

despatch of the Guards to Canada even before receiving a reply to his protest from the United States government proved, as he prophesied, the shortest way to peace. Died at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, 18 October, 1865, within two days of his eighty-first birthday, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The peerage became extinct at his death. He refused to give in to old age; kept up his shooting; rode to Harrow and back in the rain when nearly seventy-seven, to lay a foundation stone; on his eightieth birthday was on horseback nearly all day inspecting forts at Anglesey, Gosport and elsewhere; and less than four months before his death, went down to his constituency and won a contested election. (Diet. Nat. Biog., LVI, pp. 16-33.)

From 6 December, 1851, when Tenniel's cartoon of Palmerston in the character of the "Judicious Bottle Holder, or the Downing Street Pet" appeared in "Punch," Palmerston was constantly represented in that periodical; a straw was invariably placed between the statesman's lips in allusion to his love of horses. (Spielmann, "History of Punch," pp. 203-204.) Named by Captain Richards, H.M.S. *Hecate*, circa 1862.

(See Cape Russell; and Alden bank.)

Russell cape, west coast of Vancouver island. After Lord John Russell, 1st Earl Russell, and, like Lord Palmerston, after whom the next prominent point eastward is named, a distinguished statesman and orator in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. Born 18 August, 1792, third son of the 6th Duke of Bedford by his first wife. He inherited his mother's delicate constitution, and was educated at home and at the University of Edinburgh. Entered parliament as M.P. for Tavistock in 1813, represented successively many constituencies, including the city of London, and sat in the House of Commons for forty-seven years, during which period his name was prominently connected with most of the political events of his country. In 1831 he undertook the task of explaining the Reform Bill to the House of Commons and moving its first reading. His speech on that occasion formed an epoch in his career, and his popularity throughout the country dates from its delivery. On the bill being defeated and parliament shortly afterwards dissolved, crowds flocked to see him on his way to Devonshire for re-election. Sydney Smith in his humorous way told Lady Holland that "the people along the road were very much disappointed by his smallness. I told them he was much larger before the bill was thrown out, but was reduced by excessive anxiety about the people. This brought tears to their eyes." ("Memoir of Sydney Smith," II., p. 321.)