A DAY WITH RICHARD COBDEN.

BY HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL. Paris may be the city of the senses; but I prefer Loudon, and can readily understand why the philosopher of the Tribune, indignant at being shown the inside of Clichy because he had once the ill-fortune to be elected a director of the New York Crystal Palace, shook the dust off his feet as he left the "godless, selfish,

egotistical city." London gives one an impression of stability and of power. Paris is France, and in Paris all France seems to look down upon you, not "from the Pyramids," but from the shop win-

Gallie civilization seems to have left a trace behind, for the "Mobilitas ac levitas" of which Cosar speaks are still characteristic of the

An anecdote related by Mr. Cobden will illustrate what I mean. A Frenchman once saw in London, not far from Morley's Hotel, a shoemaker busy at his last. Twenty years later he returned again to London, and at the same corner of the street, in the same establishment, there sat the identical embbler still at his last. "Mon Dieu," said the French gentleman, "how can we ever think to compete with these English ! They never change.

My friend Preston and I spent two weeks at that most delightful of hotels, Morley's, fronting on Trafalgar Square, and enjoyed everything, excepting, perhaps, the English guide, well dressed in swallow-tail coat, white gloves, and irreproachable necktie, spotless as that of James the First, of Presidential memory. Preston insisted that he should be introduced to the "American Consul," as he called the owner of the spotless necktie, and reluctantly yielded only when he heard the ancient guide accost me, before supper, say-"Please, Sir! and would you like to see the habits of the people at seven shillings a We respectfully declined. day.

At twelve the next day, breakfasted with George Washington Wilkes, the American editor, so called, of the London Star, a morning and evening paper, which was then, as now, the organ of the Cobden-Bright-Liberal party. Wilkes, for I must pause to honor, if imperfectly, the memory of one of the brightest minds, and one of the gentlest spirits living, with mind and heart and soul in perfect accord with the unwritten laws of humanity-Wilkes was, perhaps, the most youthful of the brave band of Liberals (among whom to-day we find Mill, and Vincent, and Hughes) who spoke for America in England in the dark days succeeding the Trent affair. He died in the summer succeeding my visit, in the midst of a brilliant speech upon the American question, and his last words were "the American Republic." In answer to Richard Cobden's message, that he ought to seek rest and relaxation, he said to me, "Tell him I had rather wear out than rust out."

Of the many bright mornings that I passed with Wilkes, as he traced for me the history of English liberty, as we sat where Shake-speare read the *Tempest* to Queen Elizabeth, or wandered in front of St. James' down the same path where Charles II trifled with the wealth of an empire - of these days and starry nights nothing is left but their memories; for they were bright and beautiful exceedingly, and I can only sigh as I say:-

"O, the tender grace of a day that is dead, Can never come back again."

We sat at breakfast, looking through the low window at the surging crowd below, when the servant brought in the morning letters, three in number, and placed them on the table: one from over the water, another from Rochdale, and still another, in a plain commercial hand.

"I know that hand," said Wilkes. "Richard Cobden's ?"

"Yes."

Among my letters of introduction was one from Mr. Lincoln, and one from the philosopher of the Tribine. I had sent the latter to Midhurst, and this was the reply:—

"DUNFORD, NEAR MIDHURST, SUSSEX, Dec. 12, 1863.—Dear Sir:—I have received your letter here. It will give me pleasure to see you, but I am in an inaccessible place, owing to the want of railway communication. "If you will take the trouble to come and see

me, I shall be happy to receive you, and shall have a bed at your service. "I send, on the other side, particulars of the railway trains. The train which leaves Water-loo Station for Hazelmere, at 5 P. M., is in con-nection with an omnibus which comes on direct to Michurst, at which place you will find a fly to bring you to my house, which is a mile and a half from the latter place. You take your ticket for Hazelmere. Yours, very truly, "RICHARD CORDEN."

The other letter, which I am tempted to quote here, was from the friend and companion of Mr. Cobden, on the hustings, in Parliament, or at the fireside.

Their communication was constant, and think there was scarcely a day in the week when they had not some tidings of each other. If John Bright had more of the fire and verve of the Cromwellian period, Mr. Cobden did not fail to move and mould the world around him by his sincerity, his force of character, as well as by his winning and womanly delicacy of soul. Richard Cobden, too, was remarkable for the keenness of his perceptions and tenacity of purpose. Once grappling fairly with a question, he never let go till he had vanquished his adversary and saved his cause. Richard Cobden was an exemplification of the truthful saying attributed to Coleridge, that he never knew a "truly great man that had not more or less of the feminine element in him."

John Bright's letter, written in a bold, yet delicate business hand, read thus:-

"December 15, 1863.—Dear Str:-It will be most "December 15, 1863.—Dear Str:—It will be most convenient to us for you to come here on Thursday of next week, the first instant, or on Friday, the first day of the New Year. When you have fixed your plans, I will thank you to let us know when I may expect you.

