

qualities, in the maturity of your faculties, your Lordship should retire from us and leave the active duties of ordinary judicial life. They have, no doubt, been incessant, severe, excessive; but we may be pardoned if we bear in mind that your Lordship is still a member of one of our highest judicial appellate tribunals; and express our hope that the law and the country may still for long years to come, so far as may be consistent with your Lordship's ease and retirement, derive the benefit of your great wisdom and experience."

The Lord Chief Justice replied as follows:

"Mr. Attorney,—My words in reply must be few. I return my earnest thanks to you and to all whom you represent on this occasion. I have laboured to do justly according to law, and to obey humbly the Power that gave my sense of right. If any duty in which I had part has been well performed, the honour is mainly due to those who in their respective departments have had to co-operate with me in the noble work of administering justice. It is eminently due to the Bar. I have seen a long succession of advocates, and among them men of the highest worth, swaying important interests by their words, always speaking with inflexible integrity, and making the way of duty plain before the judge—men that I delight to think of with confirmed respect and regard. I have happiness in knowing that the estimation of the Bar is well maintained, and I shall ever retain the deepest interest in its honour for the sake of its members and of the public. Above all, I desire that the due share of honour should be given to my brethren of this Court, with whom I have been taking counsel and interchanging mind for years past, to my unspeakable benefit. I may not in their presence say all that I feel towards them, but I cannot refrain from adding that their affectionate help has been the sunshine in my path, and the breath of my judicial life.

"I now take my leave. Though sensible of manifold defects, I still venture to believe that I have devoted the best of my abilities to the duties of my office, unceasingly down to the present time, when I find need for some abatement of work, and your approval seems to sanction the hope that I may not have

laboured altogether in vain. Those words of approval pronounced by the Attorney-General in this assembly to-day, are to me a grand support and reward. I am heartily thankful to you for them, and they are endeared to me by the genial kindness of your farewell."

SIR JAMES L. KNIGHT BRUCE.

The Right Hon. Sir James L. Knight Bruce, whose resignation of the high office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery was recently announced, died on the 7th November, at the Priory, Roehampton, at the age of 75. Born in 1791, a younger son of Mr. John Knight, a gentleman of independent property in Devonshire, the late Sir J. Knight Bruce, then Mr. Knight, was, in 1812, admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1817 called to Bar. After attending the Welsh circuit for a short time he exchanged the Common Law for the Equity Bar, where his great talents and industry soon secured a large practice. In 1829 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1831 was returned to Parliament for Bishop's Castle. In 1834 he received the degree of D.C.L., "*honoris causa*," from the University of Oxford. A Conservative in politics he was one of the Counsel heard at the Bar of the House of Lords in 1835 against the Corporation Reform Act. In 1837, the year in which he assumed the additional surname of Bruce by Royal license, he closed his Parliamentary career by an unsuccessful struggle for the representation of the borough of Cambridge; and in 1841, at the age of 50, was raised to the Bench as Vice Chancellor. Ten years later, in 1851, on the creation of the Court of Appeal, Lord Cranworth and Sir J. Knight Bruce were selected as the first Lords Justices. In the following year, upon Lord Cranworth's elevation to the Woolsack, Sir George Turner was appointed as his colleague, and Sir J. Knight Bruce became senior Lord Justice, a position he only resigned a fortnight before his death.

THE TRIAL OF LAMIRANDE.

The following report of the trial of Lamirande is from the *London Daily News*. We may state here that the English Government