

which are innumerable, and as subservient to him as the Catholic priests to the Pope, is bitterly opposed to all progressive ideas, preferring the old isolation and non-intercourse to commerce and communication, and the superstitions of Buddhism and Sintoism to the spiritual, purifying, and ennobling doctrines of Christianity. There may be re-action, a revolt against the liberal ideas of the late Emperor and his ministers, but it is earnestly hoped that the good work incepted by him will now move on, not like the rapid whirlwind and storm, but a slow yet victorious wave, till the whole empire is not only opened to civilisation and Christianity, but possessed by them."

THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

Feb. 15. In St. James's-sq., aged 89, the Most Hon. Frederick William, Marquis of Bristol.

The venerable Marquis was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to Saturday last, when he was attacked with gout in the stomach, the symptoms increasing in intensity up to the time of his death. The deceased was born on October 2, 1769, and was consequently in the 90th year of his age, and the oldest member of the House of Lords. The late Marquis, previous to his succeeding to the family honours, represented Bury St. Edmunds in the House of Commons from 1796 to July 1803. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool) was Secretary of State, from February 1801 till November 1803. His lordship was a conservative in politics, but supported the free-trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, by whom he was offered the lord-licutenancy of Suffolk, but which his lordship declined. On the death of his father, in July, 1803, he succeeded to the earldom of Bristol; and in June, 1826, was further raised in the peerage by being created Marquis of Bristol. The deceased Marquis was hereditary steward of Bury St. Edmunds, a governor of King's College, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. His lordship married, February 20, 1798, the Hon. Elizabeth Albana Upton, second daughter of Clotworthy, first Viscount Templetown, by whom (who died in 1844) he leaves four sons and three daughters, namely:—The Earl Jermyn, M.P. (now Marquis), and Lords Arthur, Charles, and Alfred Hervey; Lady Augusta, widow of Frederick C. W. Seymour; Lady Sophia Wyndham, and Lady Elizabeth Georgiana, married to the Hon. and Rev. John Grey. The

venerable Marquis was a considerate and liberal landlord to his tenantry, and benevolent to the poor, by whom his death will be greatly lamented. The Earl Jermyn, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, succeeds to the marquise and minor dignities by the death of his father. The marquis married, in December, 1830, Lady Katharine Manners, fourth daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Rutland, by which estimable lady, who died in 1848, he has surviving issue two sons.

THE EARL OF RIPON.

Jan. 28, at Putney-heath, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, aged 76.

The Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, first Earl of Ripon, was the younger son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, by Mary Jemima, second daughter and co-heir of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima Marchioness De Grey, and sister and heir of the late Countess De Grey. His Lordship, who was therefore brother to the present Earl De Grey, K.G., was born in London on the 30th of October, 1782. He imbibed the rudiments of his education at Sunbury, but was afterwards placed at Harrow, where he was the school-fellow of Peel, Aberdeen, and Palmerston, and also of Lord Byron. From Harrow he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and graduated M.A. in the following year.

Mr. Robinson's first connection with public life dates from the year 1804, when he acted as Private Secretary to his relative, the late Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He quitted Ireland when that nobleman was recalled upon the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, and came into Parliament for the first time upon the dissolution which took place in the autumn of that year, as member for Carlow. The new Parliament being dissolved on the defeat of the Whig Administration in the following spring, Mr. Robinson was returned for the borough of Ripon, which he continued to represent for twenty successive years. In the summer of 1808 he accompanied Lord Pembroke upon a special mission to Vienna, and returned to England with that nobleman in the ensuing autumn.

Up to the year 1809 Mr. Robinson took little part in the debates in Parliament; but he supported the Government formed under the leadership of the Duke of Portland; which he asserted had been rendered a political necessity by the course which had been pursued by the previous Admi-

nistration in their communication with George III. upon the subject of the Catholic question. At the commencement of the session of 1809 Mr. Robinson was chosen to move the address, and in the performance of that duty expressed in the strongest manner his conviction of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain, the attack upon which country by the Emperor Napoleon he denounced as no less base and unjust in its design than perfidious in its execution.

In the spring of the same year Mr. Robinson accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, offered to him by Lord Castlereagh, who then held the seals of the War and Colonial departments; and when that noble lord quitted office in the following September, on occasion of the unhappy differences in the Cabinet which resulted in a duel between his lordship and Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson felt bound in honour to retire from the Administration, though strongly urged by Mr. S. Perceval either to retain the Under-Secretaryship or else to accept a seat at the Board of Treasury or Admiralty. In the summer of that year his near relative, Mr. Charles Yorke, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and at his request, with the entire concurrence and approbation of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Robinson accepted a seat at the same board, where he remained until the lamentable death of Mr. Perceval caused the accession of the Earl of Liverpool to the Premiership. At this juncture Mr. Robinson was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the room of Mr. Rose, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In the winter of 1813 he accompanied Lord Castlereagh to the Continent, and thus became personally cognisant of the commencement of that series of stirring events which eventuated in the overthrow of the First Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Robinson continued at the Board of Trade until the year 1818, when, upon the death of Mr. Rose and the resignation of Lord Clancarty, he succeeded to the former as President of the Board of Trade, and the latter as Treasurer of the Navy. He became at this time a member of the Cabinet, and having discharged the important and responsible duties of his post for six years, in 1823 he was requested by his Majesty King George IV. to undertake the more arduous situation of Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the retirement of Mr. Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley.

