistador Alvarado arrived. The city’s name in colonial times was Quetzaltenango, the Nahuatl name used by Alvarado’s Indian allies. Quetzaltenango was capital of the state of Los Altos, one of the component provinces of the Federal Republic of Central America, which declared on May 31, 1838, that its component states were free to create their own republics. The independence of Los Altos, declared that year, was short-lived. On April 2, 1840, Rafael Carrera conquered Quetzaltenango, shot its liberal officials and incorporated Quetzaltenango and most of Los Altos into Guatemala.

Not located in Valenzuela, Bibliografía Guatemalteca; for other works printed in 1839 at Imprenta del Estado de los Altos, see IV, nos. 270, 294, 297, 306. OCLC: not located; 16573827 (Tulane University), with 16 unnumbered leaves, includes Decretos 33-38 and 40. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).
Celebrates a New Archbishop of Peru, After Fourteen Years:
Early Work by an Important Political and Ecclesiastical Figure

13. HERRERA, Bartolomé. Discurso pronunciado por el D.D.... cura y vicario de la doctrina de Cajacay el día 26 de julio de 1835 en la misa solemne con que el V. Dean y Cabildo de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Lima, celebró la confirmación del arzobispado del Ilustrísimo Señor D.D. Jorge de Benavente y Macoaga. Lima: Imprenta de Jose Masias, 1835. 4°, mid-twentieth-century black quarter morocco over marbled boards, smooth spine (faded) gilt-lettered with author and short title vertically, place and date horizontally at foot, marbled endleaves. Title within typographic border. Some light spotting on title page. In very good condition. A few early inked corrections in text. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sermon preached in celebration of Jorge de Benavente y Macoaga’s being consecrated the eighteenth archbishop of Lima in 1835. Due to the wars of independence and the civil war that followed, the office had remained empty for fourteen years. Herrera describes the political events in Peru and Rome that led to this situation, and the happiness of clergy and parishioners now that a new archbishop has been named.

Benavente y Macoaga, (b. 1784), a native of Ayata, La Paz, remained archbishop until his death in 1839. Bartolomé Herrera (1808-1864), a native of Lima, died in Arequipa, where he had served as bishop since 1861. A noted orator, he was extremely active in the ecclesiastical and political realms: member of several assemblies beginning in 1849, part of Echenique’s government in 1851, and plenipotentiary for Peru to the Vatican. Ricardo Mariátegui Oliva notes, “A él, a este gran peruano, se le debe como celoso guardián de la integridad territorial la defensa de la soberanía nacional frente a las pretensiones de EE.UU. sobre las Islas de Lobos; la implantación en Lima en 1853 de esa gran obra caritativa que se llama Conferencia de San Vicente de Paul; el establecimiento de las Religiosas del Sagrado Corazón, que … fundaron el primer colegio de niñas … y también el establecimiento de los primeros misioneros franciscanos ….” When he delivered this sermon, Herrera was curate and vicar at Cacay, a district some 300 km. north of Lima.

† René Moreno, Biblioteca Peruana, I, 525. Not in Palau. On the author, see Moreno Mendiguern, Repertorio de noticias breves sobre personajes peruanos, pp. 265-70. NUC: C.Y. OCLC: 26093994 (Yale University); 55995067 (British Library); 906364857 (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Peru). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

Portugal’s Political and Economic Situation in the Aftermath of the Revolução de Setembro, 1836

14. [LACERDA, José Maria Almeida e Araujo Correa de]. Um papel político. Hontem, hoje, e amanhã. Lisbon: Tipografia do Gratis, 1842. Large 8°, early quarter calf over marbled boards (rear cover detached, worn, minor worming to leather), smooth spine heavily gilt (defective at head
and foot, worn), with short title ("PAPEIS VARIOS"). Some foxing. Internally good; overall in somewhat less than good condition. Contemporary ink signature of J.P. Celestino Soares in blank portion of title page and above chapter titles on pp. 63 and 143 (showing through to the verso in all cases). Second front free endleaf facing title page has table of contents in ink manuscript by the same or similar early hand. iii, 205 pp.; lacking the blank final leaf of quire 10 (pp. 141-2), between the end of the second essay (p. 139, with [p. 140] blank), and the beginning of the third essay.

FIRST EDITION. A second by the same printer appeared in 1847 (with a collation of 205 pp., so perhaps a new issue rather than a new edition); there is also a 1912 edition or issue with the same collation by the same printer. Innocêncio notes that the anonymously published work was for quite some time attributed to other authors, and that its depiction of current figures led to a rebuttal (also published anonymously): Hontem, hoje e amanhã visto pelo direito, Lisbon, 1843. Lacerda’s Hontem was printed again in Lisbon 1990, edited by Antônio Reis and with notes by Fernando Pereira Marques.

The first essay, “Hontem,” is a discouraged look at Portuguese politics: “Odeio o absolutismo, e não sou republicano; desprezo o miguelista, e respeito o monarchismo: comungo com os Cartistas, mas não do bando renegado, nem da parcialidade alcunhada Cabralina: sou portuguez.”

The second essay, “Hoje,” is on the Revolução de Setembro (1836) and its aftermath, with several pages each on major political figures (pp. 63-139). The third essay “Amanhã,” discusses possible ways to improve Portugal’s political and financial situation (pp. 143-205).

José Maria Almeida e Araújo Correia de Lacerda (Villa Real, Tras-os-Montes, 1802-1877), a noted juristconsult, was a member of D. João VI’s royal council and served as Ministro do Reino (the equivalent of prime minister) from January 15, 1825 to August 1, 1826: the last few months of D. João’s reign, and the beginning of the regency of the Infanta D. Isabel Maria de Bragança. He was a fidalgo da Casa Real, Comendador da Ordem de N.S. da Conceição, dean of the Sé Patriarcal de Lisboa, and a deputy to the Côrtes.

