

critic, and in it, equal to Lord Brougham? He has certainly a vast and comprehensive intellect, and a mental organization finely strung. Last year he came forward as the champion of the society for the promotion of social science; under whose presidency this association is doing great service to the advancement of social science—science among the mass of the people, and when the time came for the inauguration of the monument, recently erected, in memory of one of the greatest men, Sir Isaac Newton, of a past age; Lord Brougham passed a eulogy on this great man, which was gigantic for mental and physical effort.

In the extension of popular education, among the mass of the British people, he stands prominently forth; in a word, Lord Brougham, has ever stood forth as a man of the people, always aiming at the education of the mass.

The following epitome of his career, from the *Illustrated London News*, is well worthy of a careful perusal:—

“At a time when Lord Brougham has just occupied so large a space in the public eye it is not inappropriate to accompany the Portrait which we give in this week’s impression with a brief sketch of his life. Although always priding himself on being a man of the people, Lord Brougham is of ancient descent. His ancestors were Saxon, and held their castle of Burgham (since corrupted to Brougham), near Penrith, from very early times till the reign of John, when it was alienated by Gilbert de Burgham, but was repurchased in the reign of Charles II. by John Brougham, and, being duly entailed, has descended to the present Lord Brougham. He was the son of Henry Brougham, who espoused Eleanor Syme, daughter of a Scottish clergyman, and niece of Robertson the historian. He received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, where he devoted himself with great ardour to the study of mathematics, and, about a year after his matriculation in the latter, transmitted a paper to the Royal Society on the subject of optics, which that body thought wor-

thy of a place in its “Transactions.” After leaving the University he travelled in Holland and Prussia, and on his return settled down for some time in Edinburgh, practising until 1809 at the Scottish Bar, and enlivening his leisure by debating at the Speculative Society. At the time he was engaged before the House of Lords as counsel for Lady Essex Ker, in a claim to the dukedom of Roxburgh. Shortly after he left Edinburgh permanently, and was called to the English Bar by the Society of Lincoln’s Inn. It should be stated that during his residence in Scotland he was a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*; and it is related of him, how truly we know not, that when that work had been published about five years he wrote to its proprietor, asking for a thousand pounds, which he would repay by writing for the *Review*; and it is said that in the performance of this engagement he actually wrote and excepted two articles in Volume XVII. One of his papers in that volume dealt with the subject of “lithotomy.” In 1810 he was counsel before the House of Lords for a body of English merchants who were aggrieved by the orders in Council issued in retaliation of Napoleon’s Berlin and Milan decrees. On this occasion he spoke for two days—that is, from eleven to four o’clock on two consecutive days—perhaps not so great an effort as his famous speech of nine hours in the House of Commons on the subject of law reform. In 1810 he entered Parliament as member for the borough of Camelford, and attached himself to the Whig Opposition. Here his energies were chiefly directed to the slavery question, in conjunction with Clarkson and Wilberforce. In 1812 he contested Liverpool with Mr. Canning at the general election, but failed to obtain a seat and was consequently absent from Parliament for four years. In 1816 he was elected member for Winchelsea, and signalized himself by his opposition to the passing of the measures known as the Six Acts. In 1820 he espoused the cause of Queen Caroline; and in his capacity of her Attorney-General conducted her defence, and, as is well known,