

1: Category:Henry Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux - Wikimedia Commons

Henry Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux Brougham wrote a prodigious number of treatises on science, philosophy, and history. Besides the writings mentioned in this article, he was the author of Dialogues on Instinct; with Analytical View of the Researches on Fossil Osteology, Lives of Statesmen, Philosophers, and Men of Science of the Time.

The embassy was backed up by an allied Anglo-French force. During the advance on the Qing capital, Peking Beijing , Loch was chosen with Parkes to complete the preliminary negotiations for peace at Tungchow present-day Tongzhou District, Beijing. They were accompanied by a small party of officers and Sikhs. It having been discovered that the Chinese were planning an attack on the British force, Loch rode back and warned the outposts. He then returned to Parkes and his party under a flag of truce in the hope of securing their safety. However, they were all taken prisoner by the Qing general Sengge Rinchen and incarcerated in the Ministry of Justice or Board of Punishments in Beijing, where the majority of the group died from torture or disease. Parkes and Loch were treated more leniently after Prince Gong intervened. After three weeks, the negotiations for their release were successful, but they had only been liberated ten minutes when orders were received from the Xianfeng Emperor , who was then taking shelter in the Chengde Summer Palace , for their immediate execution. There is a tale that Henry proposed to the wrong girl by mistake and then refused to admit it. Returning home he was invested as a Companion of the Order of the Bath , and for a while was private secretary to Sir George Grey, 2nd Baronet , then at the Home Office. In Loch, who had become Knight Commander of the Bath in , accepted a commissionership of woods and forests, and two years later was made governor of the colony of Victoria in Australia. Loch firmly supported Rhodes, and, by informing President Paul Kruger that troops would be sent to prevent any invasion of territory under British protection, he effectually crushed the Banyailand trek across the Limpopo River . Loch, however, with the approval of the imperial government, concluded in July–August a convention with President Kruger respecting Swaziland, by which, while the Boers withdrew all claims to territory north of the Transvaal , they were granted an outlet to the sea at Kosi Bay on condition that the republic entered the South African Customs Union. This convention was concluded after negotiations conducted with President Kruger by Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr on behalf of the high commissioner, and was made at a time when the British and Bond parties in Cape Colony were working in harmony. The Transvaal did not fulfil the necessary conditions, and in view of an increasingly hostile attitude from Pretoria administration Loch became a strong advocate of annexation of the territory east of Swaziland, through which the Boer railway would have to pass to the sea. At length he induced the British government to adopt his view; and on 15 March it was announced that these territories Amatongaland , etc. Meanwhile, Loch had been forced to intervene in another matter. When the commandeering difficulty of had roused the Uitlanders in the Transvaal to a dangerous pitch of excitement, he travelled to Pretoria to use his personal influence with President Kruger, and obtained the withdrawal of the obnoxious commandeering regulations. Nonetheless the general situation in South Africa was assuming year by year a more threatening aspect. Cecil Rhodes, then prime minister of Cape Colony, was strongly in favor of a more energetic policy than was supported by the Imperial government. At the end of March the high commissioner, finding himself, it is believed, out of touch with his ministers, returned home embarrassed, a few months before the expiry of his term of office. In addition the Isle of Man Railway locomotive No.

Henry Peter Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux: Henry Peter Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux, lawyer, British Whig Party politician, reformer, and lord chancellor of England (); he was also a noted orator, wit, man of fashion, and an eccentric.

Brougham Hall in The Broughams had been an influential Cumberland family for centuries. Brougham was educated at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh , where he chiefly studied natural science and mathematics, but also law. He published several scientific papers through the Royal Society , notably on light and colours and on prisms , and at the age of only 25 was elected a Fellow. However, Brougham chose law as his profession, and was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in Five years later he was called to the Bar. Not a wealthy man, Brougham turned to journalism as a means of supporting himself financially through these years. He was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Review and quickly became known as its foremost contributor, with articles on everything from science, politics, colonial policy, literature, poetry, surgery, mathematics and the fine arts. Herschel had to cancel his next publications of these results. Jevons discovered 10â€”11 years intervals between wheat high prices â€” in agreement with the year cycle of solar activity, discovered at those times. Choluj[4] found by cross regression analysis shared periods between climatic temperatures and wheat prices as 15 years for England, 16 years for France and 22 years for Germany. Political career until The success of the Edinburgh Review made Brougham a man of mark from his first arrival in London. He quickly became a fixture in London society and gained the friendship of Lord Grey and other leading Whig politicians. The aim of the mission was to counteract the anticipated French invasion of Portugal. During these years he became a close supporter of the movement for the abolition of slavery , a cause to which he was to be passionately devoted for the rest of his life. Despite being a well-known and popular figure, Brougham had to wait before being offered a parliamentary seat to contest. However, in he was elected for Camelford , a rotten borough controlled by the Duke of Bedford. He quickly gained a reputation in the House of Commons , where he was one of the most frequent speakers, and was regarded by some as a potential future leader of the Whig Party. He was to remain out of Parliament until , when he was returned for Winchelsea. He quickly resumed his position as one of the most forceful members of the House of Commons, and worked especially in advocating a programme for the education of the poor and legal reform. However, Brougham led a legal team which also included Thomas Denman that eloquently defended the Princess. The bill passed, but by the narrow margin of only nine votes. Lord Liverpool , aware of the unpopularity over the bill and afraid that it might be overturned in the House of Commons then withdrew the bill. Before publication, Wilson and publisher John Joseph Stockdale wrote to all those named in the book offering them the opportunity to be excluded from the work in exchange for a cash payment. Brougham paid and secured his anonymity. However, he represented Knaresborough only until August the same year, when he became one of four representatives for Yorkshire. His support for abolitionism brought him enthusiastic support. It was considered impossible to leave the popular Brougham out of the government, although his independent political standing was thought to be a possible impediment to the new administration. Grey initially offered him the post of Attorney General , which Brougham refused. He was then offered the Lord Chancellorship , which he accepted, and on 22 November he was raised to the peerage as Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham in the County of Westmorland. He was to remain in this post for exactly four years. However, he was increasingly considered a dangerous and unreliable colleague due to his perceived arrogance and selfishness, as well as his tendency to interfere with every department of state. This placed him into conflict with the rest of the government. In the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux, was asked, "Do you consider that a compulsory education would be justified, either on principles of public utility or expediency? Suppose the people of England were taught to bear it, and to be forced to educate their children by means of penalties, education would be made absolutely hateful in their eyes, and would speedily cease to be endured. They who have argued in favour of such a scheme from the example of a military government like that of Prussia have betrayed, in my opinion, great ignorance of the nature of Englishmen. Report of the