Provenance: Joaquim Pedro Celestino Soares (1793-1870), belonged to the royal council, was a knight of the Ordem da Torre e Espada for his actions during the siege of Porto during the Lutas Liberais, naval captain, eventually rising to rear admiral, director of the Escola Naval and the museu marítimo, commander of a company of marines, member of the Academia das Bellas Artes de Lisboa and the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, and deputy to the Côrtes in various legislatures. He wrote a number of other books, and contributed to newspapers. See Innocêncio IV, 143, 454; XII, 123-5; Aditamentos, p. 218. Also Grande enciclopédia, XXIX, 328-9.

* Innocêncio V, 15 and XIII, 78; for other works by the author, see V, 15-17, 449 and XIII, 77-79. NUC: MH. OCLC: 562915198 (British Library); 80515415 (Harvard College Library, Manuscripts and Rare Books-University of Kansas); 794812379 was digitized from the copy at Harvard. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the 1912 edition or issue via the French online union catalogue.
An Ode to Sex Among the Flowers,
With an Original Poem to Linnaeus by Bocage


First Edition in Portuguese of McEnroe’s *Connubia florum* (“Flower Weddings”), published in Paris, 1728, and again in Bath, 1791. A French translation was published in Paris, 1798. New for this translation is a 29-line poem to Carl Linnaeus signed in print by the translator, Barbosa du Bocage: “Aos manes do immortal Linne” (pp. iii-iv). A second edition of Bocage’s translation appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1811, and a third in Lisbon, 1813. The Advertencia (pp. v-viii), which gives the names of parts of plants, is a translation of a section that had appeared at least as early as the Bath, 1791 edition, and the only edition we have seen digitized. The 1791 edition has no dedicatory poem and no illustrations.

The frontispiece shows Cupid shooting his arrows into a tropical jungle: “Qual fere os corações as plantas fere.” The engraving at the end includes two very bizarre animals (like sheep-shaped Chia pets) that flank an even more bizarre plant with a similar critter growing at the top: apparently a representation of the mating of plants. Its caption is, “Polypodium Barometis (Agnus Scythicus).” The engravings are signed by Eloy, i.e., Romão Éloy de Almeida, a skilled engraver who specialized in the illustration of scientific works. He was director of the engravers at the Arco do Cego press. After the press was incorporated into the Impressão Regia, he worked there until 1808. Eloy and his Arco do Cego colleague Ferreira Souto then went on to introduce the art of engraving to Brazil.

Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage (Setúbal, 1765–Lisbon, 1805), an accomplished Arcadian poet with strong romantic tendencies, wrote a great deal of occasional verse—although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. Beckford considered Bocage a powerful genius. Bocage’s mother’s father was a French naval officer in the service of Portugal. Scarred by the death of his mother when he was ten, Bocage joined an infantry regiment at age 14, then switched to the navy and departed for India in 1786, where he spent several years. At Damão he deserted and wandered for several years through China, Macao, and Goa. Back in Portugal by 1790, he joined the Academia de Bellas Letras or Nova Arcádia (where his name was “Amano Sadino”), but left it three years later. Although they were once friends and fellow Arcadians, José Agostinho de Macedo and Bocage became bitter enemies. Bocage made other enemies among the Nova Arcádia, some of whom denounced him to the police chief Pina Manique. In 1797, he was tried and imprisoned on the basis of the anti-monarchical and anti-Catholic tone of his poems. After his release, he spent most of his life doing translations, at which he was quite skilled.

The Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego) was established in 1800 at the insistence
DISCURSO
Pronunciado
por
El D. D. Bartolomé Ferrara,
Curat y Vicario de la Doctrina
de Coacay
El Dia 26 de Julio de 1835
En la Misa solemn con que el V. Decan y Cabildo de
la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Lima, celebró
la confirmación del Arzobispo
Del
Ilustrísimo Señor
D. H. Jerónimo de Bravante y Macana.

LIMA:
Imprenta de José Xasías,
1835.
of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He proposed to do this by publishing both original works and Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on those subjects. The director of the press was José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Gerais and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses, and its own designers and engravers. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Imprensa Regia and then later as the Imprensa Nacional.

The final leaf of this volume, “Cathalogo das obras poeticas impressas na Typographia Chalcographica,” lists 7 works, each with author, title, year and format. The final one, an edition of Anacreon, has its author and title set in Greek.


Sanitation, Cemeteries, Street Lighting, and More in Lisbon, 1838


FIRST and ONLY EDITION; includes a summary of the ordinances for the Câmara Municipal for 1838, in a month-by-month narrative, with thirty supporting documents. The Actos Administrativos da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa was apparently published annually or near-annually from 1834 to 1852.

The Câmara was concerned with finances and public health. Among the issues it faced in 1838 were the management of sanitation, street lighting (Documento nº 17 concerns a Parisian who wanted to install gas lights in the streets), sidewalks, the water supply, cemeteries, fishermen and sale of fish, and the construction and demolition of buildings, including several belonging to the Hospital de S. José. The tables at the end of the volume include detailed income and expenses for the Câmara, a list of projects, number of officials in the departments responsible for sanitation, street lighting, sidewalks, burials in the
O consórcio das flores, epístola de la Croix a seu irmão, traduzida em verso português por Manoel Maria de Barrosa do Bocage.

Lisboa, na tipografia chasquegráfica, e literária do arco do ceço.  
M.DCC.I.  

Item 15
city’s three cemeteries (by sex and maiores or menores), itemized income and expenses for
the Hospital de S. Lazaro, and work on the water supply and fountains.

Also included is José Ignacio de Andrade’s Discurso do presidente da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa (pp. 35-51), a state-of-the-city speech after the recent upheavals in Portuguese politics. José Ignacio de Andrade (b. 1780), a native of Santa Maria in the Azores, was a merchant for many years, commanding voyages to India and China, and writing a book on pirates in China: Memoria sobre a destruição dos piratas da China, e o desembarque dos ingleses na cidade de Macau, Lisbon, 1824. In 1837 he retired to Portugal, where he was elected to the Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, a position he held for many years.

