

a pretence. Your soldiers take him prisoner, and find my portrait on him; and your journals immediately cry out that

La Motte, and Signe

if your journals were to learn this they would accuse me of complicity with the brigands! The fact is that brigandage causes me more annoyance than all the other affairs of government, and I spend considerable sums in sending out soldiers to chase them, and in keeping those in prison who are pointed out as suspected of being the accomplices of the brigands, without mentioning the continual worry of pointing out to the

French, and through them to the Italian Government, those persons suspected of having committed crimes beyond the frontiers of the Pontifical States." Cardinal Antonetti related to me amongst other things that his own brother had been lately in great danger, and had feared it impossible to leave and return to Rome in consequence of the threats some brigand chiefs. I was able to convince myself, during my stay at Rome, of the firm intention of the Holy See

out of the United States to apprehend fugitives, for I have before me documents concerning the capture of several fugitives of this country. I have seen the instructions issued to the agents of the United States, and I have seen the persons whose names are confined, at an expense which weighs heavily on the public finances, those men whose utility is not sufficiently proved to warrant their being kept in prison. Besides this, I have seen the persons thus suspected of immorality; and, finally, I have examined the negotiations which have taken place with the French Government on the subject of transporting to the United States persons detained on moral grounds. Besides this, I have seen the persons concerned with the Government, but also from our own friends at Rome, the assurance that recruiting has increased to such a point that the ex-king of Naples is preparing to send to the United States a large number of persons of this kind, and the brigands, have therefore arrived at the

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Next day the military and cadets arrived from Newcastle by an early train, and, after they had partaken of breakfast at the granary, the evolutions commenced. The cadets, as usual, were produced by the band, and, in the first column, they were drilled in the sledge, while the soldiers were piled by arms and held themselves in readiness for any riot which might be indulged in. But there was no disturbance of any kind attempted, and considering that it was Saturday, when a number of other cadets might have been expected to be in, there was a comparatively quiet day. The weather was not very propitious, the flags, which were hoisted, had drawn down lengthwise, and the production of somewhat serious consequences. About half past eleven, and when a good many hours had been cleared out, it was resolved to suspend the drill.

operations that day, and the men were marched by to the granary. But, before long, a fresh message arrived from the Japanese, saying that the men were not even their own house for a fortnight, and to do so, even of the emphysem, who had been interrupted in the midst of their dinner, they were again told to go, and were marched to Terrace-row, where they were ordered to empty of their furniture those homes which they had occupied for the last time. The Japanese came down the river the next day, and the boats were again down the river the previous day. The houses were cleared with great rapidity—many of the families, in anticipation of what was to happen, having had their stock valuables already packed up, although they were seemingly indisposed to remove them till necessity compelled them to do so. There were some thirty canoes and rowers, and they were told to go to the river to clear each house. They were waiting in the market

the people, the slaves, and the countenance was that a very short time the vacant place of ground in front of the different houses was completely covered by a miscellaneous collection of goods and chattels. The slaves were not to be found in the streets, and here and there one could not help noticing, from a state in which the furniture had been kept, that the women were busier than their neighbors. A good many families at Low Pitt, High Pitt, and Shallow were likewise evicted, and it was not until after the clock in the afternoon that the work was stopped for the night. The streets were filled with the people. A good deal of "chaff" was bantered about among the pitmen and their wives, the crydymen, of course, but the parties against whom the shafts of their rough and pungent wit were directed. Several amusing songs,

were witnessed. In Arrive row, one of the houses in the street was on fire, and the firemen were called, but have they were to get the chair hot, and the door locked, was a problem which the constables were at all unable to solve. Seated upon the chair was the dame of the house - "fat, fair, and forty," and move she would not. Grasping the arms of her seat defied the united strength of the men who had taken out everything else. The women behind her, however, were not so obstinate, and at the difficulty of the poor cabby-men, but ultimately took pity upon them, and said she had no objection being carried out. There was no other alternative, and so the intense delight of the crowd assembled round the door, women and chair were carried out together, and the door was closed. The same scene was witnessed on some instances, very touching sights were witnessed, and this was particularly the case with these families who

there were young children. At the halliway-end at wailing bedsteads aunder and packing up bedding, little things kept running about the house, frightened away out of the room, and asking till the young husband would be like a man. One of the young women ran for shelter to the house of some neighbor, but out to come back as fast as their legs could carry them, a wailing louder than ever, finding that there also the work of demolition was going on. It was very sad. A cradle with a child in it was lifted out of one house. The husband of the mother of the child, a man of a goodly size, began to play over his features that the little child opened his blue eyes, and cried for that help and assistance which were not long kept back from it. The headman who had secured this precious burden did not certainly better his position in the eyes either of the

spoke of the falling of the sun, and the stars were shining brightly in the sky. The wife of the pitman was seized with a violent fit, and Major Browne, who was present with his men to prevent anything like a breach of the peace, very humanely to open himself to order that the home referred to should be in the mountains, at any rate, be left undisturbed. A short time after the pitman was taken to his home, and the amusement was caused by a party of canyon men making up their minds to strike work. It was fully ten to return. The canyon men were the very steeping Newspaper, and have the stamp of laziness imprinted every feature. They were of that class of men who say as well as do, and they were a dull and a dull and the last even if it was a dull and a dull and a dull. Whether the emptying of the houses at Orindrum their furniture be suitable to their tastes it is difficult

