

peninsula, though Greece and Bulgaria will be somewhat enlarged and given another opportunity for national development, with the assurance that, unless they improve it better than they have those hitherto given, their ultimate absorption will be inevitable. Constantinople, with the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and a small territory on each side of the Sea of Marmora, will be made free territory, with some sort of government under international guaranties. Eastern Turkey will be added to Russian territory, and Russia will find a path to the Indian Ocean, though whether through Persia or Mesopotamia will depend very largely upon what terms can be arranged in regard to Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. It is scarcely possible that any of the rival Christian churches can secure full control of Jerusalem, and we may again see a principality of Judea. The Khalifa may find a potent rival in a new calif with his residence at Mecca, and the famous mosque school of Cairo may find its occupation of railing at English oppression of Islam gone. Of course these are mere surmises, which to some may seem utterly improbable. The cabinets at London, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, however, are dominated by positive, venturesome men—men, too, who are tired of much of the bickering of the last half-century, and would be glad to see the new one come in with a better mutual understanding and larger opportunities for peaceful development. There are many indications of their accomplishing this desire, and some who are in a position to surmise correctly intimate that the agreement will be substantially as outlined above. It may be deferred for a time by yielding on the part of the Sultan; but sooner or later he will find himself in a position where no yielding in form will secure obedience on the part of turbulent Kurds, Circassians, and even Turks. Then stronger hands will be compelled to take hold of the problem, and some solution, prompt as well as complete, will be necessitated.

Edwin Munsell Bliss.

Advice to a Young Lawyer.

WEBSTER, CALHOUN, AND WILLIAM WIRT ON COURSES OF LEGAL STUDY.

In a valuable package of letters which has just been found in a forgotten desk in a Washington garret, among other literary treasures in the shape of letters from James Madison, Josiah Quincy, Jared Sparks, Jefferson Davis, Chief Justice Taney, and others, are certain letters from Webster, Calhoun, Wirt, and B. W. Leigh which possess a peculiar interest for lawyers and for students of jurisprudence. They were elicited by a member of the family, two generations ago, who requested the views of these eminent men on the best course of study for one who wished to prepare himself for the legal profession. The list of studies referred to in Daniel Webster's reply has disappeared, but the letter contains a thoroughly «Websterian» expression on the relation between the lawyer and the Republic, which deserves to rank with the famous utterances of «the great expounder.» The emphasis which Calhoun lays on the close study of particular cases in actual practice will recommend his letter to thorough lawyers of every age. Mr. Wirt's more detailed suggestions come with the great weight of his authority, and illustrate the profound wis-

dom of their writer. The letters, arranged chronologically, are as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1822.

SIR: I regret extremely that I have to answer your very polite and obliging letter of the 3d inst. *currente calamo*. It arrived while I was absent on a professional tour, and I have returned only in time to equip myself for an expedition to the Bedford Springs in Pennsylvania, rendered necessary by the state of my health.

It is not entirely certain whether I shall myself be a resident of this place at the close of the next winter, the earliest period at which you speak of being here. I have some thought of moving to Baltimore before that time. In this uncertainty I can only say that if I should be here and your inclination hold, I shall be very willing to receive you as a student and to assist you with my opinion in the direction of your studies.

The plan of study which I have used has depended on the time which the student proposes to devote to it. For every plan, however, Blackstone is the best introductory author, as opening to the student all the original sources of his science, besides giving him a clear and comprehensive view of its present state. In all studies, historical, political, or any other dependent for their perfection on the march of mind, a synopsis like that of Blackstone is of great value. Geography, for example, is best taught by stamping, in the first place, on the mind the great outlines of the different countries and their relative position towards each other. The details are afterwards encountered with more intelligence, and consequently with more enjoyment; for the student at every step knows, afterwards, of his whereabouts with relation to the whole, and is in no danger of being bewildered or confounded by the apprehension of interminable labor or inextricable labyrinths. So it is with the law. Blackstone, therefore, thoroughly understood (the best edition being Judge Maher's, to be used with his notes and appendixes), I direct the attention of the students in the next place to the great sources from which all the laws of civilized countries are derived, and take them through the following course, which is enlarged or contracted in proportion to the time they have to bestow on their preparatory studies: 1. The law of nature and nations—Rutherford; and, if there be time, Grotius and Vattel. 2. The Roman civil law—Brown's lectures; and, if time, the references in the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, as they are made by Brown, and Huber's prelections. 3. The Common Law—Bacon's Abridgment, as the text-book, read with the references. 4. The Statute Law and State Decisions of the residence and contemplated place of practice of the student. This course, particularly the latter part of it, should be combined with a regular attendance on the rules of court in some well-kept clerk's office, with the advantage of drawing declarations and pleadings in the office of some regular and extensive practitioner,—with the study of Chitty's Pleadings—and Espinasse's *Nisi Prius*; which should be familiar to the student.

I have said nothing of historical studies, belles lettres, composition, reciting paragraphs from poets, and debating, though I deem them all essential in the preparation of an accomplished advocate. Regular days should be set for composition, and the compositions should be submitted to the best critic of whom you can make a friend. You should enflame your emulation by the frequent study of Cicero's Orator, and of his Brutus above all, and imagine yourself to belong to that splendid galaxy of Roman orators which he there displays. Quintilian's Institutes, too, should be thoroughly studied, and the dialogue *de causis corrupte eloquentie*, the work, I believe, of the same author, but which has been incorrectly published with the works of Tacitus. The letters of Pliny the younger, especially those to Tacitus, with the orations of Demosthenes, Cicero, Erskine, and Lord Chatham. I do not mean that these should be read merely, but that they should be studied and analyzed according to the model which Mr. Blair has furnished of Cicero's Action for Cluentius. These exercises, with a debating society under the direction of an experienced man of vigorous intellect and correct taste, accompanying your law course, will diversify your employments most agreeably and usefully, and recreate and cheer you on your ascent up

the arduous steep which leads to the temple of the goddess you so properly worship.