José Ignacio de Andrade (b. 1780), a native of Santa Maria in the Azores, was a merchant for many years, commanding voyages to India and China, and writing a book on pirates in China: Memoria sobre a destruição dos piratas da China, e o desembarque dos ingleses na cidade de Macau, Lisbon, 1824. In 1837 he retired to Portugal, where he was elected to the Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, a position he held for many years.


Cubans Incensed by the Spanish Constitution of 1837

17. LORENZO, Manuel. Manifiesto del General Don Manuel Lorenzo a la nacion Española. Cadiz: Impreso por Campe, 1837. 4°, early pink wrappers (two small pieces missing from rear wrapper). Title page has typographical border and woodcut of two allegorical figures (Justice, with scales and sword, and another woman with a wreath and a tall cane) supporting an oval shield with “Constitucion e Isabel II.” In fine condition. 136 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lorenzo had a record as a war hero, most recently in 1833 at Los Arcos (Navarre), when he captured Santos Ladrón de Cegama, who had been the first to proclaim D. Carlos king of Spain during the First Carlist War (1833-1840). But as governor of Santiago de Cuba, Lorenzo had the unenviable task of announcing to Cubans the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution of 1837, which revoked the status of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as provinces with the right to representation in the Spanish Cortes, and also suppressed their democratically elected local councils. Instead, all three were relegated to the status of colonies under the rule of captain-generals.

This is an almost day-by-day, detailed account of events in Santiago de Cuba during September and October 1836, including the rebellion of its inhabitants and Captain-General Miguel Tacón y Rosique’s blockade of the region’s ports.

Lorenzo was relieved of his post and ordered to return to Spain in late October. Upon landing in Cadiz in early 1837, he was forbidden to present his case to the Cortes in Madrid. Restricted to the area of Cadiz, Lorenzo wrote this justification of his conduct and had it published by Campe, a Cuban.

Included are “Documentos justificativos” on pp. 33-136, among them newspaper accounts, Lorenzo’s own letters, royal decrees concerning Cuba, and four documents from the ruling bodies of Puerto Rico.

* Palau 142443; giving title as Manifiesto del General D… sobre los acontecimientos de Santiago de Cuba, but with the same imprint and collation. On Lorenzo, see Manuel

Letters from Mozambique Published in Bombay


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of letters from Moçambique, which were too voluminous for publication in the Pregoio da liberdade, a weekly newspaper published in Portuguese in Bombay from 6 January 1838 to 28 June 1846. The letters and documents, dating to 1839-1841, recap the unfortunate situation of the Portuguese colony and the worsening conditions under the governorship of Joaquim Pereira Marinho. Supporting documents include letters from the citizens of Cabo Verde, merchants of Rio de Janeiro, officials in Inhambane, and the governor himself.

Joaquim Pereira Marinho (Porto, ca. 1782-1854, Lisbon) was a member of the royal council, a field marshal, and a member of the Ordem de Christo and the Ordem de S. Bento de Avis. Judging from the list of his works in Innocêncio, Pereira Marinho spent considerable time defending his actions as governor of Cabo Verde and Mozambique.

* On Joaquim Pereira Marinho, see IV, 145, 454-5; XII, 129-30. For the Pregoio da liberdade see Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa, III, 90. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

What if D. Maria II Dies Childless?

19. [MORATO, Francisco Manuel Trigoso de Aragão]. Memoria sobre a sucessão da Coroa de Portugal, no caso de não haver descendentes de S.M.F. a Rainha D. Maria 2.ª. (Escripta em 20 de Maio de 1835.) Lisbon: Typ. de Eugenio Augusto, 1836. 4°, stitched, laid in contemporary blue wrappers (short tear, light stains). In fine condition. 20 pp. $250.00

the event that D. Maria bore no children, the author of the Memoria tries to sort out the Portuguese succession, which involved a lengthy discussion of which member of the Brazilian imperial family were excluded from succeeding to the throne of Portugal.

As it turned out, the discussion was unnecessary: in September 1837, Maria bore a son Pedro, who ruled as D. Pedro V from his mother's death in childbirth in 1853 until 1861. The Memoria provoked two responses, both published in Lisbon, 1836: Breves reflexões sobre a doutrina expendida no folheto intitulado “Memoria sobre a sucessão da corôa de Portugal, no caso de não haver descendentes de S. M. F. a Rainha D. Maria II.” [by M. J. Cardozo Castelo-Branco]; and Observaçoens sobre os dois opusculos modernamente publicados, um delles em Paris, com o titulo de Memoria sobre a sucessão da Coroa de Portugal no caso de não haver descendentes de S.M.F. a rainha Maria II.

Trigoso de Aração Morato (1777-1838), a native of Lisbon, was a member of the canon law faculty at Coimbra University. He had a distinguished career as vice president of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, president of the Côrtes, secretary of state, and councillor of state.

On the Education and Conduct of Businessmen

20. [MURTA, Francisco Paulo]. Thesouro descoberto; luzes elementares de logica; theoríia pratica mercantil; novo estabelecimento em nenhuma praça de negocio jamais até aqui praticado. Offerecido aos nossos compatriotas portuguezes por F.P.M. Lisbon: Na impressão regia, 1815. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, especially to rear cover), smooth spine with gilt bands and ornaments, covers with gilt roll-tooled borders, all text block edges gilt. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Clean and crisp. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. 132 pp., (1 l. errata). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a preliminary discussion of the nature of man and his means of knowledge, Murta gives advice on the education and conduct of merchants, including dress, appropriate displays of humor, caution in what documents one signs, risk-taking, and investment of profits. In 1828 the same author published Commercio theorico-practico: dissertação apologetica á obra intitulada 'Thesouro descuberto'….

