

Popular Education." They range in date from 1843 to 1851, and were, for the most part, delivered at various towns in Yorkshire, and on such subjects as "The Benefits of Education," "The Union of Labour and Intellectual Attainments," "The Improvement and Development of the Intellect," "The Great Exhibition of 1861," and "The Objects of Mechanics' Institutes." In 1846 Lord Morpeth was again returned for the West Riding, and appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In October of the same year he delivered an address to the members of the Manchester Athenæum, which is printed in a collection of speeches on "The Importance of Literature to Men of Business," published by Messrs. Griffin in 1852. A speech of Lord Morpeth's on Sanitary Reform, delivered in the House of Commons on the 30th of March, 1847, was also printed and published in that year. In 1848 his lordship was removed to the House of Peers, and in 1850 was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he retained for two years. In the same year he delivered two lectures at Leeds, which are amongst the most esteemed of his works—one on the poetry of Pope, and the other on his own travels in America. These lectures were printed in 1851, and are also comprised in Messrs. Longman's volume. Another lecture of the same class, "On the Writings of Grey," is prefixed to a collection of Grey's poems, published at Eton at about this time. In 1853 Lord Carlisle gave further expression to his sentiments on the slavery question in a preface to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and published another address, delivered at a meeting in aid of evening classes for young men in London and the suburbs. In the same year he was appointed Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. In June of the same year he left England for a tour in the East, a pleasant account of which, written in an easy agreeable style, he published on his return home, in 1853, under the title "A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters." His lordship went to Constantinople by way of Vienna, saw the English squadron in Besika Bay ready to sail into the Black Sea. In the following year the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which post he remained, except during the few months of Lord Derby's second government in 1858, until his failing health compelled his resignation last September. When out of office during the short interval above mentioned, his lordship's pen was again taken in hand, to try once more the old trick of verse-making. The result was "The Second Vision of Daniel: a Paraphrase in Verse," in which the noble author attempts to elucidate the original by what he conceives to be the true interpretation of the prophecies of the eighth chapter of the book of Daniel; declaring in his preface that "we are on the threshold of great events, and of the close of our present economy," and deprecating the doctrines which Mr. Buckle had recently propounded in his work on civilization. He also delivered an address at the Social Science meeting at Liverpool in the same year on "Criminals and their Reformation." One of the last public occasions on which the late Earl presided was the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival at Stratford-on-Avon last April. Before that time the paralytic affection of which he died had slightly affected his power of utterance, and he had been advised to decline the invitation. But, knowing that the project was not popular, and heartily approving of it himself, he generously made the effort, and proposed the toast of the evening with all his accustomed fluency. Thus the life of the seventh Earl of Carlisle, if it has not shown him as a man of great depth or power, has been one of acknowledged usefulness in his generation; and, if his literary works are not destined to carry down much fame to posterity, it must be remembered that the good he has done could not have been effected except by a man who, to use the words of his political opponent, was "remarkable by his knowledge, his accomplishments, and his commanding eloquence."—*The London Reader.*

IX. Miscellaneous.

1. "FORBID THEM NOT."

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah, the mother, one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of his finger, they say;
And now I shall carry the children?
—Little Rachel, and Samuel, and John:
I shall carry the dear baby, Esther,
For the lord to look kindly upon."

The father he looked at her doubting,
And he shook his head sadly and smiled;
"Now, who but a fond, doating mother
Would think of a strange thing so wild?"

If the children were tortured by demons,
Or dying of fever, twere well;
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in fair Israel —"

Nay, do not thus hinder me, Nathan;
I feel such a burden of care:
If I carry it down to the Master,
Perhaps I shall leave it all there.
If He lay but His hands on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know,
For a blessing forever and ever
Will follow them then as they go."

So, over the hill-tops of Judah,
Along by the vine rows so green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between:
'Mong the men who hung wrapt on his teaching,
Or waited His touch or His word,
Through the row of proud Pharisees hastening,
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now why shouldst thou hinder the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
See'st not how, that from morning till evening,
He teacheth—then healeth disease?"
Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children,
Permit them to come unto Me!"
And he took in His arms little Esther,
And Rachel He set on His knee;

And the sad heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted from earth far above,
As he laid his dear hands on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love;
—As He said of the babes in His bosom,
"Of such are the Kingdom of Heaven;
And strength for all duty and trial
That hour to the mother was given.

—*Little Pilgrim.*

2. EARLY DAYS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since Queen Victoria, then a fair-haired, blue eyed girl, took the oath at her coronation in Westminster Abbey. She stood forth with calm self-reliance in that proud and imposing assembly of all the nobility, learning, genius and beauty of her realm, under the towering arches of that most majestic cathedral, and swore to govern them according to their ancient laws. The Archbishop of Canterbury advanced towards the Queen and addressed Her Majesty thus:—

"Madam, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

The Queen answered "I am willing."

Then said the Archbishop. "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same?"

The Queen: "I solemnly promise so to do."

The Archbishop: "Will you, to the utmost of your power, cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?"

The Queen: "I will."

The Archbishop: "Will you to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed religion established by law?—And will you maintain and preserve inviolable the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging! And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?"

The Queen: "All this I promise to do."

Then the Queen arising out of her chair, attended by her supporters, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of State alone being carried before her Majesty, proceeded to the altar, where, kneeling on the cushion placed on the steps and laying her right hand on the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible which had been carried in the procession, she took the coronation oath, saying these words:—

"The things which I have herebefore promised I will perform and keep, so help me God."