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Chapter 1 : Don Pacifico affair - Wikipedia

*The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, With Selections from His Speeches and Correspondence, Volume 2 [Evelyn Ashley] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

His family derived their title from the Peerage of Ireland , although the 3rd Viscount would almost never visit Ireland. Whilst in Italy Palmerston acquired an Italian tutor, who taught him to speak and write fluent Italian. He was educated at Harrow School " Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford , 1st Bt. Stewart wrote to a friend, saying of Palmerston: Indeed, I cannot say that I have ever seen a more faultless character at this time of life, or one possessed of more amiable dispositions". The young 3rd Lord Palmerston also inherited a vast country estate in the north of County Sligo in the west of Ireland. He later built Classiebawn Castle on this estate. This was declined, although he was allowed to take the separate College examinations, where he obtained first-class honours. The Danes refused to comply and so Copenhagen was bombarded. Palmerston justified the attack by peroration with reference to the ambitions of Napoleon to take control of the Danish fleet: It is the law of self-preservation that England appeals for the justification of her proceedings. It is admitted by the honourable gentleman and his supporters, that if Denmark had evidenced any hostility towards this country, then we should have been justified in measures of retaliation Denmark coerced into hostility stands in the same position as Denmark voluntarily hostile, when the law of self-preservation comes into play Does anyone believe that Buonaparte will be restrained by any considerations of justice from acting towards Denmark as he has done towards other countries? England, according to that law of self-preservation which is a fundamental principle of the law of nations, is justified in securing, and therefore enforcing, from Denmark a neutrality which France would by compulsion have converted into an active hostility. Palmerston preferred the office of Secretary at War, charged exclusively with the financial business of the army. Without a seat in the cabinet until , he remained in the latter post for 20 years. However, the bullet only grazed his back and the wound was slight. After Palmerston learned that Davies was mad, he paid for his legal defence at the trial Davies was sent to Bedlam. The more liberal wing of the Tory government made some ground, with George Canning becoming Foreign Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons , William Huskisson advocating and applying the doctrines of free trade, and Catholic emancipation emerging as an open question. Although Palmerston was not in the Cabinet, he cordially supported the measures of Canning and his friends. The more conservative Tories, including Sir Robert Peel , withdrew their support, and an alliance was formed between the liberal members of the late ministry and the Whigs. The post of Chancellor of the Exchequer was offered to Palmerston, who accepted it, but this appointment was frustrated by some intrigue between the King and John Charles Herries. Palmerston remained Secretary at War, though he gained a seat in the cabinet for the first time. The Canning administration ended after only four months on the death of the Prime Minister, and was followed by the ministry of Lord Goderich , which barely survived the year. However, a dispute between Wellington and Huskisson over the issue of parliamentary representation for Manchester and Birmingham led to the resignation of Huskisson and his allies, including Palmerston. In the spring of , after more than twenty years continuously in office, Palmerston found himself in opposition. On 26 February Palmerston delivered a speech in favour of Catholic Emancipation. He felt that it was unseemly to relieve the "imaginary grievances" of the Dissenters from the established church while at the same time "real afflictions pressed upon the Catholics" of Great Britain. Statue of Lord Palmerston in Southampton Following his move to opposition, Palmerston appears to have focused closely on foreign policy. He had already urged Wellington into active interference in the Greek War of Independence , and he had made several visits to Paris , where he foresaw with great accuracy the impending overthrow of the Bourbons. On 1 June he made his first great speech on foreign affairs. Lord Palmerston was no orator; his language was unstudied, and his delivery somewhat embarrassed; but generally he found the words to say the right thing at the right time, and to address the House

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of Commons in the language best adapted to the capacity and the temper of his audience. This can be said to be the point in , when his party allegiance changed. Basically, Palmerston was responsible for the whole of British foreign policy from the time of the French and Belgian Revolutions of until December His abrasive style earned him the nickname "Lord Pumice Stone", and his manner of dealing with foreign governments who crossed him was the original "gunboat diplomacy". Crises of [edit] The revolutions of gave a jolt to the settled European system that had been created in " The United Kingdom of the Netherlands was rent in half by the Belgian Revolution , the Kingdom of Portugal was the scene of civil war , and the Spanish were about to place an infant princess on the throne. Poland was in arms against the Russian Empire , while the northern powers Russia, Prussia, and Austria formed a closer alliance that seemed to threaten the peace and liberties of Europe. Polish exiles called on Britain to intervene against Russia during the November Uprising of He had no grievance against Russia and while he privately sympathized with the Polish cause, in his role as foreign minister he rejected Polish demands. With serious trouble simultaneously taking place in Belgium and Italy, and lesser issues in Greece and Portugal, he sought to de-escalate European tensions rather than aggravate them. He therefore focused chiefly on achieving a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Belgium. The London Conference of was called to address this question. The British solution involved the independence of Belgium, which Palmerston believed would greatly contribute to the security of Britain, but any solution was not straightforward. The British policy was a close alliance with France, but one subject to the balance of power on the Continent, and in particular the preservation of Belgium. If the northern powers supported William I by force, they would encounter the resistance of France and Britain united in arms. If France sought to annex Belgium, it would forfeit the British alliance and find herself opposed by the whole of Europe. In the end the British policy prevailed. Their positions were under some pressure from their absolutist kinsmen, Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain, who were the closest males in the lines of succession. Palmerston conceived and executed the plan of a quadruple alliance of the constitutional states of the West to serve as a counterpoise to the northern alliance. A treaty for the pacification of the Peninsula was signed in London on 22 April and, although the struggle was somewhat prolonged in Spain, it accomplished its objective. France had been a reluctant party to the treaty, and never executed her role in it with much zeal. Louis Philippe was accused of secretly favouring the Carlists " the supporters of Don Carlos " and he rejected direct interference in Spain. It is probable that the hesitation of the French court on this question was one of the causes of the enduring personal hostility Palmerston showed towards the French King thereafter, though that sentiment may well have arisen earlier. Although Palmerston wrote in June that Paris was "the pivot of my foreign policy", the differences between the two countries grew into a constant but sterile rivalry that brought benefit to neither. Balkans and Near East: During the Greek War of Independence he had energetically supported the Greek cause and backed the Treaty of Constantinople that gave Greece its independence. However, from the defence of the Ottoman Empire became one of the cardinal objects of his policy. He believed in the regeneration of Turkey. He regarded the maintenance of the authority of the Sublime Porte as the chief barrier against both these developments. Despite his popular reputation he was hesitant in about aiding the Sultan of Turkey, who was under threat from Muhammad Ali , the pasha of Egypt. Palmerston held that "if we can procure for it ten years of peace under the joint protection of the five Powers, and if those years are profitably employed in reorganizing the internal system of the empire, there is no reason whatever why it should not become again a respectable Power" and challenged the [metaphor] that an old country, such as Turkey should be in such disrepair as would be warranted by the comparison: Lord Ponsonby , the British ambassador at Constantinople , vehemently urged the British government to intervene. Having closer ties to the pasha than most, France refused to be a party to coercive measures against him despite having signed the note in the previous year. This measure was taken with great hesitation, and strong opposition on the part of several members of the cabinet. Palmerston forced the measure through in part by declaring in a letter to the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne , that he would resign from the ministry if his policy were not adopted. The London Convention granted Muhammad Ali hereditary rule in Egypt in return for withdrawal from Syria and