21. [NEVES, Antonio Pinto da Fonseca]. O Santilão Xoé. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na impressão de Melitão José e Companhia, 1835. 4°, disbound. Caption title below typographical “mustache”. Some light stains and soiling. In good condition. Early small octagonal paper tag, white with blue border, in upper margin of first page, with presumed shelfmark “30” in old ink manuscript. 10 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Beginning on p. 2, the work is an attack on Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro (1795-1857), first Barão and later first Conde de Rendufe. The Barão de Rendufe was a liberal politician and diplomat who after the 1823 Vila-francada was named Intendente Geral da Policia and became a member of the royal council. For many, including Neves (“com quem praticou a mais atroz perseguição”), he was not liberal enough. Neves excoriates him, setting out his evil deeds as corregidor and intendente geral de Policia, mentioning his thousands of spies. Pages 7-10 print a letter Neves sent to the Ministro da Guerra about Rendufe. Although the pamphlet ends with “Fim do primeiro numero,” no others seem to have been issued.

António Pinto da Fonseca Neves (Porto, 1784-Lisbon, 1836) was convicted of taking part in the conspiracy of Gomes Freire in 1817 and sentenced to ten years exile in Mozambique, later changed to serving with the army at Montevideo. Back in Lisbon by 1821, he soon suffered more persecution for his liberal ideas, being confined for a considerable time in the Castelo de São Jorge. Finally released in 1833, he returned in 1836 to serve as governor of the Castelo, but died the same year. He published a volume of Obras poéticas, Lisbon, 1822, and several short works, including two directed against José Agostinho de Macedo.

MANIFIESTO

DEL GENERAL

DON MANUEL LORENZO

A LA NACION ESPAÑOLA.

CADIZ:—1837.

Impreso por Campe, calle de la Verónica, número 151.

Item 17
Political Commentary on the Napoleonic Expansion

22. PAN, J[aques] Mallet du. *Mercurio Britannico, ou noticias historicas, e criticas sobre os negocios actuales, por J. Mallet du Pan, traduzido em portuguez*. 21 nonsequential issues (of 32). London [?], 1798-1800. 4°, first issue stitched; others contemporary bindings of red or silver silk (minor wear and stains, except final issue, where spine is defective), with marbled or patterned endleaves in various colors. First issue uncut, with some spotting and soiling on first and final leaves; one issue with moldstains, another with marginal worming, no loss of text. Other issues internally fine. Overall in very good condition.

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of the semi-monthly newspaper *Mercure Britannique*, with irregular cumulations; an incomplete run (first issue Aug./Sept. 1798, latest 20 January 1800) consisting of the following issues:

- Volume I, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 (moldstained, without loss of text), 7, 8
- Volume II, nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- Volume III, nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 (marginal worming, not affecting text)
- Volume IV: nos. 25, 26, 27, 32

Publication of *Mercure Britannique*, Mallet du Pan’s work on Swiss independence and European political affairs during the Napoleonic Expansion, began in 1798 and ended after 36 issues. Originally published in French, it was soon translated to English, Italian, German, and Portuguese. Nos. 1-3 include a historical study on the destruction of the old Swiss Confederation and its replacement by the Helvetic Republic. Subsequent numbers analyze current events in Europe country by country; Great Britain is always last in this sequence, and always praised. Volume V of the complete run in French concluded with an appeal for funds to aid the Swiss in fighting for independence, and included an account of the funeral of Mallet du Pan, who died on May 10, 1800. The London imprint on this set may be false.

Jacques Mallet du Pan (1749-1800), a pioneer of political journalism, was born and educated at Geneva. In 1771, he published a pamphlet (*Compte rendu de la défense des citoyens bourgeois*) that was deemed inflammatory by the government and burned in the main square. By 1778 he was in London, publishing *Annales politiques* (1778-1783) with H.S.N. Linguet. In 1783 he began his own periodical, *Mémoires historiques*, soon merged with *Mercure de France*, published in Paris under his direction.

When the French Revolution broke out, Mallet du Pan was dispatched to Germany, Switzerland, and Brussels to plead the Royalist cause. After a violent attack on Napoleon and the Directory he was exiled to Berne in 1797. From there he traveled to London, where in 1798 he founded *Mercure Britannique*.

Reforming Lisbon’s Prisons


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report on improving the conditions in Lisbon jails, organized as a day-by-day report beginning January 1, 1834. For example: on January 14th, the provider of medicines to the infirmary was changed, saving a significant amount of money. The women at the Aljube prison, “alem de causarem continuado escandalo, erão pesadas á Fazenda”; as of November 26, they were moved to the Limoio, “tendo-lhe feito preparar nesta Cadeia uma prisão sufiçiente.”

The first table is a list of expenses at the Caldeirão prison from January 1834 through September 1835. The headings are: bread, lard, rice, oil, vegetables (legumes and hortalica), firewood, giblets, concertos and extraordinary expenses in the building, orderlies, paper, metal, and soup.

The second table (on the verso of the first) offers statistics on the infirmary, including expenditures for bread, beef, groceries (generos de mercearia), extraordinary expenses, firewood, orderlies, paper, and metal. The final columns list number of patients in the infirmary for each month, how many entered, how many were cured, and how many died.

Not located in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: 504612622 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies, two at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Proposals by a Businessman for Improving Portugal’s Economy and Balancing the Budget

24. Reflexoens sobre o estado actual de Portugal, e suggestoens sobre as medidas que se devem tomar para promover a industria nacional, e igualar a receita á despeza. Offerecidas respeitozamente a patriota consideração dos dignos Pares do Reino, e dos Senhores Deputados da Nação Portugueza por hum seu compatriota negoceante portuguez. Septembro de 1835. N.p.: n.pr., 1835. Large 8°, early plain blue wrappers (minor wear and a few creases). Light dampstaining. In good to very good condition. Old white tag with perforated edges tipped on to lower inner corner of rear wrapper, bearing shelfmark or price (“64 638”). 16 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author, a businessman, notes that every country except Portugal, Brazil, and some of the former Spanish colonies has recognized the need to produce its own necessities, rather than rely on imports. His first and most detailed example of how a country went from importing to producing is the United States (p. 4). Several pages are devoted to Portugal’s commercial relationship with Great
Britain, including an analysis of the previous commercial treaty and a substantial list of articles that ought to be included when the treaty is renewed (pp. 5-8).