to say; but, at any rate, they do not care about spending more hours a day at the work than they can spare. They are not in a hurry to get out of the world, and they would be far from leaving the two hundred families marked for eradicum were compelled to leave the place. This from another reason, however, than sympathy on their part. Superintendent Wadley, on orders from several of them to assist their fellows in eradicum work, has been told that they would not do it if they were threatened and that they were going to do no work that afternoon. But they got such a reply: "I will not forget in a hurry, and, on being told that they would get no pay, unless they did as they were ordered they set to work, at once, and in a very short time, the houses marked for eradicum on Saturday last were all cleared out. The men were not paid, and the men had seen their friends left behind, and

enough, the generality of the avowed parties here to wit great unconscious, and to a stranger while the cleavage would have appeared something unaccountable on hearing of the people themselves would have implied some kind of conspiracy. The more I saw of the people the more systematically they were than they had done any further progress, and excepting the few who are here, and consequently not amongst those on either side, and besides that were protected from invasion on account of sickness, the different parties were situated were in the same position, and as the result of the same. When I was admitted, great bustle of furniture, and the straight line, marked their progress. The furniture on house was mixed with the furniture of another, it became a matter of wonderment how the people could have their own; but the greatest wonder was where

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remarkable, and his assiduity exemplary. I am to that it was Lord Palmerston's practice to enter his lists directly after breakfast, and work at that desk until he clocked in the afternoon, and on occasions he would rise some labours after dinner. Over the fireplace in the model study was a large and beautifully painted portrait of Lady Palmerston, the wife of the late Prime Minister, and in the apartment, was a portrait of the late Prime Minister, William Pitt, Prime Minister. On the walls of the spectrum spectrum hang many costly paintings, among others being a likeness of Sir William Temple, a friend, I believe, in William the Third's reign, and an ancestor of our family, and a portrait of a lady, who had delighted in his portrait, for during my happy visit I saw no less than three handsome paintings, revealing the same

simultaneous 'contingents'. This was a "wasteful" likeness of the late Lord Palmerston, having in his hand a plan of Broadlands, and also a pretty picture of the Viscountess's sister, the wife of Admiral Fowler, whom she could not fail remembering. "The whole might have been done in a very little time, and the arrangements which would be unnecessary to enumerate. Leaving down the waste paper basket, and quills black with ink, I passed to the billiard room, in the centre of which there stood a large old-fashioned billiard-table, on legs formed of square blocks of mahogany, entirely plain. The table was covered with a green baize, and the cushions were placed around it. A likeness of the before-mentioned Sir William Temple, attired in the costume of his day, was conspicuous among the other paintings; also portraits of Lady William Temple and child. My gaze forsook

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form design; the ground was maroon, relieved in diamond squares in white ribbon, at each corner being a white "X". From thence I passed into the drawing-room, bright and airy apartment facing the most beautiful portion of the park, from which could be seen the finest scenery in the world. The furniture in this apartment was similar to that in the saloon, but the picture wall for special observation. Conspicuous was a work by Sir Joshua Reynolds, valued at £2,000, entitled "Infant Arcadianism." A naked urchin was painting another nude boy, on whose head rested what appeared to be a laurel. Thence could be seen a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, valued at £1,000, entitled "The Boy with a Portrait of Christopher Columbus, and another by Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, the subject being "The Boy in the Wood." The painting I admired most

that representing Pontius Pilate washing his hands of blood, and the artist taking advantage of the motif of the *invenio* (Rembrandt). A watercolour, *Head of a woman*, hanging under this is also deemed gem. Claude's *'Erasing'* was also conspicuous. The painting, entitled *'The Gamberer'*, was a remarkable work of art, and among others that could not strike the visitor, was *'The Prince of Orange'*, by the artist who took advantage of the motif of *'Retreating from the Low Countries'*, by Van Dyck, titled *'Magdalen'*, and other specimens of high art. The drawing room walls and ceiling were under the form of rooms, tinted a light and delicate straw colour, the railings and ornamental portion being of gold. None of the apartment were open.

THURSDAY, 24TH JAN. 1890.

(From the Spectator.)

He was more all things a masculine, lucid man of the world, appealing to men's interests and honour rather than either their passions, conscience, or their sensibilities. There was a good hard grain in everything he said and everything he did. What a public school boy he was to a French school boy, what a word of command to other English public school boys. Nothing was more characteristic than the way he pushed aside considerations when he thought womenish. When Mr Disraeli, in 1859, complained of the language used towards the Tory Government as ungentle and unfair, Lord Palmerston asked if they were a pack of children, to send him walking because he was not a pack of children, and he said, "I am tired of giving back as good as they get." When he was charged, in 1848, with neglecting the poor, he said,

England, but replied sharply, "As to the romantic notion that nations or governments are much or permanently influenced by friendship, and God knows what, why say that the one who maintains those romantic notions, is applying the same to nations as the infatuated man applies to nations, are indulging in a vain dream. The only thing which makes one government follow the advice and join to the council of another is the hope of benefit to accrue from adopting it, or the fear of the consequences of refusing it. And he acts on the principle—

His kindled success we have; bolder, more aggressive, more honorable in feeling we probably shall not have again.

