

[Accueil](#)[Revenir à l'accueil](#)[Collection](#)[Les correspondances de François Guizot : 1806-1874](#)[Collection](#)[182_Correspondances : 1831-1861](#)[Item](#)[London, Oct. 15 1849, Travers Twiss à François Guizot](#)

London, Oct. 15 1849, Travers Twiss à François Guizot

Auteurs : Twiss, Travers (1809-1897)

Les folios

En passant la souris sur une vignette, le titre de l'image apparaît.

7 Fichier(s)

Les mots clés

[Amis et relations](#), [Archives](#), [France \(1852-1870, Second Empire\)](#), [Histoire \(Angleterre\)](#), [Histoire \(France\)](#), [Philosophie](#), [Politique](#), [Voyage](#)

Relations entre les lettres

Ce document n'a pas de relation indiquée avec un autre document du projet.□

Présentation

Date1849-10-15

GenreCorrespondance

Editeur de la ficheMarie Dupond & Association François Guizot, projet EMAN
(Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle)

Information générales

LangueAnglais

Cote17, 17 suite, AN : 163 MI 42 AP 182 Papiers Guizot Bobine Opérateur 30

Nature du documentLettre autographe

Supportcopie numérisée de microfilm

Etat général du documentBon

Localisation du documentArchives Nationales (Paris)

Citer cette page

Twiss, Travers (1809-1897), London, Oct. 15 1849, Travers Twiss à François Guizot, 1849-10-15

Marie Dupond & Association François Guizot, projet EMAN (Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle)

Consulté le 10/01/2026 sur la plate-forme EMAN :

<https://eman-archives.org/Guizot-Lieven/items/show/7842>

Informations éditoriales

DestinataireGuizot, François (1787-1874)

Lieu de destinationParis (France)

DroitsMarie Dupond & Association François Guizot, projet EMAN (Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle). Licence Creative Commons Attribution - Partage à l'Identique 3.0.

Lieu de rédactionLondres (Angleterre)

Notice créée par [Richard Walter](#) Notice créée le 19/02/2025 Dernière modification le 02/04/2025

17

1

London. Oct. 15. 1839.

My dear Sir,

Wish, before you, with very
great regret that I announce my design
of paying you a visit, at that distance. A
variety of circumstances have combined;
amongst these the presence of an Hungarian
gentleman, intimately acquainted with
Hungarian affairs, German, French, Russian
"Junk" not in a bad sense, but as a member
of the Chamber of Magnates, and with
whom I am able to discuss the subject
freely & fully. I have therefore given
up the short period of pleasure which
I had at my disposal & the study
of a very intricate question, in which
I do not wish to enter, if I can help it,
opinion either truth or justice, but in
which it is not easy to find one's way.

I am very much obliged for the traveling
data which you so kindly supplied. The
they will save me a future time. But
my regard of March is somewhat diminished
by my knowledge that you will be yourself
in all probability much occupied with your
new sketch of the causes of the success of
the Revolution of 1800. I am of the little
from hearing of its subject, that Mr. Popham
will make me know its English title
better hereafter. Through Mr. Revere, I have
begged him to take charge of some more
letters copied from the Littleton M.S.
There seem to be three collections as follows
besides scattered letters. One connected
with Col. Edmund Popham, & Admiral -
as they belong to Sir W. Clark, March's
Secretary - a third a series from about 10
days before Hickman's flight to the tail
to his arrival at Bangor. The letters

is in itself perhaps the most curious being
letters from P.D. Brown, Bantock, Russell,
Barnett, & Admiral Popham, & detailing all
the events of that period. Some letters of John
Wynne, the Secretary of the 3rd Commission at
Bangor, & a whole lot of papers, complete
history.

The most valuable in an historical point
of view is Clark's Collection - they came
through the hands of Clark to Dr. Phipps,
& Dr. Phipps a week of the late Gen.
Popham. The greatest number are in papers
of Mr. W. Clark Secretary of Sir W. March
in Scotland, & of March himself
after the death of Brownwell. I stayed
in doors two mornings instead of shooting
parties, & as the result are those
which I related, as they stood on my eye
in running over them in a volume but
which Mr. Popham has transcribed.

the originals. I do so much regret,
as the volume was in London in May, that
I did not propose to you to run your eye
over them - but I really thought it
worth the trouble to see them - being
things that you probably know already
and that is valuable in them. There
is a MS. work 'Veritas Rediviva' there
telling an account of the Restoration - there
are further a great number of odd L.
and of letters - such as that of Mery
the 'P. Southwell's' &c. Is the fact known
to you about Dunkirk? With scarcely
enter. Alençon was justly 'caused of it.
or rather "the sale of Dunkirk was justly
imputed to them". Will you kindly say what
the circumstances of 'Sandwich's' story is
known? There is a correspondence between
Mr. Shippen Secretary & Mr. Secretary
the latter which I have sent to Mr. Secretary.

the original. I do so much regret,
as the volume was in London in May, that
I did not suppose you would find
one there - but I really thought if
it were not the same but similar - say
nothing, but you probably know already
as that is valuable in them. There
is a MS. work 'Veritas Rediviva' there
being an account of the Restoration - there
are further a great number of odd L.
and of letters - such as that of Mureys
to R. Southwell. As to the fact how
before about Dunblith? Mr. Macaulay
states Clarendon was 'justly' 'scandalized'
or rather "the tale of Dunblith was justly
imputed to him" Will you kindly say what
the circumstances of the Norwich story are
known? There is a correspondence between
Mr. Skippon Secretary, & Mr. Secretary
the latter which shows that to Mr. Macaulay