In the interests of increasing Portuguese trade, the author proposes a number of laws that would encourage Portuguese shipbuilding and commerce (pp. 8-11). Then he moves on to give a summary of Portugal’s recent financial history, with proposals on how it can be improved (pp. 11-13), and finally he offers proposals on how to balance the government’s budget (pp. 14-16).

*Goldsmiths’-Kress 28961. Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not in Guerra Andrade. Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. OCLC: 940223795 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); 504623657 (British Library); 65306893, 18675223, and 611454226 are digitized from the Goldsmiths’ copy. Porbase locates one copy each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library and Senate House Libraries.

**Currency, Weights, Measures, and Banking for Portuguese Businessmen in Europe, North and South America, India, and Asia**

25. REIS, D.L.C. Moura. *Repertorio commercial ou novo tratado das moedas effectivas, e conta; pezos, e medidas; preço e curso de cambios das 36 praças da Europa mais commerciantes redigido em ordem systematica, e cada Praça sobre si, a respeito d’Inglaterra, França, Cadix e Madrid, Amsterdão, Hamburgo, Genova, Liorne, Veneza, Trieste, Russia, Vienna, Lisboa e Porto; com tudo o que interessa ao comercio sobre pezos, medidas, e cambios; alem de outras muitas noticias sujeitas á masteria de commercio. E para as 24 restantes: na frente d’hum Mappa se vè o par real, e a correlação de pèzos e medidas com as de Lisboa. Refere o essencial na historia dos bancos; define e divide as moedas de cambio, e explica o metodo com muitos exemplos praticos; e indica o uzo da regra conjuncta, e de companhia, cohordenado e redigido tudo por ….* 2 parts in 1 volume. Porto: Na Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1836. 4°, contemporary quarter straight-grained purple morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners, rubbed), smooth spine gilt with bands and short title (faded), text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Decorative typographical border and different small woodcuts of a ship on title page of each part. Typographical designs above and below half tiles of both parts. Decorative rules in text. Light browning in second part. In very good condition. 86 pp., (3 ll. subscribers), 1 large folding table; 112 pp.

2 parts in 1 volume. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Portuguese merchants. The extensive comments and annotations suggest that this is the firsthand account by someone who knew his business, rather than a reworking of earlier handbooks.

The preliminary matter includes sections on Portuguese currency, weights, and measures, and on the Banco Commercial do Porto, (pp. 9-10) which had been established on January 1st of the year this book was published. Moura discusses the mechanics of
currency exchange, applying the principles to England, France (the Banco de França is discussed on pp. 33-34), Amsterdam, Hamburg, Spain (with subsections on Barcelona, Alicante and Valença, and Gibraltar), Genoa, Livorno, Venice, Trieste, Russia (subsections on St. Petersburg, Archangel, Moscow, Libau in Latvia, Riga; on Russian banks, pp. 74-75), and Vienna. Pages 78-80 explain how shares and capital work in a joint-stock company. Pages 81-86 are an index to part 1, ending with a list of errata and an explanation of arithmetical symbols (addition, multiplication, etc.—learning foreign exchange must have been a steep learning curve for anyone who didn’t yet know those!). Part 1 is followed by a three-leaf list of subscribers.

Part 2 deals with rates of exchange in Antwerp, Brussels, and Lille; Augsburg; Bergamo; Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig; Basel, Berne, and Geneva; Bologna; Cologne; Copenhagen; Constantinople; Danzig; Dublin; Edinburgh; Liege; Milan, Naples, Palermo, and Turin; Stockholm; Rome; the Mediterranean (Malta, Argel, Tunis, Morocco); and Egypt (Cairo).

In the section on the United States (pp. 34-43), Moura gives an overview of currency under the British, the use of paper money, and the creation of a federal currency. He notes, however, that various parts of the country still have local currencies, and gives details and exchange rates for 1) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississippi; 2) New York (“na Carolina Septentrional”?!); 3) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Also mentioned are Georgia and South Carolina. A brief history of banking in the United States (pp. 36-37) is followed by a summary of rules governing letters of exchange, including interest rates and penalties for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

Mexico is given one page (p. 43), which includes a brief mention of the former Spanish colonies (Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Buenos Aires, Paraguay) and of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the only current Spanish possessions. The section on Brazil (pp. 44-47) relates Brazilian currency to Portuguese. The section on the West Indies (pp. 48-52) includes a section on Jamaica.

In India (pp. 53-62), there are sections on Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Surate, Colombo (Ceylon), Goa, Calicut, and Cachau (Tonquin, in modern North Vietnam).

The end of Part 2 (pp. 63-110) gives more principles of exchange, including a discussion of the purchase and sale of letters of credit.

The folding “Mappa demonstrativo” shows currency conversions for many of the cities in Part 2.

Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 29538.101. Not in Innocêncio. Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 17371568 (Princeton University, Harvard University, Primary Source Media); 562666734 (British Library); the Harvard copy has been digitized and microfilmed. Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library only.

