The library of oratory, ancient and modern, with critical studies of the world's great orators by eminent essayists Volume 7

Depew Chauncey Mitchell
Title: The library of oratory, ancient and modern, with critical studies of the world's great orators by eminent essayists Volume 7

Author: Depew Chauncey Mitchell

This is an exact replica of a book. The book reprint was manually improved by a team of professionals, as opposed to automatic/OCR processes used by some companies. However, the book may still have imperfections such as missing pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were a part of the original text. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections which can not be improved, and hope you will enjoy reading this book.
THE LIBRARY OF ORATORY
Ancient and Modern

with CRITICAL STUDIES of the WORLD'S GREAT ORATORS by EMINENT ESSAYISTS

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LL.D.
United States Senator from the State of New York
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE
CAROLINE TICKNOR THOMAS CHARLES QUINN
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Edition de Luxe

IN FIFTEEN VOLUMES

Volume VII.

ILLUSTRATED

THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING CO.
NEW YORK
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## VOLUME VII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICTOR HUGO</strong></td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Centennial of Voltaire's Death</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Honoré de Balzac</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Capital Punishment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOUIS KOSUTH</strong></td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech in Faneuil Hall</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech at Plymouth.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Speech in New York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN</strong></td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Greek Difficulty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LORD BULWER-LYTTON</strong></td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Crimean War.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RALPH WALDO EMERSON</strong></td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The American Scholar.</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary Ethics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LORD BEACONSFIELD</strong></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Conservatism&quot;</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Berlin Congress</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RICHARD COBDEN</strong></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Corn Laws.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JOSEPH HOWE</strong></td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech before the International Commercial Convention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAZZINI . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1805 225

To the Young Men of Italy

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD . . . . . . . . . . 1805 234


WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON . . . . . . . . 1805 250

Words of Encouragement to the Oppressed.

JOHN PARKER HALE . . . . . . . . . . . . 1806 262

Speech on Secession.

GARIBALDI . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1807 270

Last Speech as a Member of the Chamber.
Speaker to his Soldiers . . . . . . . . . . 272

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS . . . . . . . . 1807 279

On the States and the Union.

JEFFERSON DAVIS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1808 284

On Withdrawal from the Union: Secessionist Opinion.
Inaugural Address . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290
No Divided Flag . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 291

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE . . . . . . . 1808 300

Speech on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

NAPOLEON III. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1808 320

Speech in the National Assembly . . . . . 323
First Inaugural Address as President . . . 323
Address to the French Legislature . . . . . . . . 330

HENRY EDWARD MANNING . . . . . . . 1808 330

The Triumph of the Church.

SERGEANT SMITH PRENTISS . . . . . . 1808 340

The New England Address.

ANDREW JOHNSON . . . . . . . . . . . . 1808 360

Speech at St. Louis.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES . . . . . . . . . . 1809 381
Lecture on the Religious Poetry of the Nineteenth Century.
Leave No Verbal Message . . . . . . . . . 388
Tribute to Paul Morphy . . . . . . . . . . 394
Address of Welcome . . . . . . . . . . . . . 403

JULES FAVRE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1809 409
Speech before the Corps Législatiff.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE . . . . . . . . 1809 420
On Domestic and Foreign Affairs . . . . . . 421
On the Beaconsfield Ministry . . . . . . . . 458
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

VOLUME VII

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE ............................................. Frontispiece

LORD BEAconsFIELD ..................................................... 139

JEFFERSON DAVIS ....................................................... 287

(viii)
VICTOR MARIE HUGO

VICTOR MARIE HUGO, a great French poet, dramatist, novelist, man of letters, and senator, was born at Besançon, France, Feb. 26, 1802, and died at Paris, May 22, 1885. His father, a royalist general and adherent of Napoleon, lived to see his son attain fame, though he died in the service of Louis XVIII in the year 1828. Young Hugo had meanwhile published his “Odes et Ballades” and “Les Orientales,” and was about to bring out “Hernani,” the drama that launched on his country the fierce contest between the Classicists and Romanticists, to the latter of whom Hugo and his friends joyously belonged. The literary revolution which “Hernani” brought about was speedily followed by the political one, in 1830, in which Hugo was weaned from his adherence to Bourbonism, and identified himself with the popular cause. Though Louis Philippe had in 1845 made him a Peer of France, he continued loyal to republicanism, so much so, indeed, as to suffer banishment under “Napoleon le Petit” in 1852. But literature remained to the last his lodestar, and through all the political storm and stress of the time he plied his pen uninterruptedly and added to his triumphs such fictional masterpieces as “Notre Dame de Paris,” “Les Misérables,” “Les Travailleurs de la Mer,” “L’Homme qui rit,” and “Quatre-vingt-treize,” besides much magnificent verse, and some speeches and orations of a high order, such as the two here reproduced.

ON THE CENTENNIAL OF VOLTAIRE’S DEATH
DELIVERED AT PARIS, MAY 30, 1878

ONE hundred years ago to-day a man died! He died immortal, laden with years, with labors, and with the most illustrious and formidable of responsibilities—the responsibility of the human conscience informed and corrected. He departed amid the curses of the past and the blessings of the future—and these are the two superb forms of glory!—dying amid the acclamations of his contemporaries and of posterity, on the one hand, and on the other with the hootings and hatreds bestowed by the implacable past on those who combat it. He was more than a man—he was an epoch! He had done his work; he had fulfilled the mission evidently chosen for him by the Supreme Will, which manifests itself as visibly in the laws

Vol. 7—1

(1).
of destiny as in the laws of nature. The eighty-four years he had lived bridge over the interval between the apogee of the Monarchy and the dawn of the Revolution. At his birth, Louis XIV. still reigned; at his death Louis XVI. had already mounted the throne. So that his cradle saw the last rays of the great throne and his coffin the first gleams from the great abyss. . . .

The court was full of festivities; Versailles was radiant; Paris was ignorant; and meanwhile, through religious ferocity, judges killed an old man on the wheel and tore out a child's tongue for a song. Confronted by this frivolous and dismal society, Voltaire alone, sensible of all the forces marshalled against him—court, nobility, finance; that unconscious power, the blind multitude; that terrible magistracy, so oppressive for the subject, so docile for the master, crushing and flattering, kneeling on the people before the king; that clergy, a sinister medley of hypocrisy and fanaticism—Voltaire alone declared war against this coalition of all social iniquities—against that great and formidable world. He accepted battle with it. What was his weapon? That which has the lightness of the wind and the force of a thunderbolt—a pen. With that weapon Voltaire fought, and with that he conquered! Let us salute that memory! He conquered! He waged a splendid warfare—the war of one alone against all—the grand war of mind against matter, of reason against prejudice; a war for the just against the unjust, for the oppressed against the oppressor, the war of goodness, the war of kindness! He had the tenderness of a woman and the anger of a hero. His was a great mind and an immense heart. He conquered the old code, the ancient dogma! He conquered the feudal lord, the Gothic judge, the Roman priest! He bestowed