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Lebanon, but was rejected by the pasha. Forcing free trade[edit] British bombardment of Canton from the surrounding heights, May China had sealed itself off from the world, permitting only limited trade under the Canton System and allowing no diplomatic contact. Palmerston saw this as an affront to his free trade principles, and demanded reform, sending Lord Napier to negotiate in China refused, and interdicted the British traders bringing in opium from India illegally. It was later exchanged for the island of Hong Kong. Under the Treaty of Nanjing , China paid an indemnity and opened five treaty ports to world trade. Palmerston thus achieved his main goal of opening China to trade, although his critics focused on the immorality of the opium trade. This made him very popular among the ordinary people of Britain, but his passion, propensity to act through personal animosity, and imperious language made him seem dangerous and destabilising in the eyes of the Queen and his more conservative colleagues in government. Meanwhile he manipulated information and public opinion to enhance his control of his department, including controlling communications within the office and to other officials. He leaked secrets to the press, published selected documents, and released letters to give himself more control and more publicity, all the while stirring up British nationalism. He also owned Broadlands at Romsey in Hampshire

Opposition: Palmerston had adopted the opinion that peace with France was not to be relied on, and indeed that war between the two countries was sooner or later inevitable. Aberdeen and Guizot inaugurated a different policy: During the administration of Sir Robert Peel , Palmerston led a retired life, but he attacked with characteristic bitterness the Webster-Ashburton Treaty with the United States. Much as he criticised it, the treaty successfully closed the border questions with which Palmerston had long been concerned. A few months later, however, the Whigs returned to power and Palmerston to the Foreign Office

July Affair of the Spanish Marriages Lord Palmerston, c. They availed themselves of a dispatch in which he had put forward the name of a Coburg prince as a candidate for the hand of the young queen of Spain as a justification for a departure from the engagements entered into between Guizot and Lord Aberdeen. However little the conduct of the French government in this transaction of the Spanish marriages can be vindicated, it is certain that it originated in the belief that in Palmerston France had a restless and subtle enemy. The efforts of the British minister to defeat the French marriages of the Spanish princesses, by an appeal to the Treaty of Utrecht and the other powers of Europe, were wholly unsuccessful; France won the game, though with no small loss of honourable reputation. Brown argues that as foreign secretary from to and subsequently as prime minister, Palmerston sought to maintain the balance of power in Europe, sometimes even aligning with France to do so. Palmerston sympathised openly with the revolutionary party abroad. In particular, he was a strong advocate of national self-determination , and stood firmly on the side of constitutional liberties on the Continent. Despite this, he was bitterly opposed to Irish independence, being very opposed to the Young Ireland movement. Italian independence[edit] No state was regarded by him with more aversion than Austria. Yet, his opposition to Austria was chiefly based upon her occupation of northeastern Italy and her Italian policy. Palmerston maintained that the existence of Austria as a great power north of the Alps was an essential element in the system of Europe. Antipathies and sympathies had a large share in the political views of Palmerston, and his sympathies had ever been passionately awakened by the cause of Italian independence. He supported the Sicilians against the King of Naples , and even allowed arms to be sent them from the arsenal at Woolwich. Although he had endeavoured to restrain the King of Sardinia from his rash attack on the superior forces of Austria, he obtained for him a reduction of the penalty of defeat. Austria, weakened by the revolution, sent an envoy to London to request the mediation of Britain, based on a large cession of Italian territory.

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Chapter 2 : Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston - Wikipedia

Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, KG, GCB, PC, FRS (20 October - 18 October) was a British statesman who served twice as Prime Minister in the mid-19th century. Palmerston dominated British foreign policy during the period to , when Britain was at the height of her imperial power.