How to Get Paper Money Out of Circulation

26. RIBEIRO, Luis José, later 1º Barão da Palma. Reflexões sobre a possibilidade de extinguir o papel-moeda em Portugal. Lisbon: Na Impressão Silviana, 1834. 4°, later wrappers (mottled brown on red). Small vignette of a rural scene with a church or small town with a church tower between
Por não nos ser possível inserir no corpo da nossa fa-
ilha as correspondências de Moçambique, cuja recepção
acusamos no nosso N.º 24 de 19 do passado, nesse mes-
mo havíamos prometido, pelos motivos ali expendidos,
de elas serem extensas e volumosas, que as publicaria-
mos em separado como hoje fazemos; confiado, como os
nosso correspondentes, em que o Governo do Portugal to-
mará em consideração tudo quanto neles se expõe, se não
para punir aquelas, contra quem se possa provar os fat-
tos e acusações que elas contêm, ao menos para que
de futuro seja mais circunscrito na escolha dos Governa-
deres, e mais Autoridades e Empregados que tenha de
cviar para o Ultramar. — A experiência deve ter-lhe já
essa que não coavem deixar-se guiar por aparências
ou preconceito; que se elle deseja a felicidade dos povos
que estão espalhados por estas longíssimas terras, cumpre
procurar homens prudentes, probos e desinteressados pa-
ra o reger, o que nunca se poderá conseguir, em quan-
to não seja para sempre banido o patronato, e se não
chame para empregos públicos unicamente o merito e a
virtude. — Nós acreditamos que estas suxientes e simples
observações serão avaliadas pelo Ministerio de S. Mage-
tade Fidelíssima com aquella seriedade que merecem, e
que elle hás dará toda a importância que exige o estado
actual das Posseções Portuguesas na Africa e na Índia.
Bombaim 10 de Julho de 1841.

Item 18
two large trees. Title page lightly soiled. Small, faint marginal damp-staining to a few leaves. In very good condition. 33 pp., (3 ll. tables). $375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the increasingly large public debts of Portugal and other European countries, and of the effect of paper money on their economies. The author recommends three ways of getting the paper money out of circulation and discusses the difficulties they involve (pp. 20-33).

Luis José Ribeiro (Villa-real, Traz-os-montes 1785-Lisbon, 1856), first Barão de Palma, was a member of the Conselho de Sua Magestade, Commandador da Ordem de N.S. da Conceição, Presidente da Junta do Crédito Publico, and ex-Comissario em Chefe do Exercito. He also published *Advertencias uteis, dirigidas ao soberano e augusto Congresso das Côrtes*, Lisbon, 1821, and in the 1830s-1850s, several official reports for the Côrtes on fiscal matters (see Innocência).

* Innocência XVI, 43; on the author, see also V, 301. Kress C.3844. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. Goldsmiths’-Kress 28639.62. Not in Canto, *Ensaiо bibliographico … 1828 a 1834* (1892), which lists another work by the author. NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 65279093, 611428138, 940148254, and 18513775 (three digitized copies and one microform, all from the original at the Kress Library); oddly, we have not found the Harvard copy in OCLC, and the Hollis entry (007332935) for the printed copy there gives the OCLC accession number as 940148254 (a digital copy at Senate House Libraries-University of London). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

**A Paean to Historical Research**


FIRST EDITION. Santarém had received a manuscript prospectus for a religious and literary history of the monastic and military orders, with a request to tell the author whether it seemed a worthwhile project. Santarém’s answer is a paean to this era’s thirst for knowledge about the past. “Qui peut douter, Monsieur, que notre siècle ne soit le siècle des recherches historiques?” France and Sardinia have ordered the publication of historical archives. The Athenian Acropolis and Etruscan tombs are being excavated. In London, the burning of the Houses of Parliament in October 1834 (the year before the *Lettre*) has been mourned for the loss of historical mementos there (pp. 9-12). The popularity of Sir Walter Scott’s works indicate that the public is also hungry for historical information (pp. 12-13).

Turning to Mielle’s proposed history, Santarém discusses at some length (pp. 16-22) the resources available in Portuguese libraries. Innocência lists the *Lettre* as only the sixth
work of the prolific Visconde de Santarém (his first had appeared in 1827), but clearly he was already respected in historians’ circles.

Santarém published further thoughts on this subject in Notes additionnelles de M. le Vicomte de Santarem a la lettre qu’il adressa a M. le Baron Mielle le 24 avril 1835, Paris, 1836 (21 pp.).

M. Mielle whom Santarém addresses is probably Jean-François Mielle (1757-1839), historian and literary figure, librarian of Chalon-sur-Saône, where he gathered a collection of some 20,000 historical works. In 1790 in Paris, he and Lanneau established the Collège de Sainte-Barbe. His only published works, aside from essays in the Moniteur and other periodicals, seem to be a work on the Scythians and Goths (1803), a comment on Savary’s memoirs of the Duke d’Enghien (1823), and a translation of Colonel Stanhope’s letters on Greece, 1825. He also collaborated with Fortia d’Urban on the ten-volume Histoire générale du Portugal, 1828. Perhaps the three years between this letter of Santarém and his own death were too few to complete the projected history of monastic and military orders.

The second Visconde de Santarém (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesão, History of Cartography I, 23); in fact, it was Santarém who coined the term “cartographia.” In 1807 he travelled to Brazil with the royal family, holding various diplomatic posts. He also served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although Santarém spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal.

# Innocêncio V, 436; on the author, see also V, 435-8; VII, 31-7; XVI, 217; Aditamentos pp. 287-99. On Mielle, see Alfred Dantès, La Franche-Comté litteraire, scientifique, artistique, 1879, p. 101. NUC: MH. OCLC: 458944562 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 79017523 (Harvard College Library); 794648221 (digitized from the Harvard copy). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at the Society of Antiquaries of London, also with 24 pp., but with the date 1855 (perhaps a typo?).

Translated Directly from the English by an Afro-Brazilian Physician, Native of Bahia


First Edition of the present translation. An earlier translation of The Talisman appeared in two volumes, Lisbon 1835-1836. Based on a note in the Correio das Damas of 1844, Bettencourt Pires assumes that translation was by one Dr. Rosas. The Correio das Damas
JARDIN
ROMÁNTICO.

editores
SANTIAGO SANCIO BELLO,
ANDRES AVELINO DE ORIHUELA
y
MIGUEL FRANCISCO VIONDI.