"If you are intending to sail on Saturday, I hope you will be able to come here on Thursday. The news from the States, this morning, to sait shadow, but I am anxious to see the

is satisfactory, but I am anxious to see the text of the message.
"The winter will sorely try the Southern armies, and I suspect they will not be stronger

in the spring than they are now.

"The proclamation of amnesty and security
of property, other than slave property, will, I
think, tend to break down the Rebellion during

"Yours, very truly, John Bright," At five o'clock, after sunset, of what, for English skies, one might safely call a bright day, the train whistled off and out of Waterloo Station, in the heart of London. We sped to where the fields stood "dressed in living green." It was late when we reached Hazelmere, and all I remember of that station is a pleasant impression of the seashells, artisti-

cally arranged along the hillside, so that they spelled the word "Hazelmere." The regular stage coach took me to Midhurst, an old-fashioned English town, with nothing remarkable except the landlord of "mine inn." Here I found Mr. Cobden's servant awaiting me with the "fly" mentioned in the great

Commoner's note. It was a brief ride and a delightful one through the valleys and over the hills of Bussex, towards the home of this medest great man, whose whole life, and whose latest, as

well as his earliest utterances, had shown him to be the true friend of the human race, whose sole aim was so to modify existing institutions, by proper and equitable methods, that all who live under the same government may be equal partakers in its benefits, and to bring all the blessings of life within the reach of the largest number." At 9 o'clock the driver reined up in front of a two-story house, not remarkable for splendor, but suggestive of wealth and comfort.

The great Commoner came out to meet the "fly" and welcomed me most cordially to Durford, for though his country home was usually designated Midhurst, Durford was the name of the place since the day of his birth, and it was only after the Anti-Corn Law League grew in power and popularity; after the Corn Laws were repealed; and after national gratitude had assumed the shape of a gift of \$350,000, that Mr. Cobden was able to buy the old homestead which had been sold from his father. Here he was born; here he died; and here his widow and daughters yet mourn the loss of the manliest spirit that ever

tenanted human form. After accompanying me in person to the guest-chamber, we came down together to supper, and enjoyed a substantial meal, not forgetting a glass of rare old Madeira. Of the household I saw only Mrs. Cobden, a noble woman, with what Tennyson might designate 'quiet eyes still faithful to the truth:" for she had been her husband's companion in the bitterest strife attending the Anti-Corn Law agitation, before Sir Robert Peel became convinced, against the remonstrances of the landed and agricultural interests, of the justice of the people's cause and of the wisdom

of the Commoner's course. Richard Cobden may be said to have begun his public life in 1841, in the first year of Sir Robert Peel's second administration.

In 1837 Mr. Cobden had visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In 1838 he went through Germany, and came home a Free

In 1839 Mr. Cobden first established the powerful Anti-Corn-Law League, after Mr. Viliers' motion to repeal the bread tax was defeated in the House of Commons.

It was evident that the struggles through which he had gone had made Mr. Cobden, in appearance only, an old man before three score and ten. He was born in 1804, in Sussex county, near Midhurst. His hair was silvered with grey, but there was that sympathy in him-the Italians name it sympatico-added to the glow of a conscious and cultured intellect, which made him seem much younger than he really was. He was seated by a pleasant wood fire, and began at once to talk of American affairs; for the two subjects which seemed nearest his heart were:-First. The ultimate triumph of the Union against the combined powers of the Rebellion, the Devil, and Jefferson Davis; and the success of the Union arms he never permitted himself to doubt, inside or outside of Parliament. Second. His hope, cherished till he died, that Lord Palmerston could be permanently driven from power, for he confessed to extreme contempt or the jaunty ways and cynical optimism of the

In our conversation, Mr. Cobden expressed his opinion that Mr. Seward was a "light weight;" thought he had a fatal fluency with his pen; wrote too much and thought too little. He was Englishman enough to regret that Mr. Seward had taken ground that England had no right whatever to send arms to the Rebels, Mr. Cobden contending that the contrary of this was the law of nations, and thought the right of individuals to furnish arms to aid rebellion even could be traced to the days of Thomas

He told me an amusing aneodote of Mason, of Virginia, who was a United States Senator when Mr. Cobden first visited America. The English Commoner was the centre of attraction, partly because he was well known to entertain Free-Trade notions, chiefly, perhaps, because he, Mr. Cobden, was then a notable

Much to his surprise, Mr. Mason asked Mr. Cobden to take a glass of whisky from some point in the immediate neighborhood of his place in the Senate (N. B. this liquor is now called, by the Hon. Garrett Davis, the vernacu-

lar drink of Kentucky.) After extending, as above mentioned, the courtesies of the Senate, Mr. Mason observed Senator Seward walking across the Senate Chamber, when, with true Virginia hauteur, he drew himself up, and said, looking towards Seward, "Mr. Cobden, profligate demagogue,

