ect a first-class newspaper, and position to-day is to us the possible evidence that we have erded in our determination. We rst that our success should be com- mpanies with the *Globe's* decline. ce are but indirectly responsible for public's action.

THE COMMISSION.

THE Grits are at last really concerned. ey are alarmed lest by any possibility Judges should get their eyes well rolled the contaminating influence of politics. ay, this is amusing. For years these ple have been contending for a sub- sion of all disputed election cases to Judges. In Ontario they carried a which, while the power of trying such from Parliamentary Committees l gives it to the Judges. In no other y could the Bench be brought into direct connection with political abbles. In these election cases the dges not only hear the evidence, but they ind who is entitled to the disputed . It is difficult to fancy anything ich would bring the Bench into more timate connection with political diffi- ces than this. And it is the doing of Grits, who declare it to be all right proper! Now it is proposed to ap- int a Royal Commission, which it is nerally understood will be composed of tsmen, to take evidence simply—not to ke any report—not to decide the cul- bility or non-culpability of those ac- ed—and your Grit politician is terribly oubled at the thought of the Judges being brought in contact with political offences and summoned as a curious ortal, truly, is your Grit politician!

We are glad to see our sprightly con- temporary, the *Leader*, *Free Press*, in a w dress and much enlarged and im- proved. It is conducted with marked bility, and the judiciousness displayed in the selections has been always so good that we are not surprised at the present evidence of its prosperity.

THE Whitby *Chronicle* says:—"It is definitively arranged that the grand banquet to Hon. Mr. Girard will take place on Thursday, 28th August. That Judge has been decided upon as likely to be best suit the convenience of those who have been more particularly consulted in the matter."

THE Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company have decided to open their line between Owen Sound on Saturday, the 9th inst., running one train per day each way for a few weeks, until the contractor gets well to work. When and whole line is finally ballasted, it must prove a great convenience to the people of Owen Sound and vicinity.

ONE of those pleasant instances of the sanity of "Reform" Government, is exhibited in the appointment of Mr. Bruce. The *Herald* says that Mr. DONALD WILSON ROSS, County Attorney for Bruce, was sued by R. PINKERTON for his complying with the law relating to co-partnership. Mr. Ross started the paper some years ago, of the rabid Grit stripe. Being County Attorney he did not desire to appear to anyone in connection with it, and entered into partnership with a Mr. BRAIN, whose name appeared as publisher. The partnership lasted for nearly a twelvemonth, when a third partner, Mr. JAMES FLETCHY, was taken into the concern. Neither of these two gentlemen were registered, as required by law, and an action was instituted by Mr. PINKERTON against Mr. Ross for the amount of judgment was given against the defendant and the penalty of $200 for each offence were the sum Ross was compelled to pay. The Partnership Act gives half of this amount to the prosecutor and the other half goes to the Provincial Treasury. Ross is a political friend of the Ontario Government, and worked diligently for the election of Messrs. BLAKE and WELLS. And he was rewarded, the Attorney-General informing plaintiff's counsel that the $200 coming to the Government was to be remitted. The County Attorney had, however, made an assignment, so his creditors will reap the benefit of the Government's freedom with the people's money.

THE case of Mr. SCUDAMORE, of the English Post Office Department, which was discussed in the House of Commons, is a rare instance of malfeasance on the part of an English official. Irregularities having been complained of in the Post Office and Telegraph services, the matter was handed over to the Chief Inspector of Public Accounts, and a thorough investigation followed. In 1870 Mr. SCUDAMORE drew upon the Treasury for £500,000 upon the amount of the established tribute." The language of the whole firm is very convenient, unless the date be added otherwise. It is by means known that the Sultan's pecuniary resources have brought such the changes involved by the concessions, while others consider that they could not have been long withheld without danger to the peace of the adjacent territories. Whatever the cause of the Sultan's action, it is all events regarded as of great importance to European politics.