HABANA.
IMPRENTA DE R. OLIYA.
1838.

1838

Item 31
commented about it, “muitas versões de diferentes novellas de Sir Walter Scott por ahi giram e todas ellas segundo entendemos são feitas do francez excepto a do Talisman pelo Dr. Rosas, porque esta é realmente traduzida do inglez, mas infelizmente por um inglez que não tinha conhecimento sufiiciente da lingua portugueza. Contudo não deixamos de agradecer ao Sr. Rosas os seus bons desejos” (quoted in Bettencourt Pires p. 44). A spate of Scott translations appeared from the mid 1830s to the early 1840s.

Caetano Lopes de Moura (1780-1860), an Afro-Brazilian author and native of Bahia, became involved in the Inconfidência Bahiana of 1798 and later fought in the Peninsular War before establishing a medical practice in Paris. There he found that he could not live on his income as a physician, and so applied himself to writing and translating; he was responsible for the translation into Portuguese of several French medical books, as well as works of Sir Walter Scott and James Fenimore Cooper. His translations had such great influence in Brazil that D. Pedro II, hearing of his financial difficulties, awarded him a pension from his private purse.


**Eyewitness Account by a Miguelist Fighter**

29. [ST. PARDOUX, Baron de]. Campanhas de Portugal em 1833 e 1834. Relação dos principais acontecimentos, e das operações militares d’esta guerra ... extrahida do francez e ampliada por ***. Lisbon: Tipographia de J.P.F. Telles, 1836. 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1980) antique sheep, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece with short title in gilt in second compartment from head. Short marginal tears to second and third leaves, without loss. Light toning. In very good condition. (2 ll.), 150 pp., (2 ll. errata). $300.00


The preface (probably by the anonymous translator) points out that after D. Miguel’s defeat, the victors were credited with valor, energy, and military prowess, but that the success of the constitutionalists resulted largely from the ignorance, treachery, and errors...
of some of the leaders of the absolutists. The account covers the years 1833 and 1834, ending with D. Miguel’s exile.

* Inocêncio III, 381 (giving incomplete collation of only 150 pp.). Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34 (1892) n.” 719: calling for only 150 pp., (2 ll.); citing an edition of Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1842, which we have not seen listed elsewhere. Duarte de Sousa II, 625. Cf. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 4711, transcribing the title as “Campanhas de Portugal em 1833 e 1834. Relação dos principaes acontecimentos, e das operações militares d’esta guerra extrahida do fr. por José Galvão de Sousa Mascarenhas.” NUC: DLC, WU, DCU-IA. OCLC: 32205857 (University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of New Mexico, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 493844235 (Toulouse2-BUC Mirail); 766245609 is digitized from the University of Wisconsin copy. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac.

**Tobacco Monopoly Contract**

**Mention of Brazil, Macao, the Azores, and Contraband**

30. [TOBACCO]. Condições do contrato geral do tabaco destes reinos, ilhas adjacentes e Macao, feito com José Ferreira Pinto Basto, José Ferreira Pinto Junior, e mais socios que nestas se declarão. Por tempo de tres annos, que hão de principiari no primeiro de Janeiro de mil oitocentos trinta e quatro, e acabar no ultimo de Dezembro de mil oitocentos trinta e seis, em preço, e quantia de mil e duzentos contos de réis cada anno. Lisbon: Na Typographia de José Rodrigues Galhardo, 1833. Large 4° (26 x 20 cm.), disbound; edges speckled blue from earlier binding. Wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 32 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this tobacco contract covering the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, conceded by the Duque de Bragança as regent for D. Maria II. The payments from this tobacco monopoly (for Portugal, nearby islands, and Macao) are earmarked for the maintenance of the Real Theatro de São Carlos (Lisbon) and the salaries of soldiers on Ilha Terceira (Azores). The contract covers all the minutiae of the tobacco monopoly, including penalties for nonpayment, terms of sale, shipping, storage, weighing, and safeguarding of cash on hand. The terms of sale specific to Macao are given on pp. 7 and 11. Provisions respecting Brazil are on pp. 8, 12, and 19. Contraband is mentioned on pp. 9 and 12. On p. 26 is a provision that prelates are to ensure that religious orders to not engage in smuggling, or perhaps in avoiding the laws governing the tobacco monopoly.

José Ferreira Pinto Basto (Porto, 1774-Lisbon, 1839), founded the Vista Alegre porcelain factory in 1824, the first such enterprise in Portugal. A fidalgo of the Casa Real, he was president of the Associação Comercial de Lisboa.

Rare Essays on Romanticism, a Cosmorama in Havana, Education, Jails, and More by Pablo Veglia, an Italian Teaching in Cuba Who Died at Age 29

31. VEGLIA, Pablo. **Jardin Romántico.** Edited by Santiago Cancio Bello, Andres Avelino de Orihuela and Miguel Francisco Viondi. Havana: Imprenta de R. Oliva, 1838. 12°, contemporary black quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (minor wear to corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine with gilt fillets. A few pages browned. In very good condition. Early ownership signature in blank portion of title page, in ink (illegible). (1 l.), 196 pp., (1 l. indice, 4 ll. subscribers). $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, including the rare list of subscribers, which we have only seen mentioned in *Bibliographia de la poesia cubana,* which calls (11) pp. aside from the main text. Among the subscribers are thirty women and about 200 men.