Mr. Cobden never told that story without a merry twinkle in his eye. I had just finished the life of Cayour, who was personally known to Mr. C. He compared him to Stephen A. Douglas; and thought Cavour was his equal in audacity and power, but a statesman not great in moral purpose. He talked much of Mr. Seward, and ranked him with Lord Palmerston, whom

he cordially hated; but gave Mr. Seward the

credit of being one of the most adroit and suc-

cessful politicians in the world, but denied him the rank of a first-class statesman. Mr. Cobden said that he was not sure Wendell Phillips was not the foremost thinker in America, and he was very clear that Phillips was the best man in America to send to England to give the English an idea of the length and breadth of our struggle for self-government. He said, the clear ringing sentences of the Boston orator were pleasing to the English ear; and that his terse, epigrammatic style

would make friends for America wherever he

went. On the evening of my arrival he had just written his last letter to Delane, of the London Times. The "Thunderer" had always, prior to this time, hid behind its "impersonality argument," that no one man was responsible for anything said in the columns of the London Times. Walter, who, Mr. Cobden said, wanted to be a Peer, and hence his toadyism to the aristocracy, and Delane, the chief writer for the Times, had made bitter and continued personal attacks on Mr. Cobden, ever since he negotiated, at the request of his own Government, the celebrated French treaty at Paris. But of this newspaper war between the Times and Cobden came this good result, which was a substantial victory for the latter, that the editor of the "Thunderer" henceforth avowed his responsibility, and gave his name, no longer hiding behind the shield of "imper-

In the scan, mag, case, in which Lord Palmerston's name was connected, and about which case London society was then on the qui vice, in 1863, he thought the witnesses would mysteriously disappear when most needed, and that the appliances of corruption, so well known to the jaunty Premier, would be successful in whitewashing him for the public I believe the prophecy was not far

Mr. Cobden spoke feelingly upon the fact that Mackay (the quasi poet) was pensioned, at \$800 per annum, by Lord Palmerston, from the Literary Fund, for travelling through America, villfying our Government, and writing secession letters.

He denounced it as an outrage, and wished it named to the New York press. He thought Abraham Lincoln had acted throughout the war with great prudence and dignity, and con

sidered the election of 1864 as deciding the fate of the Republic. He did not know whether any Republic was strong enough, peacefully, to elect a President at the ballotbox during a civil war. He seemed to have a lurking tenderness for McClellan, but said it was on account of his reticence under attacks from the newspaper press generally. He paused a moment at my expression, that the "abuse of greatness is when remorse disjoins

from power." He thought the line expressed a great truth, and said "Joff. Davis will never die of remorse." Osborne, of the Illinois Central Railroad, had written to him, naming a great number of the prominent leaders of the Rebellion who had died so soon after the war commenced.

Alexander H. Stephens, he thought, would outlive most of the others, because his heart was not at first with the Rebellion—if, indeed, he said, it ever was. He gave me to understand that a large investment had been made by him in the State of Illinois, and he once cherished the idea of coming to America to live. He soon abandoned this idea, believing the true work of his life was in England. He seemed more solicitous about the condition of the English peasantry, and more ready to converse on this subject, than upon any other. His fine eyes filled with tears as he explained to me the fearful ignorance and destitution among so many thousands who could never hope to turn a furrow of land which they might call their own. It was here the character of the man shone clear as day. He said there was no class in England like the tenants in America, who, if they did not at first own their land, with thrift and reasonable economy could soon become owners in fee of as many broad acres as they could cultivate. He talked on this subject till long after midnight, deploring the fact that the English peasantry were divorced from the soil on which they lived. He named his neighbor Lord Lincolnfield's park, with twelve miles of stone fence protecting it; its owner too rich to spend the half of his income, and rich enough to buy all the land within a day's ride of him.

The question of elevating this disfranchised class, he said, was the one nearest his heart. And I did not wonder, as he explained to me that the English landlords were assessed now for their landed estate just as they were assessed in the days of William the Conqueror. As he explained the long system of outrages practised by the oppressor at the expense o the oppressed, I did not wonder that he looked with eager gaze and longing eyes for "good news from the States." I no longer felt any wonder that the name of Richard Cobden had become almost a household word beside thousands of American firesides. I knew, too, how he had grown to feel a love for the peasant class, for whom he had labored so long, and who, for sixty years, had not advanced one step towards light or knowledge, or the possession of a just share of political power-a love, in the words of a deep-thinking and muchabused poet, as

"Tender as tears, as fair as faith, as pure As bearts made sad and sure At once by many sorrows and one love,"

