

poor in Parliamentary oratory, yet veterans in the House of Commons confessed that Bulwer's speech on Lord Derby's Reform Bill in 1859 equalled anything they had ever heard at Westminster. The Radical member of 1831-41 had become a Conservative in advancing years, but his Conservatism was always rational; and it must be remarked that, while Whigs go to the House of Lords to become Tories, Lord Lytton used the independence of the Upper House to become something very like a Whig. He voted steadily against his party on the great question of the Irish Church, and in the threatened conflicts we have had of late years between the two Houses, Lord Lytton was never one of those who reluctantly gave way on second thoughts, for he had always anticipated the vote it became a hereditary legislator to give when the will of the nation had been made plain.

It is unnecessary to speculate upon the position Lord Lytton will ultimately occupy in the hierarchy of English letters. His keenest admirers will probably admit that he began too soon and wrote too much for lasting fame. His workmanship was, indeed, at all times most careful and accurate; but though the rapidity with which successive works appeared was never suffered to interfere with the polish of their execution, it did at times injuriously affect the spontaneity and depth of their inspiration. Tried by the very highest standard, it may be thought that his examination, though skilful and eager in the development of dramatic situations, was wanting in the irrepressible impulse and sway of passion. It may even be said that he was a novelist by an error of intellectual determination rather than through the possession of a gift that would not rest unexercised. But if this were true of him, it is true of every novelist now living among us; and admitting the limitation, what floods of wealth did Lord Lytton pour forth out of his treasury!

DR. LUSHINGTON.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, P. C., D. C. L., the eminent civilian, formerly judge of the Admiralty, whose death took place on the 19th January, 1873, was born January 14, 1872, the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, the first Baronet, of South Hill Park, Berks, by Hester, his wife, daughter of John Boldero, Esq., of Aspenden Hall, Herts. He was educated at Eton, and at All Soul's College, Oxford, where he gained a Fellowship. He took his degree of M. A., in 1806, and that of D. C. L. in 1808. Having been called to the Bar in the Inner Temple, he then entered Doctors' Commons and devoted himself to practice in the courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical law. As one of the Counsel for Queen Caroline, with Brougham and Denman, his forensic efforts gained him great renown. He was a zealous and consistent political reformer while in Parliament, where he represented several boroughs, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, when, in acknowledgements of his signal services, he was returned by the new constituency of the Tower Hamlets, which place he represented for several years, until an act was passed by which the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (this appointment had been conferred upon him in 1838) was disqualified, like the other Judges, from sitting in the House of Commons. His first judicial promotion had been to the Consistory Court, in 1838; he was likewise Chancellor of the dioceses of London and Rochester, and held other minor appointments. The judicial character of Dr. Lushington will stand amongst the standard authorities in his distinctive sphere.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK.

The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, F. R. S., F. G. S., LL. D., the Geologist, died on the 25th January, 1873, at his rooms, in Trinity College, Cambridge, aged about eighty-five. In 1808, he graduated as first wrangler, was chosen Fellow of his college in 1810, and subsequently became Vice-Master and Senior Fellow. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in 1818, and Canon of Norwich in 1834. Dr. Sedgwick contributed numerous treatises to the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," and to the "Transactions, Proceedings, and Journal of the Geological Society." Amongst his other writings may be mentioned "The Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," 1850; "Geology of the Lake Districts," 1853; and Preface to Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures," 1855.

JOHN WILSON COOK, ESQ., ADVOCATE.

This gentleman died at Quebec, on January 27th, in his 36th year. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Cook, Incumbent of St. Andrew's Church and Member of the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr. Cook's excellent natural abilities and high attainments, combined with his amiable disposition and generous feelings, secured for him the greatest esteem from all that knew him, and made his departure from this life a subject of deep regret to a large circle of friends and admirers. He was educated at the High School of Quebec where he distinguished himself in his boyhood by carrying off the first prizes, and, afterwards, having devoted himself to the study of the law, acquired an extensive and lucrative practice as an advocate.

Mr. Cook was much attached to literary pursuits, and notwithstanding his close attention to professional labours found time to make himself conversant with almost all topics of general interest discussed in the press and periodicals, to which he also occasionally contributed in such a style of elegant and vigorous composition as to remind many residents in the ancient city of the brilliant productions of Dr. Fisher and of one or two other noted characters belonging to the last generation.

Thus struck down by death in the prime of manhood Mr. Cook will be long remembered in Quebec, no less on account of his great talents than his probity and his admirable social qualities.

PROFESSOR MAURY.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, LL. D., known to the public generally as Professor Maury, who died at Lexington, Va., on 8 Feb., 1873, was born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, January 14, 1806. In 1825 he entered the naval service as midshipman, and circumnavigated the globe in the sloop-of-war "Vincennes." During this cruise, which occupied about four years, he began his "Treatise on Navigation," which has passed through several editions, and is used as a text book in the navy. In 1836 he was regularly promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of astronomer to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, but resigned it. In 1839, while travelling on professional duty, he met with an accident which resulted in permanent lameness and unfitted him for active service afloat. He was now placed in charge of the depot of charts and instruments at Washington, afterwards known as the Hydrographical Office; and upon the organization and union with it of the National (now called the Naval) Observatory in 1844, he was made superintendent of the combined institutions. Before this time, however, Lieut. Maury had begun a series of investigations in what Humboldt has called the "physical geography of the sea," and had gathered many observations of the ocean, winds and currents from the records of naval and merchant vessels.

In 1842 he communicated to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography a plan for supplying model log books to the commanders of vessels in the naval and merchant marines, in which a systematic series of observations might be recorded, and for causing abstracts of these records to be returned to the department. In 1844, Lieut. Maury made known his conclusions respecting the Gulf stream, ocean currents, and great circle sailing, in a paper read before the National Institute. With the accumulation of material for his investigations, the need was felt of systematizing the observations and records themselves, particularly as ships of different nations used different methods of observation and registry. Lieut. Maury accordingly entered with zeal upon a project for assembling a general maritime conference which at the suggestion of the United States Government met in Brussels in 1853, and recommended a form of abstract log to be kept on board ships of war and merchant vessels. Cordial co-operation was obtained from the British Government, the Royal Society of London, and the British Association. The principal results of Maury's researches are embodied in the wind and current charts and the sailing directions published by the Observatory for general distribution among navigators, and in more popular style in the "Physical Geography of the Sea" (New York, 1856.)

Among the practical commercial results of these explorations are claimed to be the shortening of the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of the United States by about forty days, and of voyages from America to Europe in proportion; the discovery of the telegraphic ocean plateau; and the indication of good whaling grounds. In 1855 Lieut. Maury was