Margaret, Westminster, was appropriate. His father, a cultured grand seigneur and dilettante politician, failed in his ambition to convert his Irish peerage into a United Kingdom peerage, which would have condemned his son known as Harry to a seat in the House of Lords. Instead, with a break of less than a year in , Harry Temple was to sit in the Commons from until he died as prime minister on the eve of his 81st birthday. His classical curriculum was supplemented by French, Italian, and some German from a tutor brought home from Italy. In November , Temple entered the University of Edinburgh. He soon began to extend and embellish the house and gardens of Broadlands in Hampshire and, from the mid-1820s, improved his Irish estates in County Sligo. Having survived a youth of ill health, he later displayed a rare stamina, cultivated by regular exercise. He lost then and again in the general election of , but he sat for the University of Cambridge from to . Political life, 1823–30 Only after being made a junior lord at the admiralty in the Tory government of did Palmerston become a member of Parliament by a transaction with the patron of the pocket borough of Newport , Isle of Wight. Studious at Cambridge, though no recluse, the young junior minister was thought a bit of a prig. As he passed into middle age 20 years later, he was thought of politically as a dull dog; for, after refusing the chancellorship of the Exchequer from the prime minister Spencer Perceval in , he took the office of secretary at war. The office was humdrum, and its parliamentary duties were light. He rejected the post office in because it would have taken him to the House of Lords; and he resisted other offers because they would have taken him to Dublin , the Caribbean , or Calcutta. But the offer of the Exchequer by Canning was withdrawn, and it was as secretary at war that Palmerston sat in the cabinets of George Canning , Viscount Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. But Palmerston was not an intimate of Canning and his follower, the financier and statesman William Huskisson , nor of Sir Robert Peel. As such, he resigned, reluctantly, when Wellington drove Huskisson out of office in mid-1828; but he never closed the door to overtures from Wellington. He had owed his return to the Cambridge seat in Parliament in to the Whigs—he was opposed by two ministerial colleagues hostile as he was not to Catholic Emancipation —and of the Whigs who sat with him in the cabinets of Canning and Goderich, he said that he liked them much better than the Tories and agreed with them much more. Palmerston, whose maiden speech in February had been a defense of a British attack on the Danish fleet to deny it to Napoleon, became in Cabinet entranced with foreign affairs and adopted a position on events in Greece and Portugal in advance of the other Canningites. This he made public in the House on June 1, 1826, when he complained that Wellington had made Britain the keystone of the arch of European absolutism. The circulation of his speech as a pamphlet indicates that Palmerston had decided to play for high political stakes. Views on liberalism and conservatism The Reform Bills of 1832 and 1833 were more considerable than Palmerston liked, and he tried to modify them. His standard text was that reform in 1832 had prevented social revolution and that enlightened legislation thereafter was producing social peace. This made him proud of his country and more than ever inclined to exhort foreign autocrats and bureaucrats to behave like sensible Whigs and Canningites. Palmerston believed that something like the British system of responsible government would be good for all European states and that it would become the norm as by the first decade of the 20th century it had. But he regarded the mission of Lord Minto to the Italian courts, on the eve of the revolutions of 1848, as mediatorial, not inflammatory; its object was to show the rulers of Europe that they should have their minor revolutions, lest worse befall them. Views on nationalism Palmerston was a British nationalist; he said that the country had no permanent allies, only permanent interests. The idea that, because he applauded the cause of Liberalism in Europe, he wished to tear up the Treaty of Vienna is nonsense. It was true that he was instrumental in securing confirmation of the independence of Greece and Belgium ; but for Polish, Magyar, and Romanian patriotic

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causes he lifted not a finger. Palmerston was a philhellene; but by the time he became foreign secretary the only question was whether Greece should be a viable size, wholly independent of Turkey and under the surveillance of Britain, France, and Russia. By he had achieved this objective. The Belgian revolt of 1830 was a fait accompli, and it had become a British interest to secure Dutch recognition of it without allowing the French to profit by intervening. In this matter, as chairman of the London Conference, Palmerston first showed his diplomatic proficiency. His view was that Austria had been put into northern Italy in to provide a barrier against French aggression. An able speech in Parliament on July 21, 1831, gave the coldest comfort to the Hungarians, against whose bid for independence Austria had to seek Russian aid. The French, however, became irked at the restraining element in British cooperation and did not see why they should not be as predominant in Spain as the British were in Portugal. Relations, therefore, deteriorated even before there was an open breach in 1840 on the Eastern Question regarding the Ottoman Empire. Relations with France were unnecessarily bad when Palmerston left office in 1841. His condemnation of Lord Aberdeen for appeasing France and the United States also contributed to a feeling in the highest Whig circles that he ought not to return to the foreign office; and his refusal to take any other appointment was made the excuse for the prime minister, Lord John Russell, declining to form a government to repeal the Corn Laws in December 1841. In mid-1842, when Russell did form a government, Palmerston became foreign secretary again. After the revolution in 1848, as in 1830, Palmerston was concerned with both protecting the new French regime and deterring it from going to war. He and the Tsar, both standing for the Treaty of Vienna and the balance of power, saluted one another from the twin rocks that stood amid the revolutionary tide. The popular hero In 1849 Palmerston was more intent upon preserving the general peace than upon patronizing Liberalism. This propagandist diplomacy infuriated Prince Albert and embarrassed Cabinet colleagues who, like Queen Victoria, were not kept fully informed. Palmerston at once brought about the fall of the Russell government and might have joined the minority Tory government if the prime minister, Lord Derby, had been willing to abandon his protectionist policies. He served as a reforming home secretary in a Peelite-Whig coalition under Aberdeen, which in 1854 took Britain into the Crimean War against Russia and allied with France in defense of Turkey. A switch to a more belligerent posture was regarded as the price of his immediate return. Premierships Under Aberdeen, Palmerston was a more loyal and reasonable colleague than was Russell. When Russell resigned as leader of the House of Commons because he would not oppose a motion for inquiry into the misconduct of the Crimean War, Palmerston succeeded him. With public opinion behind him, Palmerston became prime minister. His attempts to galvanize the war effort and remedy gross defects in many branches of the services were partly nullified by bad appointments at home and in Crimea. He was pressured by the French to make peace on terms he thought inadequate but which forced Russia to give up its control of the mouth of the Danube. After the election of 1852 denied the Tories a majority, Palmerston resumed the premiership with Russell and the Peelite Gladstone, all being pro-Italian against Austria. This triumvirate ruled until Palmerston died. Palmerston knew that he would be able to rely on the Tories for support if Gladstone resigned and linked himself with the Radical John Bright. He had been a conservative statesman using radical tools and keeping up a show of liberalism in his foreign policy; after him the defense of the Conservative cause would revert to the Conservative Party.