I beg you to excuse this scrawl, the effect of haste, and believe me, with warmest wishes for your success, your obedient servant,
WM. WIRT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1823.

To THOS. J. JOHNSTON, Esq.

SIR: Before I left home I received yours of the 21st of November, in which you very flatteringly asked my opinion on some subjects connected with professional studies. It is unfortunate for you, my friend, that you are your own solicitor in this case, since your manner of asking for that which you say you need shows that you do not need it. It is quite obvious that you have both employed your own thoughts and had the benefit of those of others on the subjects about which you write.

I shall only venture to enclose you a copy of a paper exhibiting a course of study which has been generally pursued by students under my care. It is substantially, I think, a good course, and if it shall suggest anything useful to you I shall be very glad. Our profession, my friend, is a noble profession, and our country, more than all others, favorable to its respectability and advancement. Free institutions afford the atmosphere and aliment for good lawyers, and good lawyers have proved themselves in all times and all countries the most strenuous, as well as the most intelligent, supporters of free institutions. Let us all endeavor to requite our country for the blessings she bestows upon us.
Yours, etc., DANL. WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, 20th March, 1836.

DEAR SIR: It at all times affords me much pleasure to render any aid to youths seeking information and improvement, and I only regret my incompetency to advise your young friend on a general course of reading on law and jurisprudence. I remained only two years at the bar, and have not read a law book in twenty-five years, so that I am far in the rear of the profession as it now stands. But I would say to your young friend, study attentively all the best elementary treatises, be assiduous in his attendance in court, and attentive to the routine of office. He will, of course, make himself master of the particular laws of the State where he intends to practice. But no previous attention can supercede the necessity of the minutest and closest attention to the cases he may undertake, after he is admitted to practice, both as to the facts and law. On this point the success of a lawyer mainly depends. The study of particular cases is better calculated than anything else to give full and accurate legal knowledge.

As to history, he will, of course, study all the ancient classics, to be followed by Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, to which the history of England and that of our own country ought to succeed. Both ought not only to be read, but studied. Add to these some good general history, and a foundation will be laid which may be built on from time to time by reading at leisure the histories of the more celebrated states of modern times. With respect, I am,
J. C. CALHOUN.

THOS. J. JOHNSTON, Esq.

The date of Mr. Calhoun's letter, it will be noticed, is some years later than that of the others, and it was probably called forth by the needs of a younger friend of the recipient.

In addition to these expressions is a letter from ex-Senator B. W. Leigh of Virginia, giving in detail a course of studies in law, history, politics, and literature, which is interesting, though it traverses ground which is familiar to most students, being, as he says himself, "general and elementary." Senator Leigh, however, proceeds to speak as follows of the value of the Bible to a lawyer:

I advise every man to read the Bible. I speak of it here as a book which it behooves a lawyer to make himself thoroughly acquainted with. It is the code of ethics of every Christian country on the globe, and

tends above all other books to elucidate the spirit of laws throughout the Christian world. It is, in fact, a part of the practical law of every Christian nation, whether recognized as such or not.

It is worth while adding that the young man who thus gained the attention of these distinguished authorities subsequently proved himself deserving of their notice by attaining a leading position at the bar in the city of Washington, D. C., where he practised.

Elizabeth Elliot.

The New Lady.

THE misuse of the word «lady» has driven it into the background, and the abuse of the word «woman» has pushed it too far to the front. The word «lady» has come to be regarded as a weakling, and the class of humanity which it represents has shrunk into insignificance before the pretentious claims of the new woman. But the old-time lady has not gone away to stay; she has merely stepped aside to avoid being run over by the wheel of the new woman, and will reappear when the dust has settled. The word «lady» suggests nobility of origin, or, at least, nobility of character. Both the title and its possessor were once regarded with reverent respect. A renewal of the popularity of the title would awaken a revival of the sentiment which the title evoked, and the time for a reaction in its favor is at hand.

This is a time of wild agitation concerning the portion of power that belongs to woman, as well as of wild conjecture concerning the limits of the sphere within which her power is to be exerted. Her interpretation of her sphere and of her privileges distinguishes the woman of the new school from the lady of the old. The woman of the new school claims rights that are separate from the rights of man, and opposed to his; the lady of the old school claimed no rights that were in conflict with the rights of man, and in defense of her own rights she desired the protection that is due to her sex from men. She gratefully accepted the chivalrous courtesy that has been shown to her in all ages until now. That she does not receive it to the same extent now is the fault of the advanced woman, who scorns it, who is ambitious to direct the affairs of state, and who, in order to gratify that ambition, is willing to forego to some extent the usual courtesies which women have hitherto expected and received.

As a result of her advancement, her more unassuming sisters are obliged to witness a marked decline in politeness to women as women. The lady deploras the dawn of such a day, and is looking for a better day, which she may reasonably hope is coming through the very education which the advanced woman is perverting to her own ends.

In times past the lady has been able to influence the affairs of men because she has not attempted to direct their affairs; in the future she can maintain her power only by being as well educated as men are, «by knowing the things that men know as well as men know them,» and by using her knowledge to supplement man's work in the world, not to usurp it. When the elements of the present agitation shape themselves into a new type of womanhood, the characteristics of the lady will be