The volume contains many works by Italian scholar and poet Pablo Veglia (b. Italy 1806, d. Cuba 1835), who at the time of his premature death was teaching in Cuba. The volume was collected, edited and published posthumously by a group of his friends: S. Cancio Bello wrote the introduction (“El jardín romántico” [pp. [3]-[7]), and Miguel Francisco Viondi wrote notes for the essays and poems. Veglia’s first work in the volume is a series of seven letters describing a trip around Cuba: “Viaje romántico alrededor de un cafetal.” The following letter, “Sobre las cartas románticas,” responds to a published critique of his letters. The next, “Teatro de la Habana,” discusses *Barber of Seville* and the power of music. “La Reina i las letras” commends Queen Maria Christina for her patronage of the arts. “Necrolojia” laments the death of Miguel Gerónimo de Orihuela of a fever, at age 21. “Educacion e instruccion pública” (three articles) concerns public education in Havana.

“Viaje alrededor del mundo en un cosmorama” (pp. 64-68) enthusiastically describes an exhibition in Havana of a “cosmorama,” a gallery in which spectators looked through magnifying glass in a semicircular window at a miniature painted panorama. The one exhibited in Havana was by Nicolino Calyo (1799-1884), active in Naples and Malta before he came to the United States in the 1830s. His panoramas, dioramas, and cosmoramas were also exhibited in Baltimore, New York, New Orleans, and Mexico City. Calyo is well known for depicting New York’s Great Fire of 1835. (On Calyo, see Peter E. Palmquist and Thomas R. Kailbourn, *Pioneer Photographers from the Mississippi to the Continental Divide: A Biographical Dictionary,* 1839-1865, Stanford University Press, 2005, p. 143.) In this exhibition, he displayed images of Rome, St. Petersburg, Mt. Aetna, Versailles, Paestum, Naples, and Granada; Veglia gives a few details about each.

“Costumbres” is a vignette of a friend of Veglia’s, who reminds him of himself ten long years ago.

“Romanticismo” (in three articles, pp. 74-89) is an important defense of romanticism. “Manuscritos” argues that authors’ manuscripts should remain in the author’s native land, and mentions the manuscripts at the Louvre and the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan. “Historia” is an anecdote of life in the Middle Ages (pp. 96-111). “Mi Lámpara” is a response to a critic. “Paseos estramuros” includes comments on Havana’s jails, cemetery, and public servants (pp. 116-144). The volume also includes three poems by Veglia (pp. 42-47).

Veglia’s death at age 29 was widely mourned by his fellow poets, who contributed poems to his memory in “Corona poético-romántica dedicada al malogrado joven literato Pablo Veglia”, pp.149-196. Among the poets are S. Cancio Bello, Ana Lorenza Diaz,
Includes Discussion of the American Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793

32. [WALTON, William]. A Expedição de D. Pedro, ou a neutralidade fingida. [Quotations from Wolf and Vattel, followed by:] Opusculo traduzido do ingles e portuguez por J.J.P. Lopes. (Com huma curiosa Carta de hum Emigrado, por Appendix, contra o Manifesto do Ex-Imperador, etc.). J[oaquim] J[osé] P[edro] Lopes, trans. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1832. 4°, disbound, laid into modern plain beige wrappers. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical rules on p. 3. Clean and crisp. Title page has tiny hole in margin and another small hole or stain at edge, repaired with paper (1.2 x .8 cm.). In good condition overall. 48 pp. $300.00

First or second edition in Portuguese of Walton’s D. Pedro’s Expedition or Neutrality in Disguise, 1832. A different translation of this work was published anonymously in the same year: A expedição de Dom Pedro, ou, A neutralidade em disfarce (OCLC 33343316), with 31 pp.; Gonçalves Rodrigues cites this title with 49 pp.

Walton argues that Great Britain, which is not at war with Portugal, should not be allowing the Portuguese refugees who support D. Pedro and D. Maria II to be fitting out ships in Britain. He cites numerous treaties between Britain and Portugal that prohibit such violation of neutrality. Page 6 refers to 1776, when Great Britain required Portugal not to support the American colonies, “nesse tempo em estado de rebellão.” Pages 24-27 discuss the United States’s Proclamation of Neutrality in 1793, with several mentions of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson’s interactions with Citizen Genet.

The end of the book (pp. 41-48) contains “Carta de hum Portuguez emigrado ácerca do Imperador do Brasil, e do seu chamado Manifesto (Reimpressa da que se imprimio tal e qual em Londres, na Imprensa de P. Thoms.)” In a letter dated February 20, 1832, the author attacks D. Pedro’s claim to the Portuguese throne.

Judging from the title of the other translation, we suspect it did not include this short letter.

William Walton (1783/1784-1857), son of the consul for Spain in Liverpool, learned Spanish and Portuguese to prepare for a career in business. He was junior secretary to the British expedition that captured Santo Domingo from the French in 1802, and remained in South America until 1809. Back in England, he eventually took up political journalism, attacking current policies toward Spain and Portugal. His publications include The Present State of the Spanish Colonies (1810) and An Exposé on the Dissentions of Spanish America (1814). Lengthier journalistic pieces include Spain! or, Who is the Lawful Successor to the Throne? (1834), A Reply to the Anglo-Christian Pamphlet Entitled ‘The Policy of England towards Spain’ (by the earl of Carnarvon), and The Revolutions of Spain, from 1808 to the End
of 1836 (both 1837). He also translated Antonio Puigblanch’s *The Inquisition Unmasked* (1816) and Tomás de Comyn’s *State of the Philippine Islands* (1821).

The translator, Joaquim José Pedro Lopes, was editor of the *Gazeta de Lisboa* and a confirmed absolutist, favoring the cause of D. Miguel while opposing D. Pedro and D. Maria da Gloria.

O TALISMAN,
OE
RICARDO NA PALESTINA,
POR
Sir Walter Scott,
TRANSCITO DO INGLEZ
COM
DE CAETANO LOPES DE MOURA,
Natural da Bahia.

Esquêntia Portuguesa, a demonstração de que
por interrupção em negligência culpas a palavra
do lusitano
O Bem D. Antônio Pubbalbi,

TOMO III.

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