When Mr. Canning was appointed to the head of the Administration early in 1827, that statesman undertook the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in con-

junction with that of First Lord of the Treasury; and at the same Mr. Robinson was entrusted with the seals of the Colonial-office, and advanced to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Viscount Goderich, a title which had been borne by his maternal ancestor, the last Duke of Kent, of the family of De Grey. On the death of Mr. Canning in the following October, his Majesty requested Lord Goderich to conduct the Administration as Premier, but his lordship held that high post for a few months only, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and it must be owned scarcely shewed himself equal to them.

On the formation of Earl Grey's Ministry in 1830, Lord Goderich again returned to the duties of official life, and a second time resumed the seals of the Colonial-office, which he held down to March, 1833, when he resigned them into the hands of Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, who had previously held the Secretaryship for Ireland. At the same time he accepted the post of Privy Seal, and on the 10th of the next month was elevated to the earldom, when he chose to take his title from the borough of Ripon, which he had so long represented in the Lower House of Parliament.

In the early part of the year 1834 Lord Ripon withdrew from the Grey Administration in conjunction with the present Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, and Sir James Graham, on account of internal dissensions in the Cabinet, arising from a suspicion that the Established Church in Ireland was about to be sacrificed to a popular outcry.

Lord Ripon took no part in the first short-lived Administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35, but on the return of that statesman to place and power in September, 1841, he undertook the Presidency at first of the Board of Trade, and subsequently of the Board of Control, but finally retired from official life on the breaking-up of Sir Robert Peel's Administration in 1846, since which time his lordship has taken little or no part in public affairs.

Lord Ripon was always accustomed to speak with quiet ease and dignity, which shewed the steadiness and the moderation of his principles, and proved that his object always was to render political safety the constant companion of political progress.

The noble earl married on the 1st of September, 1814, the Lady Sarah Hobart, only daughter of Robert, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, whose landed property he eventually inherited. By that lady,

who survives him, his lordship has left an only surviving child, George Frederick Samuel, Viscount Goderich, now second Earl of Ripon, who was born October 24, 1827, and married in 1851, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Viner, by whom he has issue. His lordship, who is a magistrate for the West Riding, a captain in the West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, and a deputy-lieutenant for Lincolnshire, was M.P. for Hull for a few months in 1852-53, and sat for Huddersfield from that date down to the last general election, when he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire. A vacancy in the representation of that important constituency is consequently caused by his lordship's elevation to the House of Peers.

THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

Feb. 3. At Chichester, aged 80, the Very Rev. George Chandler, B.C.L. 1804, D.C.L. 1824, New College, Oxford, Dean of Chichester (1830).

Dr. George Chandler, Dean of Chichester, and for many years Rector of All Souls' Church, Marylebone, was educated at William Wykeham's Colleges, Winchester and Oxford. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1825, and Chairman of the Committee appointed by the S. P. C. K. of General Literature. At the establishment of the Chichester Literary and Philosophical Society in Feb. 1831, he accepted the office of President, and delivered the inaugural lecture, and continued for many years to give the annual opening address of the session, at all times evincing a lively interest in its success. It was to him we chiefly owe the erection of St. Paul's Church at Northgate, and the removal of Subdeanery Church from the north transept of the Cathedral to the new commodious Church in the West-street, to the funds for the building of which he was a liberal contributor. He also pewed the church at his own expense. He was instrumental in bringing about the West-street improvements, which were such an eyesore to the citizens. At the death of his sister he erected a beautiful stained-glass window to her memory. To this event we owe the very many beautiful and appropriate stained-glass windows for which the Cathedral has now become celebrated. As Ordinary, and, indeed, at all times, he obtained the respect and esteem of the clergy and citizens. At one of the Mayor's dinners some years since, we remember, on his health being proposed, hearing him designate "the good old Dean," and right well did he deserve the name. He was

very charitable, and in him the *poor* will have lost a friend. Increasing infirmities of late years prevented his taking an active part in the affairs of this life; still he continued almost to the last to frequent the "House of God." He was never married.

THE REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS.

In our Magazine for December we announced the decease of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, for more than half a century a well-known and active resident in Oxford. A valued correspondent has since furnished the following particulars of his literary labours:—

I take the liberty of rescuing the names of a few among many of the various sermons and pamphlets published by him, trusting that some abler hand may be found to furnish you with a more detailed account of his life and literary career. Most of his various publications were printed for private distribution, and none for the purpose of gain or emolument. Among his earliest printed works is a Sermon on the "Education of Poor Children," preached at the visitation of the Rev. Dr. Pett, Archdeacon of Oxford, held at Woodstock in June, 1812. In 1816 he printed a sermon preached at St. Mary's, Nov. 5, "On the Impropriety of conceding the Name of Catholic to the Church of Rome," &c.: of this a second edition appeared in 1838. This sermon was recommended by the late Archbishop of Dublin, in a charge delivered by him in 1822; and as a proof of the author's unwavering opinion, we may notice that in a copy of the sermon lately in his library, was the following autograph note:—

"This sermon, preached in 1816, develops my deeply seated conviction as to the true principles of the Reformation. My conviction remains the same, Nov. 29, 1850, and I would not swerve from it even if a second John Calvin were to arise and deal with me as he did with Servetus."

"VN. THOMAS."

In 1825 Mr. Thomas printed, by desire of the Judges on circuit, an assize sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, "On the Visitation of Prisoners," with an appendix on the same subject, evincing much labour and research. "The Legality of the present Academical System of the University of Oxford, asserted October, 1831, against the New Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review," was a reply to a severe attack made in that journal for the month of June previous, and a second part of this defence was published by our author in March, 1832. A second edition of both was issued in 1853, when many of the Reviewer's old arguments had been