^{12th June} 3
The letter marked (P) contains a scandal
abt. Cromwell. Have marked it so that
you may readily distinguish it from the rest.
There is in the collection a long letter to Mr.
Mack, containing a signature, but in Mr.
Clarendon's hand writing, written from Oxford
from which it appears that Charles II.
did nothing without the advice of Mack
had not time to copy it. I shall look
over your memoirs of Mack, which I have
not yet read. There are two periods of
our history which seem to be most
important for the present generation to
study "the Restoration" or rather the Revolution
as A. Labouchere calls it, whom I told Mack,
but have a great deal to read it - and the Revolution
of 1688. The latter local was not a revolution
in the modern sense of the word. The constitution
was not changed practically, if I may so say,
it did not resist as against the latter of which

which speaks the Constitution of 500
years from the - so that and which
of the nation to prefer to live - These
never studied carefully the Revolution
period. It is so painful to see so much
good mixed with so much evil on both
sides - so much wisdom by the side of so
much folly - so much earnestness with so
much inconsistency - But the Revolution of 1688
always struck me as a clear case of St.
James II. He was a despicable being?
never of sympathy with him either as
to throne or in exile - To me however
the Revolution is of present interest, when
contrasted with the great bouleversements
of modern times, which the same affliction
is given, as if it was a mere question
of degree. Certainly that of 1688 was
more like the English, than any other
but it went further. We have been

4
singularly fortunate in having Queens upon
the throne at intervals - Elizabeth after
the Reformation, Anne after the Revolution,
Victoria after the Reform Bill - The
circumstances contributed to the consideration
of the new moral elements which the
changes had introduced. It rendered election
less probable whilst it lulled to sleep the
fear of election - and men's fears are more
formidable than their hopes - After the
great Revolution of 89, I think it must be
expected that and that it would succeed the Revolution,
but the consoling result of the French
revolution, if we are to consider the events
of 1688 as a revolution, it is that it was
its empire over the papists sooner & more
effectually. I should wish to expunge the
words of 1688 & 1689 from the
category of Revolution, as too strong a
term. They were hardly changes of dynasty
though they were dynastic changes, 18.

changes in the dynasty: but suppose
at the time they were considered 'evolution',
& changes sufficiently great as to come under
that class. This brings me to Hungary &
the constitution of 200 years ago. In
rather of our countries for we must not
go further back, I think, than the Golden
Bulle of Rudolph in 1222. It is a remarkable
fact that it should have continued more or
less in vigor down to 1848. What statement
do you consider first gave France the impetus
which led to the events of 1789? Was it
the Cardinal Richelieu who converted the
chiefs of the nations into parasites of the
Court? Or was it the
magnificent Louis XIV. by the bye has it
ever occurred to you that the moderation of
English thought is of all attributable to the
study of the Aristotelian philosophy in our
universities. I am a strong Aristotelianist

1750
5
as far as the education of young minds
is concerned. I cannot but think a great
deal of mischief was done at Oxford
lately by the misuse of Plato. I admire
the ideas of Plato, & one of his dialogues
is a most luxurious feast for the mind,
but when we compare the Republic with the
Politics! I bought a very curious edition
of La Politique d'Aristote once in Paris,
published by Le Citezen Champagnon at
de la R. N. which I dare say you know
well, and in which I have much interest
in the selection of extracts from modern
French writers &c. I never could understand
why the "Directeur de l'Institut des
Bourgeois du Collège de l'Égalité"
undertook such a work, or why he
patronized the advocate of "proportionate
equality". I should like much to see
that work, which would be a valuable
introduction into all universities.

as the groundwork of the Political Fiction -
It is so practical - there is the germ of most
political truths in it, & fewer political
errors, which in the Republic of this World
there is the germ of every political & social
error, or more than two germ. However
I must not run on, as if we were *tête*
à tête at Val Riden -

I do not pretend to give you any news.
Prince Metternich is established at Naples
so that we have lost to the our distinguished
visitors. There was a sad story of a lady being
flogged by a Captain Ruckaby in S. Italy
& her husband destroying himself. Then
yesterday the explanation of her punishment.
It seems that she had heard the people
of the village in dressing up a figure
of the Emperor, hanging it in effigy

6
staring it, & then defiling the figure
"avec toute sorte d'adures," & further the
commander of the troops had her dismissed.
The mode of punishment goes against the
feelings of Western Europe but the logic
of the story is flouted by the explanation.
It all counts the character of the officer
of punishment is ~~difficult~~ compromised
then by the naked story in the newspapers.
The activity of the Pope's leaders "Government"
by opinion "Very difficult" - and ~~undoubtedly~~ ^{undoubtedly} ~~undoubtedly~~
"where questions may be asked
of explanation even" without the risk of
selfaccusation on the principle of "I accuse
& accuse, it is to be impossible to keep faith
opinion sufficiently to desire beneath a
government to stand. May I allow my long
note to signify it as a proof how much
I should wish to find myself they say.
most sincerely Yrs. Frederick W. H. W. H.