

to have his name transmitted to posterity for eminent services rendered to his country and to mankind."

In 1798 Cornwallis was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, where he put down a rebellion, and by his fairness and good government succeeded in winning a large measure of good will from the Irish themselves. In 1801 he negotiated the Peace of Amiens with France.

At the age of sixty-six, Cornwallis went out to India for a second term of office as Governor-General, but after being there only a few months he died at Ghazipore, October 5, 1805.

CORNWALLIS, ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM (1744-1819). There is a story told of this fine old English sailor which related to a mutiny on his ship. His crew had intimated to Cornwallis that they wanted their pay, and would not fight until they had it. Addressing the mutineers as "My lads," the commander told them that there was no money to pay them until they reached port. "As for not fighting," he said, "I will lay you alongside the first enemy ship I come across, and then the devil himself could not keep you from fighting!"

When Admiral Cornwallis was Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies, he was himself court-martialled for what his enemies tried to make out was something like mutiny! His flagship the *Royal Sovereign* had been damaged by bad weather soon after leaving England, and Admiral Cornwallis had returned to port for repairs. The Board of Admiralty ordered him to transfer his flag to a small frigate, and make his way to Barbados with all speed.

Censured by the Admiralty

The admiral wanted to wait until his own vessel was repaired, and told the Admiralty that his precarious state of health caused him to decline to go out in "a small frigate, a stranger to everyone on board, without accommodation or any comfort whatever." What his lifelong friend Nelson would have said, had he received such an excuse as this from a subordinate, would no doubt have contributed a lively incident to naval history. There were no Nelsons at the Admiralty then; still they had Cornwallis court-martialled. He was mildly censured, but, considering himself ill-used, he resigned.

Admiral Cornwallis was the fourth son of the first Earl Cornwallis, and was born February 20, 1744. He entered the navy in 1755, and followed the sea for fifty-one years, rising to high commands and engaging in many fights.

COROT (*kō-rō'*), JEAN BAPTISTE (1796-1875). Some fifty years ago a straight, handsome old gentleman in a peasant's blue blouse, with long white hair about his kind, happy face, was a familiar sight on the streets of Paris. And often strollers in the fields bordering the city came upon him at work before his easel, for this was the artist Corot, whose lovely landscape pictures we all know.

"Father Corot," as he was lovingly called by his many friends, was a good saint to every needy

CORNWALLIS RECEIVING TIPPPOO SAHIB'S SONS



As a result of his operations against the British, Tippoo Sahib, the "Tiger of Mysore," lost half his territory and had to pay a very large sum of money. He also had to hand over his two sons as hostages.

young artist. In those years his pictures were selling for thousands of francs apiece, and his greatest pleasure, next to painting them, was in giving away the money they brought him.

"I can earn the money again so quickly, just by making a little branch," he said. "I work better with a heart at ease."

A Painter of Nature's Beauties

The tranquil landscapes Corot loved to paint reflect his own happy life. He never suffered privation nor lacked friends. Although there were long years when only his pupils and fellow-artists found beauty in the quiet tones and shades in which he painted misty dawns, hazy trees, and mirroring waters, yet he was quite satisfied if only he could put on canvas Nature's beauties as he saw them.

"I am only a skylark singing little songs in my grey clouds," he once said. He did not know that in after years his pictures would be described as "painted music," and that people would speak of him as the "lyric artist." Honours were heaped on him in later life, for he won several medals and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Corot is the most popular and probably the greatest of the group of artists known as the "Barbizon school," so named because they did much of their work at the little village of Barbizon on the edge of the Fontainebleau forest.