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Sourced I will not talk of non-intervention, for it is not an English word. When an MP sought to correct Palmerston when he said "non-interference" instead of "non-intervention" 2 August Therefore I say that it is a narrow policy to suppose that this country or that is to be marked out as the eternal ally or the perpetual enemy of England. We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual, and those interests it is our duty to follow. Speech in the House of Commons 25 June The beer shops licensed to have the beer drunk on premises are a pest to the community. They are haunts of thieves and schools for prostitutes. They demoralize the lower classes. The words "licensed to be drunk on the premises" are by the common people interpreted as applicable to the customers as well as to the liquor. Letter to William Ewart Gladstone 20 October I have watched the French Emperor narrowly, and have studied his character and conduct. You may rely upon it that, at the bottom of his heart, there rankles a deep and inextinguishable desire to humble and punish England, and to avenge, if he can, the many humiliations " political, naval and military " which, since the beginning of this century, England has by herself and her allies inflicted upon France. He has sufficiently organised his military means; he is now stealthily but steadily organising his naval means; and when all is ready, the overture will be played, the curtain will draw up, and we shall have a very disagreeable melodrama. He seems to have thought that he ought to lay his foundation by beating with our aid or with our concurrence, or our neutrality first Russia and then Austria: Letter to Lord John Russell 4 November Our interests require that Egypt should remain what it is, an integral part of the Turkish empire. We do not want it or wish it for ourselves, any more than any rational man with an estate in the North of England and a residence in the South would have wished to possess the inns on the North Road. Letter to Lord Cowley 25 November I am heartily glad that Elgin and Grant determined to burn down the Summer Palace and that "the blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood" It was absolutely necessary to stamp by some such permanent record our indignation at the treachery and brutality of these Tartars, for Chinese they are not. Letter to Sidney Herbert 20 December It is in the highest degree likely that the North will not be able to subdue the south, and it is no doubt certain that if the Southern union is established as an independent state it would afford a valuable and extensive market for British manufactures but the operations of the war have as yet been too indecisive to warrant an acknowledgement of the southern union. Letter to Sir Austen Henry Layard 20 October Great Britain is in a better state than at any former time to inflict a severe blow upon and to read a lesson to the United States which will not soon be forgotten. Letter to Queen Victoria 5 December It is difficult not to come to the conclusion that the rabid hatred of England which animates the exiled Irishmen who direct almost all the Northern newspapers, will so excite the masses as to make it impossible for Lincoln and Seward to grant our demands; and we must therefore look forward to war as the probable result. Letter to John Russell 6 December It would be very delightful if your Utopia could be realized and if the nations of the earth would think of nothing but peace and commerce, and would give up quarrelling and fighting altogether. But unfortunately man is a fighting and quarrelling animal; and that this is human nature is proved by the fact that republics, where the masses govern are far more quarrelsome, and more addicted to fighting, than monarchies, which are governed by comparatively few persons. Letter to Richard Cobden 8 January As to the American [Civil] War it has manifestly ceased to have any attainable object as far as the Northerners are concerned, except to get rid of some more thousand troublesome Irish and Germans. It must be owned, however, that the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides have shown courage and endurance highly honourable to their stock. Letter to George Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon 20 October Nothing is so difficult to change as the traditional habits of a free people in regard to such things. Such changes may be easily made in despotic countries like Russia, or in countries where notwithstanding theoretical freedom the government and the police are all powerful as in France Can you expect that the people of the United Kingdom will cast aside all

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the names of space and weight and capacity which they learnt from their infancy and all of a sudden adopt an unmeaning jargon of barbarous words representing ideas and things new to their minds. It seems to me to be a dream of pedantic theorists I see no use however in attempting to Frenchify the English nation, and you may be quite sure that the English nation will not consent to be Frenchified. There are many conceited men who think that they have given an unanswerable argument in favour of any measure they may propose by merely saying that it has been adopted by the French. I own that I am not of that school, and I think the French have much to gain by imitating us than we have to gain by imitating them. The fact is there are a certain set of very vain men like Ewart and Cobden who not finding in things as they are here, the prominence of position to which they aspire, think that they gain a step by oversetting any of our arrangements great or small and by holding up some foreign country as an object of imitation. Letter to Thomas Milner Gibson 5 May You lay down broadly the doctrine of universal suffrage which I can never accept. I deny that every sane and not disqualified man has a moral right to vote. What every man and woman too have a right to, is to be well governed and under just laws, and they who propose a change ought to show that the present organisation does not accomplish those objects. All the Nation cannot by Possibility be brought together to vote and therefore a Selected few are appointed by Law to perform this Function for the Rest and the Publicity attached to the Performance of this Trust is a Security that it will be responsibly performed. The plain truth is that the Portuguese are of all European nations the lowest in the moral state and the Brazilians are degenerate Portuguese, demoralized by slavery and slave trade, and all the degrading and corrupting influences connected with both I have laboured indefatigably all the time I was at the Foreign Office to put an end to the slave trade, and though not with entire at all events with some considerable success and nothing shall induce me to load my conscience with the guilt of having been a party to promoting its revival. I am afraid Bright has been at you upon these Brazilian matters. He has always professed great horror of slave trade and has invariably opposed the employment of any and every means by which it could be made to cease. Letter to John Russell 5 October, Mackieson gave me the other day a buffalo hide whip from Africa called in those regions a Peace Maker and used as such in the households of chieftains. Our Peace Makers are our Armstrongs and Whitworths and our engineers. Letter to Austen Henry Layard 23 October I beg to propose to you that toast which is the first to which honour is done in every society of Englishmen, I mean "the Health of Her Majesty the Queen" â€” a toast which embodies the expression of that which is the deepest and warmest feeling of every Englishman It could not be expected that man would pursue with diligence and success the pursuits of industry if he were not assured that he would reap in security the fruits which that industry might produce, and I am happy to say that our Army, our Navy, our Militia, and our Volunteers do afford to the people of these realms that security which human arrangements can provide for them. We are happily now at peace with all foreign Powers; but the continuance of that peace is not likely to be less certain when it is known to all foreign nations that the Army, the Navy, the Militia, and the Volunteers of England are in a state of perfect efficiency, and ready if called upon to defend the interests and to maintain the honour and dignity of their country against all who might think fit to assail them. Then you did not vote for me, friend Rowcliffe; you preferred voting for a Tory. I did not vote for you, my Lord, for if I had, I should have voted for a Tory. During the general election of summer where the Chartist Rowcliffe voted for a Conservative and another Liberal in order to oust Palmerston from the two-member constituency; quoted in F. Russia will in due time become a power almost as great as the old Roman Empire. She can become mistress of all Asia, except British India, whenever she chooses to take it; and when enlightened arrangements shall have made her revenue proportioned to her territory, and railways shall have abridged distances her command of men will become enormous, her pecuniary means gigantic, and her power of transporting armies over great distances most formidable. Germany ought to be strong in order to resist Russian aggression, and a strong Prussia is essential to German strength. It is far from impossible that the American conspirators may try and obtain in our North American provinces compensation for their defeat in Ireland. Letter to Lord de Grey 27 September About Palmerston Warmed by the instincts of a knightly heart, That roused at once if insult touched the realm, He

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spurned each Statecraft, each deceiving art, And met his foes, no vizor to his helm. This proved his worth; hereafter be our boast: Who hated Britons hated him the most. Bernal Osborne adapting a Bulwer-Lytton poem at a speech to the Reform Club, Even if England still continues to increase in civilization and opulence, she may yet, as other stronger states also rapidly augment, perhaps not long retain her present commanding position in the world; and it may be that in future ages the name of Palmerston will be synonymous with her greatest glory. From one generation of Englishman to another, the saying will be handed down: We are all proud of him. Do the exact opposite of what he did. His administration at the Foreign Office was one long crime. Ernest Benn Ltd, , p. He lived for her honour, and she will cherish his memory.

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Chapter 4 : The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston

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Immediate antagonism[edit] The dispute arose in after the house of the Jewish former Portuguese consul-general to Greece, David Pacifico , better known as "Don Pacifico" " who had been stripped of his position due to overstepping his power repeatedly in , but who continued to reside in Athens [1] " was attacked and vandalised by an anti-Semitic mob that included the sons of a government minister, while police looked on and did nothing. Mayer de Rothschild had been visiting Athens, during the Greek Orthodox Easter which fell on April 4 , to discuss a possible loan, [2] and the government, in order to coax him, decided to ban the tradition of hanging the effigy of Judas, [3] thinking that Rothschild would be offended by the tradition. It appears that it was then the custom at Athens to burn on Easter Sunday the image of Judas Iscariot. As, however, Lord Rothschild, a British subject of Jewish faith, was visiting Athens at this time, the Greek government forbade the custom. This was attributed by the populace, not to the presence of Lord Rothschild, but to the influence of Don Pacifico. Hence the outrages to his person and property. Some of the Greek population in Athens, incensed at the cancellation of their customs, rioted before the house of the Portuguese Consul-General. It was reported that the crowd was infiltrated by the Greek police, and that among its leaders were one or more sons of the Greek Minister of War [5] Three days after the incident, Don Pacifico himself wrote to Sir Edmund Lyons , British Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece: These brigands, in number about or , entered my house, and swearing dreadfully, began beating my wife, my innocent children, and my son-in-law. After having broken the windows, doors, tables, chairs, and every other article of furniture, they robbed me of my jewels, forcing open the closets in which were vases, candlesticks, gold and silver ornaments, diamonds, and lastly a box containing money to the amount of 9, drachmas, of which 2, were my own private property, and 7, which had been deposited with me by the Jewish community of Italy for the projected erection of a temple, and for the poor of this kingdom. These barbarians did not even leave me the Consular Portuguese archives, which were torn by them to pieces. These papers being my security from that nation for the sum of 21, l. It is clear that Don Pacifico was a man of many facets. He had previously been Portuguese Consul-General in Morocco. Lord Palmerston advised Lyons to have Pacifico draw up an itemized valuation of his losses, and, if his statement were supported by satisfactory proof, to present a note to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs requiring him to direct that the sum be paid to Don Pacifico. Pacifico complied on February 22, , and Lyons duly dispatched a demand for payment to M. He also wrote to M. Constantine Colocotronis, the Prime Minister. Moreover, he had been forced to abandon his house during the Easter celebrations of ; and he drew to the attention of Lyons that several years earlier two Jews had been massacred at Patras, and likewise the Synagogue at Negroponte had been burned down. Already on December 3, , the British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston , a philhellene and supporter of the Greek War of Independence of , had decided to take definitive action to settle the problems caused by Greek intransigence. King Otto and his government, in addition to refusing to settle claims of British citizens, had stopped payments on the loan of Palmerston wrote to Sir Thomas Wyse , the British Minister in Athens, [14] I have desired the Admiralty to instruct Sir William Parker to take Athens on his way back from the Dardanelles, and to support you in bringing at last to a satisfactory ending the settlement of our various claims upon the Greek Government. You will, of course, in conjunction with him, persevere in the suaviter in modo as long as is consistent with our dignity and honour, and I measure that time by days--perhaps by some very small number of hours. If however, the Greek Government does not strike, Parker must do so. In that case you should embark on board his fleet before he begins to take any hostile steps, in order that you and your mission may be secure against insult. He should, of course, begin by reprisals; that is, by taking possession of some Greek property; but the King would probably

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not much care for our taking hold of any merchant property, and the best thing, therefore, would be to seize hold of his little fleet, if that can be done handily. The next thing would be a blockade of any or all of his ports. The Greek Government and the Greek people had been thoroughly humiliated by the British, who were also trying to push their desired outcomes on other disputes with the Greek government, especially pertaining to the United States of the Ionian Islands, such as: The British claims on the islands of Sapienza and Elafonisos for the United States of the Ionian Islands a British protectorate Compensation for six ships that were robbed Placation for an insult to the British flag and disrespect towards the British Ambassador, Mr. The blockade lasted two months and the affair ended only when the Greek government agreed to compensate Pacifico, being regarded as one of the prime examples of Gunboat Diplomacy. Political fallout in London[edit] At Westminster, both houses of parliament took up the issue of British foreign policy, especially with regard to Greece, with considerable energy. However, the House of Commons did not proceed along the same lines as the Lords. Palmerston delivered a famous five-hour speech in which he sought to vindicate not only his claims on the Greek government for Don Pacifico, but his entire administration of foreign affairs. Pacifico any real injury which could be proved, after a full and fair investigation. The Commissioners met in Lisbon in February. The Commission discovered in the archives of the Cortes at Lisbon a petition addressed by Don Pacifico to the Cortes in , accompanied by voluminous documents to prove his claims. The claims had yet to be addressed by the Cortes.

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Chapter 5 : Full text of "The life of Henry John Temple, viscount Palmerston: "

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Over the next 6 years he was defeated in two elections for the University of Cambridge constituency , but entered parliament as Tory MP for the pocket borough of Newport on the Isle of Wight in June . A few months later, he delivered his first speech in the House of Commons in defence of the Battle of Copenhagen , which he justified by reference to the ambitions of Napoleon to take control of the Danish court. Lord Palmerston preferred the office of Secretary at War, charged exclusively with the financial business of the army. Without a seat in the cabinet, he remained in the latter post for 20 years. The more liberal wing of the Tory government made some ground, with George Canning becoming Foreign Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons , William Huskisson advocating and applying the doctrines of free trade, and Catholic emancipation emerging as an open question. Although Lord Palmerston was not in the cabinet, he cordially supported the measures of Canning and his friends. The more conservative Tories, including Peel, withdrew their support, and an alliance was formed between the liberal members of the late ministry and the Whigs. The post of Chancellor of the Exchequer was offered to Lord Palmerston, who accepted it, but this appointment was frustrated by some intrigue between the King and John Charles Herries. Lord Palmerston remained Secretary at War, though he gained a seat in the cabinet for the first time. The Canning administration ended after only four months on the death of the Prime Minister, and was followed by the ministry of Lord Goderich , which barely survived the year. However, a dispute between Wellington and Huskisson over the issue of parliamentary representation for Manchester and Birmingham led to the resignation of Huskisson and his allies, including Lord Palmerston. In the spring of , after more than twenty years continuously in office, Lord Palmerston found himself in opposition. He had already urged Wellington into active interference in the Greek War of Independence , and he had made several visits to Paris , where he foresaw with great accuracy the impending overthrow of the Bourbons. On 1 June he made his first great speech on foreign affairs. Palmerston was a great orator. His language was relatively unstudied and his delivery somewhat embarrassed, but he generally found words to say the right thing at the right time and to address the House of Commons in the language best adapted to the capacity and the temper of his audience. An attempt was made by the Duke of Wellington in September to induce Lord Palmerston to re-enter the cabinet, but he refused to do so without Lord Lansdowne and Lord Grey , two notable Whigs. This can be said to be the point at which his party allegiance changed. He entered the office with great energy and continued to exert his influence there for twenty years, which he held it from , , and . His abrasive style earned him the nickname "Lord Pumice Stone", and his manner of dealing with foreign governments who crossed him was the original "gunboat diplomacy". The United Kingdom of the Netherlands was rent in half by the Belgian Revolution , the Kingdom of Portugal was the scene of civil war , and the Spanish were about to place an infant princess on the throne. Poland was in arms against the Russian Empire the November Uprising , while the northern powers formed a closer alliance that seemed to threaten the peace and liberties of Europe. Lord Palmerston was prepared to act with spirit and resolution in the face of these varied difficulties[citation needed], and the result was notable diplomatic success. William I of the Netherlands appealed to the great powers that had placed him on the throne after the Napoleonic Wars to maintain his rights; a conference assembled accordingly in London. The British solution involved the independence of Belgium, which Lord Palmerston believed would greatly contribute to the security of Britain, but any solution was not straightforward. On the one hand, the northern powers were anxious to defend William I; on the other, many Belgian revolutionaries, like Charles de Brouckere and Charles Rogier , supported the reunion of the Belgian provinces to France [citation needed]. The policy of the UK government was a close alliance with France, but one subject to the balance of power on the Continent, and in particular

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the preservation of Belgium. If the northern powers supported William I by force, they would encounter the resistance of France and the UK united in arms. If France sought to annex Belgium, she would forfeit the alliance of the UK, and find herself opposed by the whole of Europe. Although the continent had been close to war, peace was maintained on UK terms and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the widower of a British princess, was placed upon the throne of Belgium. Their positions were under some pressure from their absolutist kinsmen, Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain, who were the closest males in the lines of succession. Lord Palmerston conceived and executed the plan of a quadruple alliance of the constitutional states of the West to serve as a counterpoise to the northern alliance. A treaty for the pacification of the Peninsula was signed in London on 22 April and, although the struggle was somewhat prolonged in Spain, it accomplished its objective. France had been a reluctant party to the treaty, and never executed her role in it with much zeal. Louis Philippe was accused of secretly favouring the Carlists - the supporters of Don Carlos - and he rejected direct interference in Spain. It is probable that the hesitation of the French court on this question was one of the causes of the enduring personal hostility Lord Palmerston showed towards the French King thereafter, though that sentiment may well have arisen earlier. Although Lord Palmerston wrote in June that Paris was "the pivot of my foreign policy", the differences between the two countries grew into a constant but sterile rivalry that brought benefit to neither. Balkans and Near East: During the Greek War of Independence he had energetically supported the Greek cause and backed the Treaty of Constantinople that gave Greece its independence. However, from the defence of the Ottoman Empire became one of the cardinal objects of his policy. He believed in the regeneration of Turkey. He regarded the maintenance of the authority of the Sublime Porte as the chief barrier against both these developments. Lord Palmerston had long maintained a suspicious and hostile attitude towards Russia, whose autocratic government offended his liberal principles and whose ever-growing size challenged the strength of the British Empire. In and his proposals to afford material aid to the Turks against Muhammad Ali, the pasha of Egypt, was overruled by the cabinet. Lord Palmerston held that "if we can procure for it ten years of peace under the joint protection of the five Powers, and if those years are profitably employed in reorganizing the internal system of the empire, there is no reason whatever why it should not become again a respectable Power" and challenged the [metaphor] that an old country, such as Turkey should be in such disrepair as would be warranted by the comparison: Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador at Constantinople, vehemently urged the British government to intervene. Having closer ties to the pasha than most, France refused to be a party to coercive measures against Ali despite having signed the note in the previous year. This measure was taken with great hesitation, and strong opposition on the part of several members of the UK cabinet. Lord Palmerston forced the measure through in part by declaring in a letter to the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, that he would resign from the ministry if his policy were not adopted. The London Convention granted Muhammad Ali hereditary rule in Egypt in return for withdrawal from Syria and Lebanon, but was rejected by the pasha. The European powers intervened with force, and the bombardment of Beirut, the fall of Acre, and the total collapse of the power of Ali followed in rapid succession. At the same time as she was acting with Russia in the Levant, the British government engaged in the affairs of Afghanistan in order to stem her advance into Central Asia, and fought the First Opium War with China which ended in the conquest of Chusan, later to be exchanged for the island of Hong Kong. In all these actions Lord Palmerston brought to bear a great deal of patriotic vigour and energy. This made him very popular among the ordinary people of Britain, but his passion, propensity to act through personal animosity, and imperious language made him seem dangerous and destabilising in the eyes of the Queen and his more conservative colleagues in government. Lord Palmerston had adopted the opinion that peace with France was not to be relied on, and indeed that war between the two countries was sooner or later inevitable. Aberdeen and Guizot inaugurated a different policy; by mutual confidence and friendly offices, they entirely succeeded in restoring the most cordial understanding between the two governments, and the irritation which Lord Palmerston had inflamed gradually subsided. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston led a retired life, but he attacked with characteristic bitterness the Webster-Ashburton

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Treaty with the United States, which closed successfully some other questions he had long kept open. A few months later, however, this difficulty was surmounted; the Whigs returned to power, and Lord Palmerston to the foreign office July with a strong assurance that Russell should exercise a strict control over his proceedings. A few days sufficed to show how vain were this expectation. France and Spain, Main article: Affair of the Spanish Marriages Lord Palmerston, ca. The French government regarded the appointment of Lord Palmerston as a certain sign of renewed hostilities. They availed themselves of a dispatch in which he had put forward the name of a Coburg prince as a candidate for the hand of the young queen of Spain as a justification for a departure from the engagements entered into between Guizot and Lord Aberdeen. However little the conduct of the French government in this transaction of the Spanish marriages can be vindicated, it is certain that it originated in the belief that in Lord Palmerston France had a restless and subtle enemy. The efforts of the British minister to defeat the French marriages of the Spanish princesses, by an appeal to the Treaty of Utrecht and the other powers of Europe, were wholly unsuccessful; France won the game, though with no small loss of honourable reputation. Support for revolutions abroad and *Civis Romanus sum*, The revolutions of spread like a conflagration through Europe, and shook every throne on the Continent except those of Russia, Spain, and Belgium. Lord Palmerston sympathized, or was supposed to sympathize, openly with the revolutionary party abroad. In particular, he was a strong advocate of national self-determination, and stood firmly on the side of constitutional liberties on the Continent. Italian independence No state was regarded by him with more aversion than Austria. Yet, his opposition to Austria was chiefly based upon her occupation of northeastern Italy and her Italian policy. Lord Palmerston maintained that the existence of Austria as a great power north of the Alps was an essential element in the system of Europe. Antipathies and sympathies had a large share in the political views of Lord Palmerston, and his sympathies had ever been passionately awakened by the cause of Italian independence. He supported the Sicilians against the King of Naples, and even allowed arms to be sent them from the arsenal at Woolwich. Although he had endeavoured to restrain the King of Sardinia from his rash attack on the superior forces of Austria, he obtained for him a reduction of the penalty of defeat. Austria, weakened by the revolution, sent an envoy to London to request the mediation of the UK, based on a large cession of Italian territory. Lord Palmerston rejected the terms he might have obtained for Piedmont. After a couple of years this wave of revolution was replaced by a wave of reaction. Hungarian independence In Hungary the civil war, which had thundered at the gates of Vienna, was brought to a close by Russian intervention. Prince Schwarzenberg assumed the government of the empire with dictatorial power. In spite of what Lord Palmerston termed his judicious bottle-holding, the movement he had encouraged and applauded, but to which he could give no material aid, was everywhere subdued. The British government, or at least Lord Palmerston as its representative, was regarded with suspicion and resentment by every power in Europe, except the French republic. When Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian democrat and leader of its constitutionalists, landed in the UK, Lord Palmerston proposed to receive him at Broadlands, a design which was only prevented by a peremptory vote of the cabinet. Royal and parliamentary reaction to This state of things was regarded with the utmost annoyance by the British court and by most of the British ministers. On many occasions, Lord Palmerston had taken important steps without their knowledge, which they disapproved. Over the Foreign Office he asserted and exercised an arbitrary dominion, which the feeble efforts of the premier could not control. I hold that the real policy of England Greece being a state under the joint protection of three powers, Russia and France protested against its coercion by the British fleet. The French ambassador temporarily left London, which promptly led to the termination of the affair. Nevertheless, it was taken up in parliament with great warmth. The House of Commons was moved by Roebuck to reverse the sentence, which it did 29 June by a majority of 46, after having heard from Lord Palmerston. This was the most eloquent and powerful speech he ever delivered, wherein he sought to vindicate not only his claims on the Greek government for Don Pacifico, but his entire administration of foreign affairs. It was in this speech, which lasted five hours, Lord Palmerston made the well known declaration that a British subject ought everywhere to be protected by the strong arm of the British government against injustice and wrong; comparing the reach of

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the British Empire to that of the Roman Empire, in which a Roman citizen could walk the earth unmolested by any foreign power. This was the famous *Civis Romanus sum* speech. Yet, notwithstanding this parliamentary triumph, there were not a few of his own colleagues and supporters who condemned the spirit in which the foreign relations of the Crown were carried on. In that same year, the Queen addressed a minute to the Prime Minister in which she recorded her dissatisfaction at the manner in which Lord Palmerston evaded the obligation to submit his measures for the royal sanction as failing in sincerity to the Crown. This minute was communicated to Lord Palmerston, who did not resign upon it; a crucial precedent, this was taken to be an indication that he viewed the source of his power as no longer being royal approval, but constitutional power. Upon this Lord John Russell advised his dismissal from office Dec. Lord Palmerston got his revenge a few weeks later, when he brought down the Russell government in an amendment to the Militia Bill - his "tit for tat with Johnny Russell" as he put it. Being impossible for them to form a government without Lord Palmerston, he was made Home Secretary in December

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Chapter 6 : Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston | prime minister of United Kingdom | calendrierde

The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston With Selections From His Correspondence by Henry Lytton Bulwer Vol. 3 Thirty Years of Foreign Policy A History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston by Thomas Macknight.