Parliamentary Committee on the State of Education. The Melbourne administration was dismissed by the king in November the same year, and the Tories came to power under Sir Robert Peel. This government lasted only until April, when Lord Melbourne was again summoned to form a government. However, Brougham was now so ill-regarded within his own party that he was not offered to resume the post of Lord Chancellor, which instead was put into commission. An even greater blow to him was when the post was eventually conferred on Charles Pepys, 1st Baron Cottenham, in January. However, for more than thirty years after his fall he continued to take an active part in the judicial business of the House of Lords, and in its debates, having now turned fiercely against his former political associates, but continuing his efforts on behalf of reform of various kinds. He also devoted much of his time to writing. In 1825, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In 1826, Brougham presented a bill for public education, arguing that "it cannot be doubted that some legislative effort must at length be made to remove from this country the opprobrium of having done less for the education of the people than any of the more civilized nations on earth". I demand his rights; I demand his liberty without stint. I demand that your brother be no longer trampled upon as your slave! The last of his works was his posthumous Autobiography. In 1830 he was one of the founders of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and was its president at a number of congresses. The patent stated that the second peerage was in honour of the great services he had rendered, especially in promoting the abolition of slavery. Family Brougham had married Mary Spalding d. They had two daughters, both of whom predeceased their parents, the latter one dying in 1830. His hatchment is in Ninekirks, which was then the parish church of Brougham. The Barony of became extinct on his death, while he was succeeded in the Barony of according to the special remainder by his younger brother William Brougham. Achievements and influences Brougham wrote a prodigious number of treatises on science, philosophy, and history. His last work was an autobiography written in his 84th year and published in 1830. However, his writings were not of lasting value; he is now especially notable for his services to political and especially legal reform, and to the diffusion of useful literature, which are his lasting monuments. Through Lord Brougham the renowned French seaside resort of Cannes became very popular. He had accidentally found the place in 1825, when it was little more than a fishing village on a picturesque coast, and bought there a tract of land and built on it. His choice and his example made it the sanitarium of Europe. Green, Education and State Formation: The Story of Scotland..

3: Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth Edition/Henry Brougham - Wikisource, the free online library

Henry Brougham, the eldest son of Henry Brougham () and Eleanora Syme Brougham, was born in Edinburgh on 19th September, Brougham was a modest landowner in Westmorland. At the age of seven he was sent to the local high school.

Syme, widow of James Syme, a minister of Alloa, and sister of Dr. Robertson, the historian, was born in a house at the corner of the West Bow and the Cowgate, Edinburgh, on 19 Sept. Although in after life he claimed to be descended from the De Burghams, the ancient lords of Brougham Castle, and from the barons of Vaulx, his pedigree cannot be traced with certainty beyond Henry Brougham described in as of Scales Hall, Cumberland, gentleman, whose eldest son John in purchased a portion of the manor of Brougham, Westmoreland. When barely seven years old Brougham was sent to the high school at Edinburgh; he rose to the head of the school and left in August The next year he spent with his parents under the care of a tutor at Brougham Hall, and in October entered the university of Edinburgh. He also distinguished himself in the debating societies of the university. He spent his vacations in making walking tours, and in September visited Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Having passed advocate on 1 June , he went the southern circuit, and for the sake of practice acted as counsel for the poor prisoners. During the circuit he behaved in a boisterous and eccentric fashion, and unmercifully tormented old Lord Eskgrove, the judge of assize. He disliked the profession of law. With an extraordinarily wide range of knowledge, with an excellent memory, a ready wit, and unbounded self-confidence, he aimed at outshining others in everything. He took a warm interest in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and in went to Holland to gain information on the subject, extending his tour to Italy and other parts of the continent. In this year too he organised a volunteer corps at Edinburgh, but the government slighted its offer of service, and the corps was dissolved. In Brougham settled in London. He never considered any subject out of his line. Eager to write everything himself, he was so jealous of new contributors that the editor, Jeffrey, took care not to let him know of any addition to the staff Napier, Correspondence, 3. His reviews were slashing, but his work was often superficial and his criticisms were sometimes scandalously unjust. His contemptuous notice of the experiments by which Dr. Young arrived at the theory of undulation is a famous instance of his unfairness Edin. Young, ; Campbrll, Life, viii. Brougham was soon introduced to Lord Holland, and became a frequent visitor at Holland House. The service he was able to render the whigs with his pen, his witty conversation, and his agreeable manners secured him a good position in society. In he was appointed secretary to Lords Rosslyn and St. Vincent on their mission to the court of Lisbon, and although on his return at the end of the year he found himself considerably out of pocket, his able conduct in Portugal increased his reputation. He was further brought into notice by his sympathy with the anti-slavery agitation, which secured him the good opinion of Wilberforce and the party he led. On the defeat of the whigs Brougham turned to legal study and became the pupil of Mr. In July he applied for a special call to the bar to enable him to go the ensuing circuit, and the benchers were willing to grant his petition. In order, however, to avenge their party, the attorney-general and solicitor-general came down and procured its rejection. On the following 22 Nov. His first triumph as a barrister was political rather than legal. As counsel for the Liverpool merchants who petitioned against the orders in council he was heard before both houses of parliament on many successive days, and though the petition was dismissed his powers as an advocate were universally acknowledged, and the case may be said to have made his fortune. Through the influence of Lord Holland, the Duke of Bedford offered Brougham a seat for Camelford, and he was returned to parliament on 5 Feb. His first speech, delivered on 5 March, in support of the vote of censure on the Earl of Chatham, was not a success, though he was not dissatisfied with it Parl. His reputation as an advocate was increased by his triumphant defence of J. Hunt on 22 Jan. Three weeks later he failed to procure the acquittal of the proprietor of a country newspaper who was indicted on a similar charge at Lincoln, and on 8 Dec. Following the line he had already adopted as an advocate, Brougham on 3 March moved for a select committee with reference to the orders in council, and carried on his attack with such vigour that on 16 June Castlereagh announced that the orders would at once be withdrawn. This victory gained him immense

popularity, especially with the commercial interest, which had suffered severely from the orders Bentham, Works, x. In the arrangements made by Lords Grey and Grenville in view of their possible return to office he was to have been president of the board of trade. As Camelford had passed into other hands, he was, at the dissolution on 29 Sept. He was, however, forced to retire from the poll on 16 Oct. It would of course have been easy enough for the whigs to find him a seat, and his exclusion was caused partly by jealousy and partly by distrust. This distrust was not without foundation, for his letters to Lord Grey at this period show want of ballast and political insight. At last Lord Darlington offered him a seat for Winchelsea, and he returned to the house on 21 July Although not acknowledged as the leader he soon became the most prominent member of the opposition in the commons. In a speech on the depression in trade delivered on 23 March he severely blamed the foreign policy of the ministry, and pointed out the evils of restriction and prohibition. He made another attack on the ministry on 11 June in the form of a motion for an address to the prince regent on the state of the nation, which was defeated by only thirty-seven votes, a defeat which was reckoned a triumph Life and Times, ii. He constantly advocated retrenchment and a sound commercial policy, and he vigorously opposed the repressive measures known as the Six Acts. At the same time he looked on the radicals with dislike, and in a letter to Lord Grey of 1 Nov. He did good service both in drawing attention to the importance of popular education and in devising means for its attainment. Having obtained the reappointment of the education committee in , he instituted an inquiry into charity abuses, which he extended to the universities and to Eton and Winchester. Some scandalous revelations were made, and the governing bodies bitterly resented the inquisition. In Brougham was kept from the house for some weeks by a dangerous illness. On his return on 23 June Peel made an attack on the conduct of the committee, which he met with a full defence Speeches, iii. In June he brought in two bills providing for the compulsory building, the government, and the maintenance of parochial schools. His proposals were disliked by the dissenters and fell through. After the death of his father in , Brougham when not in London made his home at Brougham Hall. By her he had two daughters; the elder died in infancy, the younger in From and perhaps from an earlier date Brougham was constantly consulted by the Princess of Wales. His statement that he was also the constant adviser of the Princess Charlotte is certainly exaggerated Life and Times, ii. He seems, however, to have given her some prudent advice in ib. The dramatic story he tells of his leading the young princess to a window and showing her the crowds gathering for a Westminster election Edin. He strongly advised the Princess of Wales not to go abroad. When the princess became queen, she appointed Brougham her attorney-general, and he was accordingly called within the bar on 22 April A few days before he received a proposal from Lord Liverpool offering the queen 50,1. This proposal he did not make known to the queen, who was then at Geneva. On 4 June he and Lord Hutchinson, who acted for the king, met her at St. Omer, being sent to propose terms of separation and to warn her against coming to England. It was then too late, and the queen crossed to Dover the next day. Even when at St. Omer, Brougham forbore to inform her of the proposal made by the minister the preceding April, nor did Lord Liverpool become aware that his proposal had been withheld from her until 10 June ib. In that case, however, he would have lost the opportunity of playing the most conspicuous part in a famous scene. He never gave any satisfactory explanation of his conduct. Brougham was called before the lords in the matter of the bill of degradation and divorce on 21 Aug. His speech for the defence took up 3 and 4 Oct. He attended her funeral in August. This persecution did him no harm, for in one year he made 7,1. When in the death of Lord Londonderry made it seem possible that the whigs might come into office. This and other negotiations were brought to an end when the king accepted Canning as foreign secretary. With Canning Brougham was far more at one as regards foreign affairs than he had been with Castlereagh. Nevertheless, on 23 April he made a violent attack upon him for refusing to press the catholic claims. Canning declared he spoke falsely, and a motion was made that both the disputants should be committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. The dispute, however, was at last composed Parl. This speech, which excelled all his former political efforts in bitterness of sarcasm and severity of attack, was received with immense applause ib. In the course of this session he was violently assaulted in the lobby of the house by a lunatic named Gourley. Having been elected lord rector of Glasgow University in , Brougham on his way thither visited Edinburgh on 5 April. A banquet was given in his honour, at which he made several violent and extravagant speeches Speeches. He brought

over with him a body of moderate whigs, who thus for a time separated themselves from Grey. Canning had no wish to be overridden, and offered Brougham the post of lord chief baron, which would have removed him from the house. He now at last obtained a patent of precedence, and on going circuit was greeted with much rejoicing by his brother barristers, among whom he was popular. This influx, however, did not last long. During the short time that he continued at the bar his practice declined Campbell; Law Magazine, new series, 1. As early as 8 May Brougham first attempted an improvement in the law; in bringing forward a bill for securing the liberty of the press, he proposed an amendment of the law of libel. His extraordinary effort bore ample fruit, for it caused a vast improvement in our system of common law procedure, and overthrew the cumbrous and antiquated machinery of fines and recoveries. The accession of the Duke of Wellington to office in the January of this year sent Brougham back to the opposition; for while, in common with his party, he cordially upheld the duke and Peel in carrying the Catholic Emancipation Bill of , he was not prepared to accord them his general support. Brougham in vacated his seat for Winchelsea, the borough of the earl of Darlington created Marquis of Cleveland in , and accepted the offer of the Duke of Devonshire to return him for Knaresborough. At the same time he by no means relished sitting for a close constituency: While sitting for Winchelsea, he had made unsuccessful attempts in , , and to gain a seat for Westmoreland. Now, however, a speech he made on 13 July, on bringing forward a motion against slavery, gained him an invitation to stand for Yorkshire.

4: Brougham | Define Brougham at www.enganhecubano.com

Brougham's threat was particularly potent because of the dangerous social and political unrest at the time of the trial. 3 ' As Brougham reported, members of the army, like the people of England generally, held their allegiance to the Queen as.

Edit As a young lawyer in Scotland Brougham helped to found the Edinburgh Review in and contributed many articles to it. He went to London , and was called to the English bar in In he entered the House of Commons as a Whig. Brougham took up the fight against the slave trade and opposed restrictions on trade with continental Europe. In he won popular renown as chief attorney to Queen Caroline , and in the next decade he became a liberal leader in the House. He not only proposed educational reforms in Parliament but also was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in and of University College London in As Lord Chancellor from to he effected many legal reforms to speed procedure and established the Central Criminal Court. In later years he spent much of his time in Cannes , which he established as a popular resort. The Broughams had been an influential Cumberland family for centuries. Brougham was educated at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh , where he chiefly studied natural science and mathematics , but also law. He published several scientific papers through the Royal Society , notably on light and colours and on prisms , and at the age of only 25 was elected a Fellow. However, Brougham chose law as his profession, and was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in Five years later he was called to the Bar. Not a wealthy man, Brougham turned to journalism as a means of supporting himself financially through these years. He was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Review and quickly became known as its foremost contributor, with articles on everything from science, politics, colonial policy, literature, poetry, surgery, mathematics and the fine arts. He quickly became a fixture in London society and gained the friendship of Lord Grey and other leading Whig politicians. The aim of the mission was to counteract the anticipated French invasion of Portugal. During these years he became a close supporter of the movement for the abolition of slavery , a cause to which he was to be passionately devoted to for the rest of his life. Despite being a well-known and popular figure, Brougham had to wait before being offered a parliamentary seat to contest. However, in he was elected for Camelford , a rotten borough controlled by the Duke of Bedford. He quickly gained a reputation in the House of Commons , where he was one of the most frequent speakers, and was regarded by some as a potential future leader of the Whig Party. He was to remain out of Parliament until , when he was returned for Winchelsea. He quickly resumed his position as one of the most forceful members of the House of Commons, and worked especially in advocating a programme for the education of the poor and legal reform. Defence of the Princess of Wales File: This was to prove a key development in his life. Caroline was brought back to Britain in June for appearances only, but the king immediately began divorce proceedings against her. The Pains and Penalties Bill , aimed at dissolving the marriage and stripping Caroline of her Royal title on the grounds of adultery, was brought before the House of Lords by the Tory government. However, Brougham led a legal team which also included Thomas Denman that eloquently defended the Princess. The bill passed, but by the narrow margin of only nine votes. Lord Liverpool , aware of the unpopularity over the bill and afraid that it might be overturned in the House of Commons then withdrew the bill. In , Brougham, along with Wellington, was one of the clients and lovers named in the notorious Memoirs of Harriette Wilson. Before publication, Wilson and publisher John Joseph Stockdale wrote to all those named in the book offering them the opportunity to be excluded from the work in exchange for a cash payment. Brougham paid and secured his anonymity. However, he represented Knaresborough only until August the same year, when he became one of four representatives for Yorkshire. It was considered impossible to leave the popular Brougham out of the government, although his independent political standing was thought to be a possible impediment to the new administration. Grey initially offered him the post of Attorney General , which Brougham refused. He was then offered the Lord Chancellorship , which he accepted, and on 22 November he was raised to the peerage as Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham in the County of Westmorland. He was to remain in this post for exactly four years. However, he

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5: Henry Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux | Revolvy

*Works Of Henry, Lord Brougham : Historical And Political Dissertations. [Baron Henry Brougham Brougham and Vaux] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

As a young lawyer in Scotland , Brougham helped to found the Edinburgh Review in and contributed many articles to it. In he entered the House of Commons as a Whig. Brougham took up the fight against the slave trade and opposed restrictions on trade with continental Europe. In , he won popular renown as chief attorney to Queen Caroline , and in the next decade he became a liberal leader in the House. He not only proposed educational reforms in Parliament but also was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in and of University College London in As Lord Chancellor from to he effected many legal reforms to speed procedure and established the Central Criminal Court. In later years he spent much of his time in Cannes , which he established as a popular resort. Life Brougham Hall in The Broughams had been an influential Cumberland family for centuries. Brougham was educated at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh , where he chiefly studied natural science and mathematics, but also law. He published several scientific papers through the Royal Society , notably on light and colours and on prisms , and at the age of only 25 was elected a Fellow. However, Brougham chose law as his profession, and was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in Five years later he was called to the Bar. Not a wealthy man, Brougham turned to journalism as a means of supporting himself financially through these years. He was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Review and quickly became known as its foremost contributor, with articles on everything from science, politics, colonial policy, literature, poetry, surgery, mathematics and the fine arts. Herschel had to cancel further publications of these results. Seventy years later, the English economist W. Jevons indeed discovered 10-11 year intervals between high wheat prices, in agreement with the year cycle of solar activity discovered at those times. Choluj[4] found by cross-regression analysis shared periods between climatic temperatures and wheat prices of 15 years for England, 16 years for France and 22 years for Germany. They now believe they have found a direct evidence of a causal connection between the two. He quickly became a fixture in London society and gained the friendship of Lord Grey and other leading Whig politicians. The aim of the mission was to counteract the anticipated French invasion of Portugal. During these years he became a close supporter of the movement for the abolition of slavery , a cause to which he was to be passionately devoted for the rest of his life. Despite being a well-known and popular figure, Brougham had to wait before being offered a parliamentary seat to contest. However, in he was elected for Camelford , a rotten borough controlled by the Duke of Bedford. He quickly gained a reputation in the House of Commons , where he was one of the most frequent speakers, and was regarded by some as a potential future leader of the Whig Party. He was to remain out of Parliament until , when he was returned for Winchelsea. He quickly resumed his position as one of the most forceful members of the House of Commons, and worked especially in advocating a programme for the education of the poor and legal reform. This was to prove a key development in his life. Caroline was brought back to Britain in June for appearances only, but the king immediately began divorce proceedings against her. The Pains and Penalties Bill , aimed at dissolving the marriage and stripping Caroline of her Royal title on the grounds of adultery, was brought before the House of Lords by the Tory government. However, Brougham led a legal team which also included Thomas Denman that eloquently defended the Princess. The bill passed, but by the narrow margin of only nine votes. Lord Liverpool , aware of the unpopularity of the bill and afraid that it might be overturned in the House of Commons, then withdrew it. Before publication, Wilson and publisher John Joseph Stockdale wrote to all those named in the book offering them the opportunity to be excluded from the work in exchange for a cash payment. Brougham paid and secured his anonymity. However, he represented Knaresborough only until August the same year, when he became one of four representatives for Yorkshire. His support for the immediate abolition of slavery brought him enthusiastic support in the industrial West Riding. The Reverend Benjamin Godwin of Bradford devised and funded posters that appealed to Yorkshire voters who had supported William Wilberforce to support Brougham as a committed opponent of slavery[8] However, Brougham was adopted as a Whig candidate by

only a tiny majority at the nomination meeting: It was considered impossible to leave Brougham out of the government, although - his opponents claimed - Brougham had repeatedly and twice in the House of Commons stated that he would not accept office in the new administration. He was then offered the Lord Chancellorship, which he accepted, and on 22 November he was raised to the peerage as Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham in the County of Westmorland. He was to remain in this post for exactly four years. This put him into conflict with the rest of the government. I am decidedly of opinion that it is justifiable on neither; but, above all, I should regard anything of the kind as utterly destructive of the end it has in view. Suppose the people of England were taught to bear it, and to be forced to educate their children by means of penalties, education would be made absolutely hateful in their eyes, and would speedily cease to be endured. They who have argued in favour of such a scheme from the example of a military government like that of Prussia have betrayed, in my opinion, great ignorance of the nature of Englishmen. Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the State of Education. The Melbourne administration was dismissed by the king in November the same year, and the Tories came to power under Sir Robert Peel. This government lasted only until April, when Lord Melbourne was again summoned to form a government. However, Brougham was now so ill-regarded within his own party that he was not offered to resume the post of Lord Chancellor, which instead was put into commission. An even greater blow to him was when the post was eventually conferred on Charles Pepys, 1st Baron Cottenham, in January. However, for more than thirty years after his fall he continued to take an active part in the judicial business of the House of Lords, and in its debates, having now turned fiercely against his former political associates, but continuing his efforts on behalf of reform of various kinds. He also devoted much of his time to writing. In he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In Brougham presented a bill for public education, arguing that "it cannot be doubted that some legislative effort must at length be made to remove from this country the opprobrium of having done less for the education of the people than any of the more civilized nations on earth". I demand his rights; I demand his liberty without stint. I demand that your brother be no longer trampled upon as your slave! The last of his works was his posthumous Autobiography. In he was one of the founders of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and was its president at a number of congresses. The patent stated that the second peerage was in honour of the great services he had rendered, especially in promoting the abolition of slavery. Family Brougham married Mary Spalding d. They had two daughters, both of whom predeceased their parents, the latter one dying in His hatchment is in Ninekirks, which was then the parish church of Brougham. The Barony of became extinct on his death, while he was succeeded in the Barony of according to the special remainder by his younger brother William Brougham. He accidentally found the place in, when it was little more than a fishing village on a picturesque coast, and bought there a tract of land and built on it. His choice and his example made it the sanatorium of Europe. Brougham holds the House of Commons record for non-stop speaking at six hours. Henry Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux Brougham wrote a prodigious number of treatises on science, philosophy, and history. His last work was an autobiography written in his 84th year and published in. However, his writings were not of lasting value; he is now especially notable for his services to political and especially legal reform, and to the diffusion of useful literature, which are his lasting monuments. Adam and Charles Black, 4 vol.

6: Henry Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux

HENRY LORD BROUGHAM AND ZEAL Monroe H. Freedman* In a recent article, Professors Fred Zacharias and Bruce Green undertook to "reconceptualize" advocacy ethics.¹ In the course of that.

Henry Peter Brougham, Scottish lawyer, essayist, liberal reformer, education pioneer and Whig statesman. Henry Brougham was born in Edinburgh, to a family of ancient but otherwise unremarkable English gentry in Cumberland. Brougham demonstrated an early penchant for science - a paper on optics was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society still within his first year, at the tender age of . After a couple of more papers, Brougham was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in March . But Brougham lay his scientific interests aside, and embarked on a legal career in , being called to the Scotch bar . To support himself during his legal studies, Brougham set about writing. His first treatise, on colonial economic policy started him off. He hoped to set himself up as an expert on colonial trade issues. It exhibited the imprint of the Scottish school , but not all the way. Despite his well-directed attack on the slave trade and mercantilism , Brougham defended the retention of the colonies in opposition to Smith and Tucker , seeing them consistent with the principles of free trade and useful for excess population and the maintenance of industrial profits. Brougham contributed numerous articles to the Review and helped set it on its path as the prominent Whig quarterly in contrast to its Tory rival Quarterly Review. In the early years, Brougham wrote most of the economics articles of the Edinburgh Review, particularly those relating to colonial policy, until John Ramsay McCulloch joined the Review in . Beyond economics, Brougham was indefatigable contributor on science and literature. Brougham carried on his legal career through the early years of the Review. With their help, Henry Brougham was elected a Whig member of parliament in via a rotten borough. Brougham participated in the Bullionist debate in . He ran for a competitive seat in Liverpool in , but lost. But he returned to parliament again in , and would hold a series of seats, continuously remaining in parliament until . Brougham was a comrade and popularizer of the London classical economists , notably J. Brougham moved his ground of operations from Commons to Lords. He was a leading figure behind the Parliamentary Reform bill of , the abolition of slavery act of and the expansion of the jurisdiction of Old Bailey. Major Works of Henry P. Brougham "Experiments and observations on the inflection, reflection and colours of light", , Phil Trans of Royal Society v. Johnson", , Edinburgh Review, No.

7: The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham - Henry Brougham - Google Books

Henry Peter Brougham, first Baron Brougham and Vaux, born 19th September, Edinburgh, Scotland, died 7th May, Cannes, France. The first Lord Brougham, founder of modern day Cannes, slave trade abolitionist, designer of the Brougham carriage, prominent lawyer, writer, scientist and radical orator.

However, he represented Knaresborough only until August the same year, when he became one of four representatives for Yorkshire. His support for the immediate abolition of slavery brought him enthusiastic support in the industrial West Riding. The Reverend Benjamin Godwin of Bradford devised and funded posters that appealed to Yorkshire voters who had supported William Wilberforce to support Brougham as a committed opponent of slavery [8] However, Brougham was adopted as a Whig candidate by only a tiny majority at the nomination meeting: It was considered impossible to leave Brougham out of the government, although - his opponents claimed - Brougham had repeatedly and twice in the House of Commons stated that he would not accept office in the new administration. He was then offered the Lord Chancellorship, which he accepted, and on 22 November he was raised to the peerage as Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham in the County of Westmorland. He was to remain in this post for exactly four years. This put him into conflict with the rest of the government. I am decidedly of opinion that it is justifiable on neither; but, above all, I should regard anything of the kind as utterly destructive of the end it has in view. Suppose the people of England were taught to bear it, and to be forced to educate their children by means of penalties, education would be made absolutely hateful in their eyes, and would speedily cease to be endured. They who have argued in favour of such a scheme from the example of a military government like that of Prussia have betrayed, in my opinion, great ignorance of the nature of Englishmen. Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the State of Education. The Melbourne administration was dismissed by the king in November the same year, and the Tories came to power under Sir Robert Peel. This government lasted only until April, when Lord Melbourne was again summoned to form a government. However, Brougham was now so ill-regarded within his own party that he was not offered to resume the post of Lord Chancellor, which instead was put into commission. An even greater blow to him was when the post was eventually conferred on Charles Pepys, 1st Baron Cottenham, in January. However, for more than thirty years after his fall he continued to take an active part in the judicial business of the House of Lords, and in its debates, having now turned fiercely against his former political associates, but continuing his efforts on behalf of reform of various kinds. He also devoted much of his time to writing. In he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In Brougham presented a bill for public education, arguing that "it cannot be doubted that some legislative effort must at length be made to remove from this country the opprobrium of having done less for the education of the people than any of the more civilized nations on earth". I demand his rights; I demand his liberty without stint. I demand that your brother be no longer trampled upon as your slave! The last of his works was his posthumous Autobiography. In he was one of the founders of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and was its president at a number of congresses. The patent stated that the second peerage was in honour of the great services he had rendered, especially in promoting the abolition of slavery. Family[edit] Brougham married Mary Spalding d. They had two daughters, both of whom predeceased their parents, the latter one dying in His hatchment is in Ninekirks, which was then the parish church of Brougham. The Barony of became extinct on his death, while he was succeeded in the Barony of according to the special remainder by his younger brother William Brougham. He accidentally found the place in, when it was little more than a fishing village on a picturesque coast, and bought there a tract of land and built on it. His choice and his example made it the sanatorium of Europe. Brougham holds the House of Commons record for non-stop speaking at six hours.

8: Henry Loch, 1st Baron Loch - Wikipedia

Henry Lord Brougham & Resolute Lawyering Lord Brougham's opening was "a masterly performance". 20 As he finished, "the aged Lord Erskine, former Lord Chancellor, [was so.

During a great portion of a life extended to the unwonted term of ninety years, but especially in the third and fourth decades of the present century, from to , no Englishman in any civil career played so conspicuous a part in public affairs or enjoyed so wide a fame as Henry Brougham. His indomitable energy, his vehement eloquence, his enthusiastic attachment to the cause of freedom, progress, and humanity, to which he rendered so many signal services, caused him to be justly regarded as one of the most extraordinary and illustrious men of his age and of his country. His boundless command of language, his audacity, his memory stored with every sort of knowledge, his animal spirits and social powers, gave him the lead everywhere, and he was not slow to take advantage of his splendid talents and acquirements in every mode of life. Yet in the midst of all his triumphs, the companions of his early life and those who were best acquainted with his character, knew that his extraordinary gifts and powers did not include all the elements of true greatness. He wanted that moral elevation which inspires confidence and respect, and which is even more essential than genius to the highest achievements and the most lasting fame. At times his eccentricity rose to the verge of insanity, as if the reins by which he guided his fiery temper had slipped from his hand. Hence it has come to pass, that within fifty years of his most brilliant period, and within ten years of his death, the figure of Lord Brougham has already become somewhat indistinct. The generation which was fascinated by his eloquence and amused by the endless coruscations and evolutions of his character is passing away, and it has become a task of difficult to preserve a faithful record of so strange and wonderful a phenomenon. That, however, which remains, and must ever remain as the noblest memorial of his life, is his unvarying devotion to the progress of liberal opinions, to the reform of the law, to popular education, to the emancipation of the negro race from slavery, and to the maintenance of peace. In this sense, he was, as he was once portrayed by an accomplished caricaturist of the day, a citizen of the world. We shall not attempt in this notice of his life to follow the innumerable incidents of his long and varied career, or to enumerate the speeches and writings which he threw off like sparks on every imaginable occasion. Our object is rather to convey to the reader a just impression of the man, as he appeared to those who knew him as he was, and who still recall the transcendent effects of his energy. Lord Brougham has been unfortunate in his biographers. The memoir of him prepared by Lord Campbell, and published after the death of the author and of the subject of it, is written in a carping and derisive tone, unworthy of a distinguished rival. Yet we are indebted to it for some interesting particulars of his early life, which no one but himself could have preserved. In his later years, after Lord Brougham had taken his seat in the House of Peers, he was wont to trace his paternal descent to Udardus de Broham, in the reign of Henry II. He claimed, besides, an infusion of pure Norman blood from Harold, Lord of Vaux in Normandy, whose title he added to his own. But these were the delusions of an enthusiastic mind. No real connection has been established between the ancient lords of Brougham Castle, whose inheritance passed by marriage from the Viponts into the family of the De Cliffords, and the Broughams of Scales Hall, from whom the chancellor was really descended. Brougham Hall was purchased from one James Bird by Brougham's great-grand-uncle, who, left it to his grandfather, an active attorney and agent to the duke of Norfolk for his grace's Cumberland property. His father, Henry Brougham, was sent to Eton, and afterwards travelled on the Continent. The sudden death of a young lady to whom this gentleman was about to be married, deeply affected him: In Edinburgh he took lodgings at the house of Mrs Syme, the widow of a clergyman, and a sister of Principal Robertson, the historian. This lady had a daughter of singular beauty and merit. Mr Brougham fell in love with her and agreed to settle in Edinburgh as a condition of obtaining her hand. They were married by Dr Robertson, and in the following year the eldest son, the illustrious subject of this notice, was born at No. No feeling in life was more deeply rooted in the heart of Lord Brougham than his intense affection and veneration for his admirable mother. He repaid her early care and judicious guidance by the most ardent and unvarying devotion. Nor was he less attached to the memory of his great uncle, the principal. To his dying day he would retrace with

affectionate emotion the influence that accomplished scholar and excellent man had upon his own education. He well remembered his person and his precepts, for Dr Robertson only died in , and nearly seventy years afterwards Lord Brougham, presiding over the Social Science meeting at Glasgow, was touched by hearing a "paraphrase," by his great kinsman, sung in Glasgow cathedral, the authorship of which was probably known only to himself. From his earliest age Brougham showed signs of extraordinary talents and energy. His mother averred that he spoke distinctly several words when he was eight months and two weeks old. In his cradle he was the terror of his nurses, and as he grew older his grandmother compared him to the admirable Crichton from his excelling in every thing he undertook. When barely seven he was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, where he gained a triumph over Luke Eraser, his tutor, by successfully justifying the use of some Latin words which Eraser had condemned in an exercise, and in August , when he was not yet thirteen, he left the school as dux, or head of the fifth form, taught by the headmaster, Dr Adam. He entered the university of Edinburgh in the winter of , and in addition to the study of Greek under Professor Dalzell, he applied himself to the natural sciences under Professor Playfair, and especially to mathematics. At twelve one of his cousins met him with a huge quarto under his arm, which turned out to be Laplace's *Mecanique Celeste*, in French. It was characteristic of his astonishing memory that he carried with him through life all he had learned in boyhood. We have seen him in later years vary the monotony of a legal argument by working a problem in algebra, or exchanging a Greek epigram with Lord Wellesley, in the midst of grave debates of politics or of laws. A paper on porisms was published in the same manner in , and in his scientific reputation was so far established that he was elected a fellow of the society. But these efforts were more remarkable for their precocity than for their novelty. In spite of his taste for mathematical reasoning Brougham's mind was not an accurate or exact one and his pursuit of the physical sciences was rather a favourite recreation than a solid advantage to him. He continued his experiments in optics through life, however, and would sometimes impart observations, which he took for discoveries, to the French Academy of Science. An enthusiastic discourse on Newton and the Newtonian philosophy was written by him in his eighty-fifth year, when a statue of the great philosopher was erected at Grantham, and at that age he was still fond of commenting upon the *Principia*. But whilst Henry Brougham was following lectures in every branch of knowledge at the university, his inherent animal spirits and sociable nature made him the ring leader of the gayest and wildest youths of the time. Practical jokes, wrenching knockers, braving the watch, and wasting the small hours of the night, were pastimes as familiar to him as the gravest discussions. As early as he founded a debating society of a very juvenile character, to which several persons afterwards distinguished in life belonged. This society, however, subsequently merged in the "Speculative Society," which had a hall and library of its own in the college. Here Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, Cockburn, Murray, and Moncreiff tried their early powers, and gave the promise of that eloquence which eventually placed them all in Parliament or on the bench of justice. Brougham surpassed them all, not, indeed, in depth of knowledge or soundness of reasoning, but in the astonishing flow of his language, his readiness in reply, the grace of his elocution, and his withering gift of sarcasm and ridicule, Of all the remarkable powers he possessed that of oratory was unquestionably the first. Conscious of his natural strength and of the advantages to be derived from this faculty in a country which is largely governed and swayed by rhetoric, he applied himself with peculiar zeal to the art of public speaking. Both by study and by practice, then, oratory was his chief art, and he continued through life to cultivate it with the enthusiasm of an actor, who never entirely attains to the fulfilment of his own ideal. No doubt, in the resistless torrent of his invective, in appeals to the passions of his audience, in the rapid and lucid exposition of facts, in the skilful arrangement of his discourse, which was highly artificial, and in the power of wielding enormous and intricate sentences, Brougham was unrivalled. He entered the House of Commons, as we shall presently see, soon after the voices of Pitt and Fox had been hushed for ever. Except Canning, there was no one in Parliament who could be compared to Brougham, and he rapidly rose to a height of distinction which became at one moment supremacy. Yet on looking back, even to the most celebrated and successful of his efforts, subsequently revised and published by himself, little remains which can lay any claim to the dignity of classic eloquence. Notwithstanding Lord Brougham's studious and enthusiastic admiration of Demosthenes, nothing was more unlike the stern simplicity and grandeur of the great Athenian "Densius, et brevis, et semper

rather than the declamation of Lord Brougham. The force of the current was wasted in a flood which overleapt its banks and broke its barriers. The effect was more intense than permanent. Of all the branches of human knowledge to which Brougham directed his attention, and in which he attained to more or less proficiency, the study of the law was the least congenial to him. He speaks of it in early life as "the cursedest of all cursed professions," and even in , when he had come to England and acquired a certain degree of fame, he writes to Lord Grey: These seeds of law, implanted in a powerful intellect, gave him a breadth of view not always combined with the technicalities of the English bar. On the 23d May he was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates. It does not appear that he ever held a brief in the Court of Session, but he went a circuit or two, where he defended or prosecuted a few prisoners, and played a series of tricks on the presiding judge, Lord Eskgrove, which almost drove that learned person to distraction. The Scottish bar, however, as he soon perceived, offered no field sufficiently ample for his talents and his ambition. He resolved to transfer himself to London. He had already appeared as junior counsel in a Scotch appeal to the House of Lords. In he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and on the 22d November he was called to the English bar by that learned society. It is a curious indication of the importance already attached to him as a party man, that the Tory attorney-general and the solicitor-general of the day thought it worthwhile to come down to Lincoln's Inn to endeavour to oppose his special call, which had been asked for, but was defeated by a single vote. He was called in the ordinary course in the ensuing term. In this interval of time, however, he had struck a fresh vein which ensured to him power, popularity, celebrity, and for the time a subsistence. The Edinburgh Review was founded in the autumn of , under circumstances which have often been related, by the young and aspiring lights of the northern metropolis. The polished style and judgment of Jeffrey, the wit of Sydney Smith, the wisdom of Homer, were suddenly brought to bear on the literature and politics of the day, and amongst them all Brougham was the most ready, the most versatile, the most satirical, and eager to fly at any game which might be on foot. To the first four numbers of the Review Brougham contributed twenty-one articles; to the first twenty numbers eighty articles, wandering through every imaginable subject science, politics, colonial policy, literature, poetry, surgery, mathematics, and the fine arts. What, however, was of more importance to the youthful author and to the world, was that Brougham stood henceforth indissolubly pledged to the cause of the Liberal party, and to those principles of progress and reform to which he was destined to render so many signal services. The Edinburgh Review is the standard of that cause, and Brougham never rested until he had planted it on the loftiest battlements of the fortress. The prodigious success of the Review, and the power he was known to wield in it, made him a man of mark from his first arrival in London. He was welcomed at Holland House. He obtained the friendship of Lord Grey and the leading Whig politicians. His wit and gaiety made him an ornament of society, and he sought to extend his literary reputation by the publication of an elaborate work on the colonial policy of the empire. But his hopes of obtaining a seat in Parliament were not yet realized. He was still eating his commons at Lincoln's Inn. He was still in search of a career. Thus it fell out that, in , Mr Fox being then Secretary of State, he was appointed secretary to a mission of Lord Rosslyn and Lord St Vincent to the court of Lisbon, with a view to counteract the anticipated French invasion of Portugal. The party to which Brougham had attached himself remained out of office for three-and-twenty years. Brougham was disappointed by the abrupt fall of the ministry, and piqued that his Whig friends had not provided him with a seat in Parliament, the more so as some of his early friends and rivals were already launched on their political career. The result was small. No seat was placed at his own disposal. When he entered public life the abolition of the slave-trade was well-nigh carried by the untiring exertions of Wilberforce, Thornton, Clarkson, Macaulay, and others. An immense organization had been formed, more especially by the Quakers and other non-conformists, to bring the whole force of public opinion, awakened by the call of humanity and justice, to bear upon the horrors of a system which was still defended by the West India interest and the Government. Brougham allied himself to the leaders of this movement, and he remained through life not only faithful, but passionately attached to the cause. He combated, in and out of Parliament, every attempt to elude the restrictions on the trade in man. One of the first measures he carried in the House of Commons was a bill to make the slave-trade felony. He laboured incessantly to induce foreign countries to abolish the abhorred traffic, and he had at length the happiness, as Chancellor of England, to take a part in the

final measure of negro emancipation throughout the British colonies. These services endeared him to a class of highly conscientious and influential persons, with whom he might not otherwise have been closely connected, and their support was of no small effect on the greatest triumph of his life, his election for the county of York in 1832. Although till Brougham had no practice at the English bar, he had argued some Scotch appeals in the House of Lords and some prize cases at the "Cock-pit." This circumstance probably led to his being retained as counsel for the Liverpool merchants who had petitioned both Houses of Parliament against the Orders in Council, framed in retaliation for the Berlin and Milan decrees. Brougham conducted the lengthened inquiry which took place at the bar of the House, and he displayed on this occasion a mastery over the true principles of political economy and international law which at that time no one else possessed.

Henry, Lord Brougham the Later Years The Great Actor (Studies in Bri See more like this A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M.p.: on the Subject of Reform in the Represen Brand New.

As a young lawyer in Scotland , Brougham helped to found the Edinburgh Review in and contributed many articles to it. In he entered the House of Commons as a Whig. Brougham took up the fight against the slave trade and opposed restrictions on trade with continental Europe. In , he won popular renown as chief attorney to Queen Caroline , and in the next decade he became a liberal leader in the House. He not only proposed educational reforms in Parliament but also was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in and of University College London in As Lord Chancellor from to he effected many legal reforms to speed procedure and established the Central Criminal Court. In later years he spent much of his time in Cannes , which he established as a popular resort. Life Brougham Hall in The Broughams had been an influential Cumberland family for centuries. Brougham was educated at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh , where he chiefly studied natural science and mathematics, but also law. He published several scientific papers through the Royal Society , notably on light and colours and on prisms , and at the age of only 25 was elected a Fellow. However, Brougham chose law as his profession, and was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in Five years later he was called to the Bar. Not a wealthy man, Brougham turned to journalism as a means of supporting himself financially through these years. He was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Review and quickly became known as its foremost contributor, with articles on everything from science, politics, colonial policy, literature, poetry, surgery, mathematics and the fine arts. Herschel had to cancel his next publications of these results. Jevons discovered to year intervals between wheat high prices " in agreement with the year cycle of solar activity, discovered at those times. Choluj [4] found by cross regression analysis shared periods between climatic temperatures and wheat prices as 15 years for England, 16 years for France and 22 years for Germany. Early career The success of the Edinburgh Review made Brougham a man of mark from his first arrival in London. He quickly became a fixture in London society and gained the friendship of Lord Grey and other leading Whig politicians. The aim of the mission was to counteract the anticipated French invasion of Portugal. During these years he became a close supporter of the movement for the abolition of slavery , a cause to which he was to be passionately devoted for the rest of his life. Despite being a well-known and popular figure, Brougham had to wait before being offered a parliamentary seat to contest. However, in he was elected for Camelford , a rotten borough controlled by the Duke of Bedford. He quickly gained a reputation in the House of Commons , where he was one of the most frequent speakers, and was regarded by some as a potential future leader of the Whig Party. He was to remain out of Parliament until , when he was returned for Winchelsea. He quickly resumed his position as one of the most forceful members of the House of Commons, and worked especially in advocating a programme for the education of the poor and legal reform. This was to prove a key development in his life. Caroline was brought back to Britain in June for appearances only, but the king immediately began divorce proceedings against her. The Pains and Penalties Bill , aimed at dissolving the marriage and stripping Caroline of her Royal title on the grounds of adultery, was brought before the House of Lords by the Tory government. However, Brougham led a legal team which also included Thomas Denman that eloquently defended the Princess. The bill passed, but by the narrow margin of only nine votes. Lord Liverpool , aware of the unpopularity over the bill and afraid that it might be overturned in the House of Commons then withdrew the bill. Before publication, Wilson and publisher John Joseph Stockdale wrote to all those named in the book offering them the opportunity to be excluded from the work in exchange for a cash payment. Brougham paid and secured his anonymity. However, he represented Knaresborough only until August the same year, when he became one of four representatives for Yorkshire. His support for abolitionism brought him enthusiastic support. It was considered impossible to leave the popular Brougham out of the government, although his independent political standing was thought to be a possible impediment to the new administration. Grey initially offered him the post of Attorney General , which Brougham refused. He was then offered the Lord Chancellorship , which he

accepted, and on 22 November he was raised to the peerage as Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham in the County of Westmorland. He was to remain in this post for exactly four years. However, he was increasingly considered a dangerous and unreliable colleague due to his perceived arrogance and selfishness, as well as his tendency to interfere with every department of state. This put him into conflict with the rest of the government. I am decidedly of opinion that it is justifiable on neither; but, above all, I should regard anything of the kind as utterly destructive of the end it has in view. Suppose the people of England were taught to bear it, and to be forced to educate their children by means of penalties, education would be made absolutely hateful in their eyes, and would speedily cease to be endured. They who have argued in favour of such a scheme from the example of a military government like that of Prussia have betrayed, in my opinion, great ignorance of the nature of Englishmen. Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the State of Education. The Melbourne administration was dismissed by the king in November the same year, and the Tories came to power under Sir Robert Peel. This government lasted only until April, when Lord Melbourne was again summoned to form a government. However, Brougham was now so ill-regarded within his own party that he was not offered to resume the post of Lord Chancellor, which instead was put into commission. An even greater blow to him was when the post was eventually conferred on Charles Pepys, 1st Baron Cottenham, in January. However, for more than thirty years after his fall he continued to take an active part in the judicial business of the House of Lords, and in its debates, having now turned fiercely against his former political associates, but continuing his efforts on behalf of reform of various kinds. He also devoted much of his time to writing. In 1834 he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In 1835 Brougham presented a bill for public education, arguing that "it cannot be doubted that some legislative effort must at length be made to remove from this country the opprobrium of having done less for the education of the people than any of the more civilized nations on earth". I demand his rights; I demand his liberty without stint. I demand that your brother be no longer trampled upon as your slave! The last of his works was his posthumous Autobiography. In 1838 he was one of the founders of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and was its president at a number of congresses. The patent stated that the second peerage was in honour of the great services he had rendered, especially in promoting the abolition of slavery. Family Brougham married Mary Spalding d. They had two daughters, both of whom predeceased their parents, the latter one dying in 1838. His hatchment is in Ninekirks, which was then the parish church of Brougham. The Barony of became extinct on his death, while he was succeeded in the Barony of according to the special remainder by his younger brother William Brougham. He accidentally found the place in 1838, when it was little more than a fishing village on a picturesque coast, and bought there a tract of land and built on it. His choice and his example made it the sanitorium of Europe.

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