The clock struck one, when I suggested that, however delightful such a conversation was to me, he must be worn and tired with so long a sitting. He, laughingly, said no, and reminded me that when Parliament was in session it was always among the "wee sma" hours" when they were permitted to go to bed. He urged me to spend the remainder of the week at Durford, but I declined, because I had soon to sail westward. As he accompanied me to my room, I recall even the tone of voice in which he said, "I suppose, then, we must welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

Speaking of Louis Napoleon, he said, when he was left to himself, he could on occasions write "monumental French." While not impressed with his conversational powers, he thought he knew how to govern and only political prediction I heard him make was, that unless the aristocracy of England consented to some modification of the laws regulating the tenure of lands-and while he might not live to see it, I would-I would see a revolution which would forever settle all disputes between English landlords and tenants in such a way that popular agitation would not again be invoked, for the power of the present governing class in England would be overthrown. Only a few months after this conversation, the conduct of the English Government (for it is charged and believed that the Ministry were responsible for it), towards Garibaldi, gave color to the supposition that the aristocracy feared the people then as they do now.

The Italian patriot was welcomed with spon taneous enthusiasm. All Englank took holiday, when, suddenly, the popular furors at its height, (raribaldi was quietly invited to leave England. The published reason given was that his health would not permit further ovations. In the morning, before I left Dunford, we had a conversation which I may yet give the world, but not here. He was answering his letters as early as

seven o'clock in the morning. As his five daughters, one by one, came to the breakfast room, each one saluted him with a kiss.

An artist should paint that picture of domestic happiness and contentment. Here was a man rich in the recollections of a well-spent life. A generous nation, chafing under the odious yoke of privilege, could not bind about his neck, as would gladly have done, the highest crowns of civic honor. Once offered a place in the Cabinet, he peremptorily declined it, because coalition with such a Ministry might have been regarded a defection from the

people's cause. But a confiding and grateful people had heaped wealth upon him, and hoped for him many years of usefulness and honor.

But he is dead. Shrined in the affection of the world, he yet lives in the hearts of that generation chiefly benefited by his great and self-sacrificing public service; and posterity will lovingly take up the name of Richard Coben, and build to his memory a monument more imperishable than marble, for his simplicity, his integrity, his nobility of soul, have made him immortal.

Some future historian writing for a world walking, at last, the triumphant road of justice, will write above his grave-

"He consecrated his best energies to people for whom he lived and whom he loved. He died, as he had lived, an honest soldier and a great commander in that grand army ever fighting under freedom's flag for the liberation of humanity,"-From the New Jersey

-Woman is a delusion; but men will hug delusions.

-The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife. -The pleasure of doing good is the only

one that never wears out. -How do we know that Pharaoh was a carpenter? Because he made Joseph a ruler. -"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the

second hand said to the pendulum. -Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound I by a thoughtless tongue.

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The TICGA will leave for New Orleans on the South Captain Cookse of the Cookse of the South Cookse of the Cookse of t the STAR OF THE UNIVERSE WAI leave for the leave for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mock Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Mempris, Nasavilla Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinuata.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 4 12 No. 314 S, Delaware avenua Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal,
The steamship WOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 13, at 80 clock A. M. from Arch street wharf.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken as all points in connection with the Georgis Central Ranroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
NG. 314 S, Delaware avenua.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [41]

THE PHILABELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
The steamship PION EER, Siz tons. Capitain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, July 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second whart below soruce street).

10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from 1 to 10.

Soruce street).

Bills o liading signed at through and reduced rate to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS WATTSON & SONS, 518 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, with connections as Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Market street.

Market street.

Freight received daily.

No, 14 North and South Wharves,

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown,

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.

OPPOSITION TO MONO-POLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTI-MORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundaya excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line. other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond insternings free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriage,

etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF; Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue. FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propeners leave baily from first whar! below Market
street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of
commission.

ommission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 164 Wall street, New York,

FOR NEW YORK. SWIFTSURE
Transportation Company Despatch
and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware
and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March,
leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with
all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodaling tarms, apply to
WILL AM M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 183 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

The undersigned having sessed the KENBINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends
and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with
no reused facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical
ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinian
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedta
Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for
the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, i am
prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kennington Screw Dock,

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR DREDGING U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND STREET, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office annii Noon of THURSDAY, the lith inst. for excavating a channel way through a shoal ness tower end of upper part of old dredged channel in the Susquehanna, below Havre de Grace.

The amount of matter to be removed is estimated not to exceed 10,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be for actual amount of matteren oved and deposited, in accordance with directions of Superintending Engineer.

The average haut will not exceed 124 miles. No bids will be considered except such as an made after forms to be obtained from the office either by letter or parsonal application. Bids will be opened at 124 P. M. on the lift day of July, 1867, in presence of such bidders at may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

undersigned. WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, 786t Byt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers.