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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH. 2, 1852.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

A very able article from "PASCAL," one of our most esteemed correspondents, will appear to-morrow morning.

LECTURES OF REVD. JOHN LORD.—This distinguished lecturer has been engaged by the *"Young Men's Library Association,"* to deliver a course of Lectures in our city, commencing to-night. It is hardly necessary for us to inform our readers who Mr. Lord is. His wide spread reputation is doubtless familiar to most of them. He is without doubt one of the most accomplished and interesting Lecturers of the day, and wherever he has been, both in England and in this country, he has been listened to with profound delight, by crowded audiences. At Edinburgh, a letter, inviting him to lecture in that city, was addressed to him, headed by the venerable Dr. Chalmers, Professor Wilson, and other likenames. At New York a like one was addressed by President Frelinghuysen of the University, President King of the Columbia College, and by all the principal clergy of the city; and at Philadelphia by Bishop Potter, Revd. Joel Parker, and a large number of the principal citizens At Washington a like request was made from Daniel Webster, Gen. Cass, Gen. Scott, Senators Douglass, Sumner, Houston, Stockton, and a large number of well known names. We can therefore assure our Protestant friends that they will enjoy a treat in Mr. Lord's Lectures, rarely to be met with. Our thanks are greatly due to the enterprizing association who have displayed such good taste as well as energy in the selection of this distinguished Lecturer, and we trust they will meet with the cordial support of our citizen's generally, whom we confidently assure will not be disappointed. We especially hope, the Ladies will be present, not only on their own account, but as a mark of appreciation of the efforts of the young gentlemen composing the Society, to administer to their pleasure and benefit, and to induce them to go on in their good work.

Professor LOCKE closed his course of Lectures on the Physical Sciences on Saturday evening. We have spoken of the pleasure and instruction we desired from them as he progressed from evening to evening; but the Professor like many others, reserved the "best wine" to the last. We have witnessed many series of experiments, and listened to the accompanying explanations of the gifted men who made them, but for intensity of interest, and for solid and valuable instruction, nothing we have ever witnessed and heard on the subject of physical science surpassed the lecture of Saturday evening. The philosophy, and use, and dangers of steam were beautifully explained and illustrated. We heartily wished that every engineer engaged on our rivers had been present. The Professor bore warm and eloquent testimony, to the value and perfection of Evans' Safety Valve, and, what was better, he demonstrated by actual experiment all he said.

We pretend not to describe the numerous beautiful experiments he exhibited in the course of his lecture, such as the freezing of water by the condensation of some of its vapor in a vacuum, the self acting blow pipe, and many other surprising phenomena. The closing remarks of Professor Locke were deeply impressive, in which the sentiments of the Christian and the man of science were beautifully blended.

We know that we express the unanimous sentiment of the large and intelligent audience who attended these lectures, when we return our thanks to Professor Locke, and to the excellent society to whose agency we are indebted for this feast of reason.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—The following bill was reported by Mr. O'Keefe, from the committee on the Judiciary, in the New York Assembly, read twice, and is still pending:

AN ACT to vest the legal title of certain property in the ordinaries of the diocese of New York.

SECTION 1. That certain conveyance executed by Gregory Dillon to John Hughes, dated the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty, of those certain lots of land in the city of New York, at the corner of Barclay and Church Streets, on which stands the building known as St. Peter's Church, shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes, to vest the legal title thereof in fee simple in said John Hughes, and his successors in office, that is to say in such person being at the time archbishop or ordinary of the diocese of New York, and in such person as from time to time shall be the successor in office of such archbishop or ordinary, and in no other person or persons whatever.

§2. All conveyances of real or personal estate, or of any interest therein by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise, heretofore or hereafter made unto any person by the description of bishop or archbishop of any place within the State of New York, and to his successors in office, shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes, to vest the legal title as intended by such conveyance in such person, being at the time such ordinary, bishop, or archbishop, and in such person as from time to time shall be the successor in office of such ordinary, bishop, or archbishop, and in no other person or persons whatever.

§3. Lands held under this act shall not be sold or alienated, unless by and with the concurrence of the Supreme Court, or one of the justices thereof.

§4. This act shall take place immediately.

There is something very peculiar in the phraseology of this bill. The usage of the Roman Catholic Church appears to be to vest all church property in the bishop or archbishop of the district and his successors. For instance, here, in the first section of this bill, it is proposed to legalize the investment of certain property in John Hughes "and his successors in office," not as trustees, but absolutely. It leaves the people of that church no power whatever over it, or over its rents and profits.

Did the proposed law stop here it would hardly be worthy of a remark. The first section, although it involves a principle to the last degree anti-republican and dangerous, is confined to the conveyance of but one specified piece of property; but the second section opens the door to an unlimited accumulation of property in the hands of the bishops and archbishops of that church, by donation, by bequest, by purchase, by accruing profits, and by appreciation in value. It is the introduction into this country of that enormous abuse which has thrown perhaps one half of the wealth and reality of Mexico into the possession of the church. Nothing can be imagined better calculated to subvert the liberties of a country, and crush its prosperity. Every country in Europe, England not excepted, has suffered greatly, and most of them are yet suffering, from the effects of this abuse.

As the law now stands in New York, it defeats the object here sought for. Under it, a deed given to John Hughes, Bishop of New York, or to John Smith, Bishop of Lunarion, is simply a deed to John Hughes or John Smith, *and his heirs at law.* Now if the Legislature can be induced to *make* John Hughes a bishop, by *legalizing* his office, he becomes a legal corporation, and his *successors*, and not his *heirs*, inherit the property invested in him as such. But this bill, if it becomes a law, will be a departure from the wholesome principle of recognizing no ecclesiastical authority in the State; and which restricts the right of religious corporations to the holding of only so much real estate as may be necessary for their own use.

Let this privilege be granted to that, or any other religious sect of similar internal organization, and no limit can be placed to its wealth and power. Such a power, in the hands of crafty and ambitious men, would increase in a compound ratio; for wealth is power, and power can amass wealth; and in a few years it would become too great to be controlled.

Such a law is a direct recognition of a religious establishment. By it, John Hughes becomes by law *the* archbishop of New York. This is a union of Church and State to all intents and purposes. The American people cannot be too watchful and jealous of the stealthy advances of this crafty and all-grasping hierarchy, from the clutches of which, if allowed to get a grip, nothing short of a violent revolution can extricate the country.

VISIT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO PITTSBURGH.—The Harrisburgh *Union* informs us that the members of the Legislature have it in contemplation to visit this city in a body. We are glad to hear it, and assure them of a hearty welcome. With the present facilities for rapid and comfortable traveling, there is, as it strikes us, great propriety in those who have been chosen to legislate for the State visiting its principal cities, mingling with the people, and learning from personal intercourse and observation the resources, the interests and wants of their constituents. Doubtless to many of them this will be the first visit to Western Pennsylvania.

EQUABLE CLIMATE.—We have before us a meteorological table, running through a period of nearly five years, kept by Henry Bond Dewey, Esq., at Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil. Para is one degree south of the Equator, and very little above the level of the ocean. During the period mentioned the extreme range of the thermometer was as follows:

	Sunrise.	*Noon*	*8 P. M.*
Maximum.	79	95	89
Minimum, ...	72	74	72

The thermometer reached 95° but once, and that was in November, 1848. The extreme range of the barometer was only 2-10 of an inch. Mr. Dewey remarks—

"The water of the springs is unsurpassed by any in the world; and that of the river is always perfectly fresh, except at high spring tides when it becomes rather brackish. The water of the river is exceedingly muddy, but at low tides springs of water as pure as crystal may be seen gushing from the sands. Although some distant districts are afflicted to a great extent with fever and ague, no place can be found which enjoys a greater exemption from diseases than the city of Para and the surrounding country, and there is perhaps no place having a greater uniformity of temperature."

Although the heat, as indicated by the thermometer, is not as intense as it is some days in the northern States of the Union, yet it is extremely enervating to a northern constitution; although that city may, as Mr. Dewey says, be exempt from diseases. The upper regions of the immense valley of the Amazon affords, it is said, some of the finest climates in the world, resembling a perpetual spring of the temperate zones.

By the bursting of a fluid lamp, a few days since, in Beverly, Mass., five children of a Mr. Whipple, of Hamilton, were terribly burnt, from the effects of which two have died. The other three are getting better of their burns, and are considered out of danger.

We see it stated that the counsel for the defendants in the Wheeling bridge case asked the supreme court to so modify their decree that the bridge must be raised or taken down, and allow the putting in of a draw. Is not the idea of a draw is a *suspension* bridge drawing a pretty long bow on imagination.—*Louisville Journal*

We have no fears that the Supreme Court will for a moment entertain the proposition of a draw, and if they do the Wheeling people will find it difficult to find persons so sufficiently fool hardy as to venture their lives upon it. We look upon the fact of "its going up or draw," as settled, and think that hereafter it may be more properly denominated a *Suspended Bridge.*

VISIT OF GOV. KOSSUTH TO KENTUCKY.—Yesterday afternoon Gov Kossuth, accompanied by several members of his suite, visited our sister cities, Covington and Newport, Ky. At 2 o'clock he crossed over to Covington and was received at the ferry landing by a committee, who escorted him to the beautiful Augusta Hall, which was handsomely decorated with the colours of Hungary, the United States and Turkey. Ex-Governor Morehead welcomed him in the presence of some three hundred ladies and gentlemen, each of whom contributed fifty cents to the Hungarian cause. Kossuth replied at length expressing his gratification at the reception he had received in Kentucky, and explaining once again the sole object of his mission to this country and the great object of his existance. He was momentarily interrupted by bursts of hearty applause, and at one time by the Light Artillery Squad, who went over with their piece and fired a salute in front of the Hall.—Upon concluding, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Kossuth and three for Hungary. Before leaving the building, Kossuth appeared at one of the front windows, and was warmly greeted by a large assemblage in the street, to whom he made a remark or two of apology for his inability to make a speech to them.

He then by invitation repaired to the residence of Ex-Gov. Morehead, a few squares distant, from whence, after resting a short time, he proceeded to the ferry boat: and was conveyed to Newport. Mr. Southgate received him at the Court House, and introduced him to the citizens, who had collected to greet him in large numbers. He then presented him with $175 as a donation from the friends of Hungary in Newport.

Kossuth, in returning thanks for the sympathy thus manifested, said that he was very glad of the opportunity afforded him to greet the citizens of Kentucky, bold and brave, twice in one day; he desired only a little alteration of the neutrality law—an enforcement of the great law of nations, and a short time would suffice for his quiste to make a Kentucky in Europe. He wished them God's blessing, and concluded amid storms of hurrahs. Several ladies were then introduced to the noble visitor, each received a grasp of his left hand, the offering of which he explained was a matter of necessity, to spare the right, which had much work to do with the pen, nidding, besides the left hand is nearest the heart. From the Court House, by particular request, Kossuth proceeded to the Barracks, where he received a most cordial welcome from Capt. McCres, who paid him the compliment of a salute from the loud mouth cannon, of fifteen rounds, which much gratified Kossuth, who, he said, "such compliments from military officers of the United States have weight with the oppressors of my country, and have otherwise as beneficial influence in the cause I humbly advocate" Kossuth remained about half an hour in the parlor of Capt. McCrea's quarters and before departing was tendered $1000 for material aid by Gen. James Taylor, accompanied by a short but patriotic address. He then bid adieu to his Newport friends and returned to this city, receiving a salute at the Ludlow street ferry landing from the Red Artillery.—*Cincinnati Gazette, of Feb 26.*

The proceedings in Kentucky were of the most enthusiastic character. They are reported at length in the *Cincinnati Atlas*, making several colums of that paper. Gov. Kossuth disclaimed any desire to involve this country in a war as is charged upon him by the press in opposition to him. He said:

You have said that the course of Hungary will be supported more substantially by Kentucky than by Material Aid—by men if necessary. I don't want you to go to war for us; all I want of your Legislators is, a slight change in the neutrality laws, to add thereto, that in respect to those who break the law of nations, that the American people should follow the dictates of their own private judgments. I would then see hundreds of Kentuckians ready to make Hungary the Kentucky of Europe—for I remember word Kentucky to be the synonym of chivalrous and brave. I cannot speak more-[go on] if I do it will kill me. I know that you wish me to live, at least as long as my life can be used for the good of my country; as long as I live, I solemnly promise you, that it will not be for myself, but for my poor country, and other nations who are connected with the destinies of Hungary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Land spoliation continues to be the engrossing topic in both houses of Congress. The bill making bounty warrants assignable, has been passing between the two chambers for the last two months, and is now in the House loaded down with amendments, dividing out the public domain in small parcels, among all who have ever had a taste of Uncle Sam's provant, whether they ever obtained a smell of his powder or not. In the mean time grants without number are in contemplation for Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The design seems to have been deliberately formed to strip the general government of this vast, and heretofore well managed national property. The argument most commonly used is that by giving away alternate sections, the value of the remainder is greatly increased. This is a specious but most fallacious pretence. The system of depredation now practised upon, is to take away alternate sections and townships along a certain route or within a given district, for one specific purpose, and then bring in another land absorbing project, and sweep away all the balance. Even the first pretext is liable to a fatal objection, namely that it raises the price to the actual settler, higher than well settled policy warrants. Take the gigantic donation to the Illinois Railroad during the last Congress. That bill provided that all the land within fifteen miles of either side of the road, not embraced in its grant, should be raised from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars and a half per acre. What encouragement to settlement does this afford? It is a departure from the wise system of allowing the poor man to purchase at the price which experience has shown to be the true medium between gratuity and extortion. Something ought to be done promptly. The robbers have made good their entrance within the old homestead, and the only course for the legitimate proprietors, is to remove their valuables as quickly as possible. Let the States now insist upon their right to these lands, since they are to be diverted from the noble and beneficial purposes for which they were entrusted to the Government of the Union.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, have before them the report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the Apportionment of Representatives, under the New Census. A very important question is thought to be involved in this matter. Will the next Presidential election be held under the existing apportionment, or under that to be made in pursuance of the census of 1850? The constitution provides that the representation of the States, shall be according to population, and that in case the people fail to elect a President by a majority of electoral votes, then the House of Representatives shall do it. As the number of Presential electors is the same as the number of Members and Senators in Congress, it follows that the Congress alluded to must be that in being at the time each State appoints its electors for President. Now all "appoint" during *this* Congress. Of course the number of Presidential votes to which each State is entitled, must be equal to her votes in both Houses, at the time of the election, and has nothing to do with the increase or decrease of her political power at a future time. Should the people be unable to agree by a majority upon any one man, it is this Congress, and not any other one, which will remedy the omission. To my mind it is clear enough that no "remedial legislation" is needed, so far as regards the Presidential election. But legislation is urgently required to settle officially the ratio of representation among the States for the next Congress, for many of the State Legislatures are now in session, who wish to lay out districts for the ensuing year. In some of them, elections for members of Congress will be held next summer. Some have already assumed a ratio, and laid out their districts. Some have been in session and being unable to obtain the requisite official statements have adjourned for two years. The only difficulty to be provided for, is the uncertainty of the result in California. Congress ought to sanction the appointment of an agent at once to ascertain and report the facts, and, if necessary, to retake the census of those counties, which are deficient through the loss of the returns by fire.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, finished the argument on the motion for a review of the decision on the Wheeling Bridge Case, in the Supreme Court to day. The address of Mr. Stanton yesterday on this question is spoken of as a profoundly able and powerful legal effort. The case involving the allowance of the Florida claims for interest then came up, and Mr. Sherman of this city, addressed the Court in their favor. He is to be followed by other eminent and able counsel. But it will do no good; the Florida claims will never be paid. If there be any injustice in denying them, the persecuted and amiable Floridians, who, as Carter said of them last winter, have been dissolving this Union ever since the Seminole War, by their valor alone, must look upon it as an offset for a small part of the millions sunk in the Everglades and hammocks of their delightful State by the General Government.

Last Friday, I listened in the Senate, to a learned wrangle upon these modest interest claims, and in the House, to a furious dispute over a claim for the loss of a slave, alleged to have been used up in that same Florida war. The owner of the black man demanded pay for him as so much *property*, as if had been a horse or a mule. The opponents rested their case on the ground that the slave was a man, and not property. In all this the people gain, for it not only spreads light, but the contention over *such* cases of property from the soft and balmy South, prevent a host of others from the same section, for vastly greater amounts being acted on at all. The South is as conspicuous on the private calendar as in the public arena.

The Democrats in Congress are maturing a plan for using the allowance of the Gardiner claim as political capital in the next canvass. The Committee on Public Expenditures of the House, will report a bill for the appointment of a Commissioner to go to Mexico, and collect testimony to show fully the merits of the case. As the accusation against Dr. Gardiner is now before a criminal court, and as a special agent of the Treasury Department is already in Mexico, endeavoring to obtain the desired evidence, this movement would appear to be quite superfluous.

W. W. Corcoran, Esq, the rich banker, gave a very magnificent party last night, the most brilliant and crowded in fact, of the season. The gayieason is now drawing to a close. The period of the carnival is rapidly approaching, and lent is at hand. Hence the necessity of piling up the splendor with a lavish hand. Parvenueism is no great drain in our political capital, not near so much so as in our great commercial cities, or the large provincial centres of social life—

If you have the rank, I'm very well
But fiver all, the tin will tell.

Mr. Corcoran sold tape and brown sugar in Georgetown a few years ago; now, thanks to our glorious Democratic institutions, he is a leader of the *ton*, the very king of financiers, almost an estate in the body politic, beside possessing a large estate in land. He is a millionaire. He is a genuine go ahead American citizen, and is none the worse in the world's estimation because he is a "tarnation smart feller." Such men deserve to succeed in the world, and whether they deserve it or not, they always do succeed.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1852,

The speech of Mr. Webster before the Historical Society last night at Niblo's was one of the events of the year, and attracted a crowd such as New York rarely witnesses. Tickets sold at enormous premiums, and had they been placed at ten dollars, each, would have been as readily absorbed, so great is the desire to see him. To day he has been receiving calls at the City Hall, where some thousands have thronged to pay their respects. Rumor says he will not return to the Capital as Secretary of State, but no one knows. A great Webster demonstration will be made on the 4th of March, but its success is yet to be determined.

A demonstration has been made against the Anti-renters in the proper manner, and the punishment that two of them will get will cool the ardor of the rest. A brace of them have been arrested by armed police and placed in prison in spite of a warlike demonstration, a feat as rare as successful. After much agitation it has been settled in our Courts and our Legislature that leases are private contracts and cannot be annulled by any summary process.

The celebration of Washington's birth-day was never so general as this year, nor so enthusiastic, that with municipal and military parades, the delivery of orations and a general illumination of the public buildings our city had the appearance of celebrating the anniversary for the Declaration of Independence, rather than the natal day of Washington.

Swarms of passengers are here, bound for California, and to those coming it may as well be said that May tickets are the first that can be had through. Sailing ships fill up very readily, and so great is the rush that the Custom House has notified ship owners that the passenger law regulating the number attached to the California fleet. Under this law each passenger must have fourteen superficial feet of deck, not including the room occupied by luggage. This law will cut off the profits of ship owners, but will secure the comfort of passengers, who do not receive too much consideration after passage money is paid. The rate of passage per ship is $200 in the cabin, and $100 in the second cabin.

To-day the streets have been canvassed for signatures to a call for a public meeting to nominate Mr. Webster for the Presidency, and an almost unanimous endorsement has been given among the *merchants*, locofocos and all.

In money matters there is no change, and the utmost ease prevails among all classes. The banks discount about all the paper offered, leaving very little of undoubted goodness for the street brokers. Stocks remain unchanged. The good ones are selling at the full value for speculative purposes, and have hardly varied commission and interest for a month.

Rents have taken a start, and it is hard to get a place to do busines in, or to sleep in, either. In all parts of the town modern houses rent at one thousand per annum, and quick at that. First class property pays ten per cent. rents readily, and all below, a higher rate.—Stores are much in demand, and serious inroads have been made upon the dwelling houses, for stores. Large sales have also been made of house property down town for demolition, and the first of May will see the work of destruction more active than ever.

Hotels are reaping a rich harvest just now, and are crammed to the ceiling. The houses which charge $2½ per day have not filled up so rapidly as the others, travellers thinking the extra half a shave. The Astor House is the only down town hotel that is good enough to ask this price and is always full. The "Metropolitan" will only charge the old rate of two dollars, and travellers will have an opportunity of testing the best hotel in the world at fair prices.

In the way of amusements the town is full, but the most attractive place is Brought's Lyceum, where the late Mrs. Forrest, continues to draw large audiences. No lady has ever made such an impression upon the boards as she, nor taken at once such a high rank in her profession; she has at one bound acquired with the discriminating and intelligent play-going public, attained as high esteem as her husband holds in the minds of the rowdies of the Atlantic cities, the b'hoy's, par excellence.

The English mail is at hand to-day and has not helped business much. A farther advance was looked for in produce instead of dullness. No operations of any magnitude have been made, and prices of stocks are unchanged. C.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 26, 1852.

Mr. Appleton presented a petition of citizens of Pittsburgh for the repeal of a certain law relating to Hancock street in said city.

Also, five petitions for the extension of certain streets in said city.

Also, one petition of citizens of Allegheny and Butler counties, for a road from the Butler county Plank Road to Saxonburg.

Also, two petitions of merchants and manufacturers of the city of Pittsburgh for the charter of the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, three petitions of the citizens of Allegheny County for a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within this Commonwealth. One of similar import from the Judges and officers of the Courts and members of the bar of Allegheny county.

Mr. Penny presented a petition for a separate school district in Versailles township, Allegheny county.

Mr. Miller presented a petition signed by 1219 citizens of Allegheny county, for the passage of a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law. Also, one signed by 1034 citizens of East Deer township, of similar import.

A memorial of T. C. Guthrie, D. D., of similar import.

One from Shaler township, Allegheny, signed by 72 voters, of similar import.

Mr. McClusky presented a memorial of citizens of Lower St. Clair township, against the charter of Mount Washington.

Also, a petition of 170 citizens for the Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. Fife presented four petitions, signed by 1870 tax payers of Allegheny county, for the passage of a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law.

Two petitions of the Society of Friends against the repeal of the act of 1847 to prevent kidnapping.

Two remonstrances against the incorporation of the borough of Mount Washington, Allegheny county.

A petition of citizens of Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, for a change of the place of voting in said township.

On motion of Mr. Fife, the petition for the Maine Liquor Law was read—yeas 66, nays 16.

Mr. Merryman, of Crawford county, presented a remonstrance signed by 3,000 citizens of Allegheny county, against the Maine Liquor Law.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, February 6, 1852

The royal speech on the opening of Parliment, a discussion in the House of Commons on the causes of Lord Palmerston's retirement, an attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain, and a month's later intelligence from the Australian gold region, have been the topics of the past week.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen' speech produced on the whole a good effect. Some uneasiness had previously been felt on the Stock Exchange, lest its allusions to the necessity of increased defence might be too prominent; but when this was found not to be the case the funds, which had been dull, experienced an improvement. Within a few hours of its delivery the speech was received in Paris by the submarine telegraph, and there also its influence on the Bourse was very more decisive. The address in reply moved by the supporters of the Ministry in the Houses of Lords and Commons were adopted without any attempt to propose an amendment.

LORD PALMERSTON.

The Ministerial explanations regarding the retirement or dismissal of Lord Palmerston were brought out by a demand from one of the metropolitan members, and Lord John Russell immediately answered the appeal, and a discussion ensued, which ended in disappointment, since it showed that Lord Palmerston had been treated with something approaching to pedantic asperity; while on the other hand it failed to elicit from him that complete refutation of his alleged approval of the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon which his friends had anticipated. The first part of Lord John Russell's statement showed that the dashing, self-reliant, and often informal mode of transacting business which characterised Lord Palmerston had for some time offended the Prime Minister, and had created an impossibility, of which the recent rapture was merely the final development. When Lord Palmerston first became foreign Minister, it was under Lord Grey, "a statesman of age and experience," to whom he would look up.

Subsequently, when he held office, Lord Melbourne was at the head of the Government, and to him also from long friendship he would show deference. But with regard to himself Lord John complained he had never been able to exercise similar influence. The result has evidently been an attempt on one side to acquire control by a right appearance of the dry forms of discipline, while on the other there has been an equally plain manifestation that as far as possible these forms would be treated as merely nominal. Two such natures could never work satisfactorily together. With a genial person like Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston could feel no restraint and deference, but with a minister he was sure to kick. Between him and Lord John there was mutual respect, and this feeling evidently survives their recent separation; but there was apparently no warmth or cordiality, and hence when a case arose requiring mutual explanations each party stiffly stood upon his official dignity, and any hope of a adjustment was altogether vain.

The proximate causes of the rupture appear to have been very nearly similar to those which were alleged by Lord Palmerston's opponents when his retirement was announced. After the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador at Paris, applied for instructions. Under date of Dec. 5, Lord Palmerston informed him of her Majesty's desire that he should do nothing that could wear the appearance of an interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France. On the following day Lord Normanby acknowledged the receipt of these instructions, but stated at the same time that in communicating to the Foreign Minister at Paris, the fact of his having been commanded to make no change in his relations with the French Government on account of what had passed, that personage told him he was already aware of this intention, as Lord Palmerston had two days previously told the French Ambassador in London that he entirely approved of the act of the President. Upon this coming to the knowledge of Lord John Russell, who was then at his country seat, he wrote more than once to Lord Palmeston for an explanation. His request, however, was met for two or three days by a "disdainful silence," after which he received copies of further correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Lord Normanby.

In this correspondence Lord Normanby had complained that the warm approval alleged to have been uttered by Lord Palmerston in London, placed him in an awkward position, because it expressed a more direct and favorable feeling than he had himself been personally instructed to convey. On the other hand, the reply of Lord Palmerston contained a denial that he had held any language to the French Ambassador inconsistent with the instructions sent to Lord Normanby at Paris to abstain from interference; although, if Lord Normanby wished his private opinion, he would tell him that in the inevitable, struggle between the President and the Assembly, he thought it better that the power of the President should prevail.

These despatches Lord John considered gave no satisfactory answer to the real question at issue, namely, whether Lord Palmerston had or had not expressed complete approbation of the *coup*. England had always sympathized with constitutional government, and such an expression of approbation from her foreign Minister, without any previous consultation of his colleagues, appeared to him, supposing it to have taken place, wholly inconsistant with the possibility of their acting together for the future. Lord John, however, still hesitated to take any decisive step, and hoped Lord Palmerston "might propose some course by which a separation might be avoided." Nothing of the kind took place, and after several days' delay, he advised her Majesty that Lord Palmerston should be required to resign.

This was the state of the case as described by Lord John Russell. In his reply Lord Palmerston stated that his delay in answering Lord John Russell's request for information was caused by a heavy pressure of business, and by a desire to postpone it until he could get time to make his explanation a full one. In that explanation, as soon as he was able to send it, he pointed out that the words which had been quoted gave a high coloring to what he had said to the French Ambassador, but that he had undoubtedly expressed an opinion favorable to the President as regarded the issue of his conflict with the Assembly. Lord John treated it, however, as a communication which should not have been made without the sanction of the Ministry at large, and thereupon required his (Lord Palmerston's) retirement. Lord Palmerston then explained to Lord John that the conversation was purely an unofficial one, and he now asserted to the House that the Prime Minister himself, and all the other Ministers, had actually, in individual conversations with the French Ambassador, expressed their own private opinions on the President's act with equal fulness, and had thus pursued a course precisely similar to that which was made a pretext for demanding his own resignation.

Ending his explanation here, Lord Palmerston wound up by pointing out that "firebrand" as he was according to his opponents, he had during the singular long period of his administration of the foreign affairs of England preserved peace, and that he now left office without a single point of contention being open with any foreign power. At the same time, he especially congratulated himself that the relations between England and the United States were upon a more cordial footing than it had ever before existed. Concluding his review of the position in which we now stand with all civilized Governments, he added: "I think I may say that in quitting office, I have handed over the foreign relations of the country to my successor with the honor and dignity of England unsullied, and leaving her character and reputation standing high among the nations of the world."

The whole of this discussion fell coldly and disagreeably upon the House. The Ministers could not conceal that Lord Palmerston's admissions showed him to have palliated the principled violation of the French constitution by Louis Napoleon, in a manner which grated against his position as the long tried advocate of popular rights; while at the same time the rigid pride of Lord John, and the unfavorable feeling toward the other Ministers, prevented any cordial satisfaction at the degree of success which attended the Government statement.

The obvious explanation that suggests itself of Lord Palmerston's conversation with the French Ambassador is that it was a piece of diplomacy in which strict conscientiousness was lost sight of. In pursuit of his constant policy of peace with France, and with the knowledge that Louis Napoleon's temporary success was certain and that there was no course open but to make the best of it, he seems to have available himself of the friends of personal intercourse with the Ambassador to display a degree of friendliness which he never thought would pass beyond the confidence of private intercourse. For this insincerity and want of care he has paid the present penalty. If Louis Napoleon had not violated his solemn oath, it might have been open for any one to have defended him on the ability of which the recent rapture was merely the final development. When Lord Palmerston first became foreign Minister, it was under Lord Grey, "a statesman of age and experience," to whom he would look up.

Subsequently, when he held office, Lord Melbourne was at the head of the Government, and to him also from long friendship he would show deference. But with regard to himself Lord John complained he had never been able to exercise similar influence. The result has evidently been an attempt on one side to acquire control by a right appearance of the dry forms of discipline, while on the other there has been an equally plain manifestation that as far as possible these forms would be treated as merely nominal. Two such natures could never work satisfactorily together. With a genial person like Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston could feel no restraint and deference, but with a minister he was sure to kick. Between him and Lord John there was mutual respect, and this feeling evidently survives their recent separation; but there was apparently no warmth or cordiality, and hence when a case arose requiring mutual explanations each party stiffly stood upon his official dignity, and any hope of a adjustment was altogether vain.

The proximate causes of the rupture appear to have been very nearly similar to those which were alleged by Lord Palmerston's opponents when his retirement was announced. After the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador at Paris, applied for instructions. Under date of Dec. 5, Lord Palmerston informed him of her Majesty's desire that he should do nothing that could wear the appearance of an interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France. On the following day Lord Normanby acknowledged the receipt of these instructions, but stated at the same time that in communicating to the Foreign Minister at Paris, the fact of his having been commanded to make no change in his relations with the French Government on account of what had passed, that personage told him he was already aware of this intention, as Lord Palmerston had two days previously told the French Ambassador in London that he entirely approved of the act of the President. Upon this coming to the knowledge of Lord John Russell, who was then at his country seat, he wrote more than once to Lord Palmeston for an explanation. His request, however, was met for two or three days by a "disdainful silence," after which he received copies of further correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Lord Normanby.

In this correspondence Lord Normanby had complained that the warm approval alleged to have been uttered by Lord Palmerston in London, placed him in an awkward position, because it expressed a more direct and favorable feeling than he had himself been personally instructed to convey. On the other hand, the reply of Lord Palmerston contained a denial that he had held any language to the French Ambassador inconsistent with the instructions sent to Lord Normanby at Paris to abstain from interference; although, if Lord Normanby wished his private opinion, he would tell him that in the inevitable, struggle between the President and the Assembly, he thought it better that the power of the President should prevail.

These despatches Lord John considered gave no satisfactory answer to the real question at issue, namely, whether Lord Palmerston had or had not expressed complete approbation of the *coup*. England had always sympathized with constitutional government, and such an expression of approbation from her foreign Minister, without any previous consultation of his colleagues, appeared to him, supposing it to have taken place, wholly inconsistant with the

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