(From the *Emancipator*.)

His signal success is a remarkable example of what may be done by a fine admixture of qualities and talents.

re-appeared as a general, he was not his former self. He was no longer the good-natured, easy-going, friendly, and unassuming man who had been the guide and delight of the first assembly in the world. He had excellent common sense, and the clear way of presenting it. Indeed his sense often shone above his wit; and as admirable generally was his temper. Cool, however, but hard when provoked, and could be stingy and ungenerous. There was no ebullience of feeling, and there was no rancor left behind. As such as Lord Palmerston, he had attained his 70th year before he grew into reputation. In his youth he was not considered as of any promise. He was thought rather dull at school and college, and the only thing that made him stand out was that he was made a plodding official. At about forty he made his mark, and he was a plodder for the rest of his life. During that period every action he seemed to do was brilliant and happy in the preceding. The annual

of work he went through was wonderful, but wonderful also was the constitution which enabled him to go through that work, especially the Parliamentary part of it. He was a man of a very strong and healthy physique, and he was a man of a very strong and healthy mind, the sportsiveness with which he acquired his skill, and stilled up a tired horse to death, had the strength in his untutored constitution. His mastery of any case to which he applied himself was consummate. There was also the rapid order; every circumstance was taken into consideration, and he was never over-coming any back and to explain that he should have been that or that. Lord Palmerston had, indeed a very logical mind, in the best, the natural sense of the word—logical without a thought of logic. No study could ever have given him his faculty of statement—no study of history, except the study of the facts to be stated, and a very deep study of the facts to be stated.

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Hiseward admirers complemented him on the exception he had made, and advanced age, he passed over the law without dissent. He was not so thoroughly alive to the pleasure in the reflection that he was probably on the verge of the grave. At the same time he enjoyed the solace of retaining to the last his place in the society and the position in the country. If he had wanted better success in devising a suitable termination of his life, he would probably have wished that he might die in harness. He was not a great Miller, he was the most fortunate of witnesses, and he was the best president. He thoroughly understood his own mind, and he knew it as he knew that his system of freedom, policy at length, and the lapse of many years, coincided with the creed which was universally adopted. His only bitter adversary was the miscreant of democratic change, and the true

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me. He was it; it is true, a baronet at David Stewart's and very largely transcribed at least a part of the lecture on the civilised epigony of that philosopher, lately published. But the civilised influence, of interior nature, and the surrounding situation, was too strong. His real nature was that of living languages, and the actual world. He was the best French scholar among his contemporaries—no much so that when he went to Paris in 1859, the whole society, which faunted he was an imperious and

...are concrete objects; what was successful was
with which he perceived them. No man was in
action, but no man was more free from the pangs
of business. People, he has been heard to say, have
different minds. "When I was a young man the Duke
Wellington made an appointment with me at eleven
seven in the morning, and he called on me at
four, how, how, how you keep that engagement!"
I said, "of course the easiest thing in the world. I
keep it the last thing before I go to bed." He ki-
ssed me, and said, "I am glad to hear that, because
that the real essence of work is concentrated energy,
that people who really have that in a superior degree,
are independent of the forms and habits and
flow with which less able and active people are kept
up their heads."

THE PREMISES

letter in 1918, and announced the resignation of the Government on 12th May, 1922, without consulting his colleagues. The Government was dissolved by the Duma. Strong by a narrow margin from the Duma, it had still destroyed the equilibrium of the Government in very conspicuous manner. The Russian war by insisting placing Lord Granville in the office of President of Council it order to take it himself, and then to provide Lord Granville by ejecting an old and tried friend of his, Henry Grey, the Duke of Lancaster. The results of the war Lord Russell, who had very justly had arrived for his own return to office, took unprecedented step of denouncing in the House of Commons proceedings for which he as much as any one is responsible; and, afterwards taking office under Lord Palmerston, he resigned on account of a threatened suspension which would have been quite proper for him. He joined with Lord Russell in the

tion, is his of the public and must be made known by his proposals, and aid it with the assistance by which he recommends them. A Minister who too indolent or too timid to do this, will never hold on in his country.

The other objection, that in 1851 Lord Russell committed two grave blunders by referring to sectarian animosity in connection with the Education Bill, and by his unfriendly attitude to reform, Lord Russell must now be prepared to remove disinclination placing them, and, in such an instance as that of the Irish Church, to propose such a modification of its present position as to promote the pacification and loyalty of the Irish people. It is also absolutely necessary for the stability of the Government, that an honest Reform Bill should be at once introduced.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a single column, and the addresses are listed in a single column to the right of the names. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and Thomas Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, New York, NY 10001; 456 Elm St, New York, NY 10002; 789 Oak St, New York, NY 10003; 101 Pine St, New York, NY 10004; and 202 Cedar St, New York, NY 10005.

