

1819. Almost immediately after leaving the University he entered the House of Commons. His first speech in Parliament, although upon a matter of only local interest, elicited the high encomiums of Sir J. Mackintosh, and it was followed in the same Session by a brilliant defence of that Church which he has just lived to see abolished. In 1826, he took office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, under Mr. Canning. When Lord Grey came into power, Lord Stanley became Secretary for Ireland. In the stirring times which preceded and immediately followed the passage of the Reform Bill, Lord Stanley's name stands most prominent. He was the steady and unflinching champion of the constitution against the powerful onslaughts of O'Connell and Sheil, exhibiting a power of debate which was not equalled by any member of the time. He defended the cause of judicious reform, and succeeded in carrying through Parliament measures for Education in Ireland, and for the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica. The Church Temporalities Act also owes to him its existence. When, in 1834, Lord Melbourne aimed another blow at the Irish Church, Lord Stanley withdrew from office, and for seven years acted with the Opposition. In 1841, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and continued so until Sir Robert Peel suddenly announced his intention to abandon the principle of Protection. While accepting the theory of Free Trade, Lord Stanley declared that the time was not ripe for its adoption; and jointly with Lord George Bentinck, he at once raised the banner of Opposition. For seven years he threw all his energies into the scale against Peel and Lord John Russell, till, in 1852, he was called to the Premiership. His first administration was marked by all the activity of his own character. He passed the Militia Bill; and a salutary measure of Chancery Reform which inaugurated a new era in the processes of law in Britain. After the general election of 1852, finding himself in a minority in the Commons, he tendered his resignation, declining to hold office on the sufferance of his opponents. But in 1858, the exigencies of the situation seemed to demand his services, and he formed a ministry which introduced a Reform Bill that is now acknowledged to have been superior to that subsequently brought in by Mr. Gladstone. But party feeling ran high, and when the bill was rejected, Lord Derby again resigned. The Whigs, beaten upon their Reform Bill, they once more yielded to the Conservative party; and in 1866, Lord Derby formed his last ministry. Aided by the tact and genius of Disraeli, as well as by the powerful foreign policy of the Premier's son, that ministry won the admiration of even its opponents. But Lord Derby's health was fast declining, and in 1867, he reluctantly withdrew from Downing Street. He continued to give to Mr. Disraeli the weight of his counsel and support. His last political act was to enter his earnest protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Lord Derby was an indefatigable worker. During a long, arduous and eventful political career he found time for varied pursuits. In his earlier days he was a fine rider, and his love for horses placed him for some years in a prominent position on the turf. He was an ardent sportsman of the most unyielding integrity; the high principle which he evinced in political life shining forth in every incident of his career. He expended the means at his disposal with lavish liberality for the benefit of his fellow-men, and his name will be remembered as long as the Lancashire distress, and the American civil war are recorded. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and added largely to the valuable collection which now adorns the family residence at Knowsley. As an Irish landlord, he was always popular, although his estates in that country, situated in Tipperary, lie among a part of the population which is not the most peaceful. But he was liberal, considerate and just to his tenantry; and those are qualities which none know better than the Irish how to appreciate. His love for classical literature, first imbibed at Eton, remained through life—and his late translation of the *Iliad* is one of the best we have in the language. But it was in Parliament that his abilities shone with most lustre. He was an eloquent speaker and a powerful debater. His attacks upon the foreign policy of Lord Russell, and his battles single-handed against O'Connell, present some of the finest oratorical displays which the age has produced. No one knew better how to find the weak point of an enemy, and few have ever been able to strike home with more precision or more force. To any one who had occasion to converse with him, Lord Derby was uniformly affable and kind; ever ready to give information, to answer enquiries, and to offer the advice that might be solicited from him. The late Prince Consort had implicit confidence in his wisdom; and on his death-bed he named Lord Derby as the man to whom the Queen was to look for counsel in any emergency. Lord Derby was made Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1852, having been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow as long ago as 1834. His younger son, Frederick Arthur, born 1841, has a seat in the House of Commons; and the elder, Edward Henry, born in 1826, is now the fifteenth Earl of Derby.

5. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The cable telegram informed us of the death of the late Right Rev. Henry Phillpotts, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Dr. Phillpotts was born in Gloucester, England, in May, 1778, in the same house in which Whitfield, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists was born, and where his father kept an inn. It is remarkable that both the fathers of Whitfield and Phillpotts, although tavern keepers, were regarded with more than ordinary favour by their townsmen, and were included among the list of those known as "respectable." When about fourteen years of age the subject of this sketch was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in June, 1795, took the degree of B.A., and soon after was awarded the Chancellor's prize for an essay "On the influence of Religious Principle." In 1796 he was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen College, and about the same time won the prize offered by the Asiatic Society for a Latin panegyric on Sir Wm. Jones, the celebrated Oriental scholar. In 1804, and after he had taken his degree of M.A., Mr. Phillpotts married Miss Surtees, a niece of the late Lord Eldon. Not long after he became chaplain to Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, with whom he remained until death parted him from the old prelate twenty years later.

In 1806 Dr. Phillpotts first appeared before the public in the character of a controversialist. Dr. Barrington had delivered an episcopal charge which the late Catholic historian, Dr. Lingard, had attacked with force. To this attack the now deceased gentleman replied, defending the Bishop of Durham with great spirit. This event was the forerunner of never-ending controversies. He subsequently wrote some pamphlets defending and vindicating the established clergy in the north of England from the attacks made against them in the House of Lords by Lords Grey and Durham. For the services thus rendered he was rewarded first with the office of Prebendary of Durham Cathedral in 1809, and ten years later with the rich living of Stanhope. In 1821 he took his degree of D.D., and four years later again entered the lists of controversy as the opponent of Mr. Charles Butler, author of "The Vindication of the Roman Catholic Church," which publication had met his disapprobation. Dr. Phillpotts's reply to this work was published in an octavo volume, and attracted much attention at the time. A year subsequent (1826) he continued the controversy by publishing "A Supplemental Letter to Charles Butler, Esq., on some parts of the evidence given by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, particularly by Dr. Doyle, before the Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, in the session of 1825;" and also on certain passages in Dr. Doyle's "Essay on the Catholic Claims." This pamphlet ended the controversy, so far as Mr. Butler was concerned, but during the following year, when the question of Catholic emancipation occupied the public attention, Dr. Phillpotts published his celebrated "Letter to Mr. Canning," in which he gave expression to the most extreme Tory views, reviewing previous demands for certain kinds of securities from the Roman Catholics before they were placed upon an equality with Protestants. This letter was the great sensation of the day, and passed through several editions.

As might be supposed the labours of Dr. Phillpotts were not allowed to go unrecognized and unrewarded. In 1828 he was promoted to the deanery of Chester, and in October 1830, he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington to the bishopric of Exeter. As a member of the House of Lords Bishop Phillpotts was distinguished for his zealous advocacy of Tory principles. He opposed every liberal measure before Parliament, including the Reform Bill, the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, the Poor Law Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission and the National Education Bill. He became the recognized Episcopal head of the High Church party, defending its dogmas and principles by his speeches in Parliament and by his writings, and warmly advocating the revival of Convocation and of other ecclesiastical customs. In 1849 he rejected Mr. Gorham, who was nominated to the living of Bramford Spoke, Devonshire, on the ground that he held erroneous opinions as to the effects of infant baptism. In his refusal to institute the nominee he was supported by the ecclesiastical courts, but Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who rendered a judgment in his favour in 1860. Upon hearing this Dr. Phillpotts published a letter in which he formally excommunicated the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been a party to the decision, and who had also instituted Mr. Gorham into his living. In the following year he held a synod of the clergy at Exeter, which was pronounced illegal by the law officers of the Crown. This was about the last public appearance of the Bishop, then a man far advanced in years. His reputation rests entirely upon his controversies, which are so numerous that the list of his pamphlets embracing them occupies no less than sixteen pages in the new catalogue at the British Museum.