Presumably a scene late in his life. Hope this is ok. Please do not modify it. Subsequent comments should be made in a new section on the talk page. No further edits should be made to this section. The result of the proposal was no move. My Britannica lists the article under "Palmerston, Lord" with the full name written afterwards. In this article itself "Lord Palmerston" appears more than times. On the naming conventions page you linked it cites Palmerston as an example where peerage titles are appropriate as the article name, however the new name would make sense given he was known overwhelmingly as "Lord Palmerston". This is not so much a matter for this individual article as for the naming conventions themselves, which indeed give this as a specific example of when the full title is appropriate! Your quotation is misleading since in full the text is "use the most common form of the name used in English if none of the rules below cover a specific problem" my emphasis. Deliberately ignoring our own written naming conventions on an individual article is not the way to go about creating a consistent encyclopaedia. The appropriate place for this discussion is Wikipedia talk: Naming conventions names and titles. Several other British Prime Ministers would also be likely to have an article move if your suggestion is successful there. TwoMightyGods Persuasion Necessity NCNT ; on the other hand, consensus to violate a guideline is one way to change it, and this is a borderline case. We use a different title, or none at all, when there is general usage to do so see Frederick North, Lord North and Bertrand Russell ; this is similar: Lord Palmerston primarily means the Prime Minister, not the others. Lord Byron , likewise, primarily means the poet. I would therefore include his middle name: Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston If we move, some links which intend his father or grandfather will be wrong; but that may be true anyway. Are these enough to keep the article where it is? On the other hand, Lord Palmerston redirects here, so anyone searching for it ends up here. The page title more or less corresponds with an index entry and nothing more. Angus McLellan Talk We have a relevant guideline , this change would violate it, so seek to change the guideline, then bring this article into compliance. Contrary to the guidelines, and I would oppose any move to change the guidelines as well. The system we have at the moment works, and I see no need whatsoever to change it. All else is dumbing down , any worthwhile intent of which is best accomplished through re-directs. Britannica, Columbia, and Encarta all do. We may indeed be justified in using legal name and title for our convenience; we may even be justified in ignoring the correct form, Henry John, Viscount Palmerston. Subsequent comments should be made in a new section on this talk page. I started to explain why in the edit box, but ran out of space. I suspect it was EB text, and it was a dense web of concepts and phrases couched in old fashioned terms and likely to be misinterpreted by modern readers. And some of the information given seemed to trivial to be covered in the introduction in any case. Proteus asked on 4 September further up the page whether he actually used both forenames, but there has been no answer. He succeeded to the viscountcy before the age of eighteen, and was presumably always addressed as "Lord Palmerston" or "Palmerston" or, familiarly, "Pam" thereafter. Any source for what he used as his first name would either have to be from before e. Arbitrarily placing the article at the first name, without evidence that this was the name used, results in errors like John Barnes, 1st Baron Gorell and Frank Merriman, 1st Baron Merriman. In default of such evidence, the full name should be used, as would be the case in any other encyclopaedia. Opera hat talk In a similar vein, whatever his mates called him, he is hardly ever known as "Henry Temple", I suggest that the primary meaning is not him but the US congressman, or failing that there is no primary meaning. This is widely discredited by historians - he had a way with written communication, and his speech over the Don Pacifico crisis was his peak, but he was renowned for being a poor speaker in his early career. He would start sentences, and forget what it was he was saying, umming and arring. He was very

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effective in his use of the press to capture popular opinion, but this is very different from expressing it verbally. R Its a very curious passage to include, and, like much of the rest of this article, its lifted from the Encyclopaedia Britannica but with the meaning changed. Here is the phrase in the Wikipedia article: His language was relatively unstudied and his delivery somewhat embarrassed, but he generally found words to say the right thing at the right time and to address the House of Commons in the language best adapted to the capacity and the temper of his audience. Is this normal and acceptable? It is even possible to quote and cite Britannica, as I see it. It is not valid to misquote Britannica without providing a justifications of some sort. Gladstone of course really started the ball rolling on that one with his speeches in places like Newcastle and Lancashire in the early s. Would need to refresh my memory about the details though. There are plenty of scholarly biographies of Palmerston that have extensive access to his papers. Marx is not one of them. Indeed the whole tone of the recent contributions is not neutral. I had an idea that it was common practice to refer to Lords as "Lord So-and-So" initially and then use their surname in further references. University Challenge S38 E29 simply referred to him as Palmerston. At the present, there are references to "Lord Palmerston" in the article, often in contiguous sentences, and I find this leads to a loss of readability. For example the article Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington refers to its subject as "the Duke" or "Wellington" rather than continually repeating "the Duke of Wellington". Surely Wikipedia is aiming to be comprehensible by general readers, who are not interested in the niceties of nomenclature, but just want to know about Palmerston? So can we delete most of the "Lord"s? Indeed it has only one use of Lord Palmerston. When she screamed, he immediately left without having approached her. It should also be noted that his then mistress and later wife , Lady Cowper was also staying in Windsor Castle on that occasion. What about the rumour that he actually died of a heart-attack while trying to make love to a chambermaid on top of a billiard-table? Could the direct quote relevant to this be provided from the reference? Where Palmerston got his misinformation is a mystery--perhaps he was thinking of the leading Confederate editor in Richmond the Irish agitator John Mitchel , who was very anti-British.

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