the confederation; also an address of the Continental Congress to the king of Great Britain in 1774, are all represented in the same way. These Mr. Chamberlain calls "Tablets;" and, it must be confessed, that they present a very attractive appearance.

Mr. Chamberlain's general collection, American and European, will, when bound with portraits and other illustrations and letterpress, made some two hundred volumes. He has made a specialty of illustrating books, such as Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature,* which has grown to about sixty volumes, ready for binding.

Whether expressed or otherwise, the autograph of Charles Thomson, the faithful secretary of Congress, may always be regarded as finding an appropriate place in every collection of the signers of the declaration of independence.

Incomplete Sets of the Signers

Concise notices will now be given of the incomplete collections extant of the signers, so far as we have been able to obtain any knowledge of them—giving their strength so far as known. These representations tend to show the scarcity of certain autographs, and the difficulty—nay, almost impossibility—of securing them.

1. Henry A. Willard, Washington, D. C. This set of the signers numbers fifty-two, and its strength consists in the fact that it possesses both of the rare signatures of Lynch and Gwinnett, thus rendering it comparatively easy to complete it. There are in the collection twenty-three A. L. S.; Clymer, Stone, and Middleton, A. D. S.; S. Adams, L. S.; Paine, Bartlett, Thornton, Whipple, Hopkins, Williams, Lewis, Hart, Hopkinson, Clark, Wilson, Rodney, McKean, Harrison, and Smith, D. S.; Sherman, Morton, Wythe, Hewes, Heyward, Lynch, and Gwinnett signatures; R. Morris, Taylor and Jefferson are in the collection, but their character is not specified; while the set lacks only Lewis Morris, Hooper, Penn, and Hall.

As Mr. Willard's collection possesses the rare Lynch and Gwinnett signatures, with many other rarities, no effort should be wanting to secure its early completion.