A DOWNWARD FLIGHT.—M. de Groof, of Brussels, is another of the ambitious gentlemen who labour to solve the problem of flying by man. He has made an aerial machine for two persons, and the other day made a public experiment in the Champ de Manœuvres at Brussels, thousands being present. Unfortunately the moment M. de Groof had comfortably seated himself on his apparatus the balloon which was to take him up thumped against the machine and put it out of order. Then, after the damage had been repaired, and he had commenced to ascend, the rope by which the apparatus was attached to the balloon broke, and down came the flying man, machine and all. Happily he was not hurt, though severely shaken; but his spectators, who had anticipated a expectation of seeing a frightful accident, were naturally annoyed at this tame ending of the affair, and vented their mobile displeasure by hearing the balloon and its pieces, kindly sparing, however, the unfortunate aeronaut, who succeeded in escaping with his life. There can be little doubt, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that this but a temporary disappointment, and that M. de Groof will again before long amuse the public by another exhibition of his intrepidity, when it is to be hoped that the accident will occur at the commencement of the performance, and not take place in the clouds, from whence a fall might attend serious consequences. "In the meantime he and all other flying men would act wisely in not making a public exhibition of their proceedings until they have taken several flights in private, and are quite assured of success. There is nothing which displeases the public more than a failure on the part of those who profess to perform impossibilities, and the sight of a flying man tumbling to the ground in direct obedience to the laws of gravitation is just the kind of thing to drive a mob to madness, and lead them to beat him in bits if he reaches the earth in safety."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE IN DANBURY, by JAKE M. BAILEY, "the Danbury News Man." Toronto: Willing & Williamson.

The reading public have for some time been familiar with the oddities and witticisms of the "Danbury News Man," which find their way into the dailies press of this continent. The neat volume before us is a collection of the best of these, with the addition of letters, notes of travel, &c. A preface by Mr. Bailey and some illustrations add to the interest of the book. The admirers of his peculiar humour, and they are legion, will be glad to have a collection in a convenient shape such as the present.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY; August. J. A. McMillan, St. John, N.B.

This is a very creditable number of a very well edited magazine. We have a historical paper on "Arctic and Western Plants in Continental Acadia" and a well-written account of the thrilling adventures of the Polaris party under the title of "Two Thousand miles on an Ice-foe." Romance is duly attended to in several papers and in instalments of stories. A scientific essay treats of "Magnetic Influences in Iron Ships and Companies." "Ocean to Ocean" is received, and some extracts from it reprinted. These, with some selections, make up a very fair quantity of good reading.

"No Two Ways of It."

FROM THE GLOBE OF JULY 24.	FROM THE GLOBE OF JULY 28.
"There can be no short, no two ways of it. In the actual circumstances of Ireland, and let the Executive not change it into a mere question of the humanity, with all its powers of evasion and delay, be deliberately barked by the GOVERNOR being brought down. A Royal Commission, now appointed by the Ministers, would be a screaming farce Commission, so as to be able to examine on oath, witnesses who have been sworn to tell the whole truth of the whole Empire."	"Let the Committee be appointed, or rather constituted, and let the Executive not change it into a mere question of the humanity, with all its powers of evasion and delay, be deliberately barked by the GOVERNOR being brought down. A Royal Commission, now appointed by the Ministers, would be a screaming farce Commission, so as to be able to examine on oath, witnesses who have been sworn to tell the whole truth of the whole Empire."

The reader will be inclined to think that, according to this showing, there certainly is more than one way of it. How the readers of the *Globe* can tolerate such inconsistencies, such daily gymnisms, passes our comprehension.—*Woodstock Times.*

M. Tremaine, M. P., whose yacht was part of the naval pageant at Portsmouth during the Shah's visit, was injured by the powder from the guns of a near gunboat. Two daughters of Lord Sandwich were also hurt, and the powder grains riddled the yacht's bulwarks and boats like bullets.

LONDON LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 24th, 1873.

Some time ago a leading London paper had occasion, in an able article, to reproduce the use of intemperate language in the House of Commons. If the writer of the article referred to was in the House of Peers on Monday evening, how he must have felt concerned for the Peers! The House when such an exhibition could take place in the Upper Chamber, some little time since the Duke of St. Albans, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, pushed a member of the House of Nottingham. In proposing the health of the Queen, he said:—"I may remind you that her earliest impression on Liberalism was given out by the great Liberal leader of the day, Lord Melbourne, and she has always never to have forgotten the principles and Party of her teacher." And on Monday last, the Duke of Richmond asked him if he had really used the words attributed to him, remarking that if so they were an insult to the Queen; for if there was one thing more than another for which Her Majesty was remarkable, it was Her political impartiality. In reply, His Grace of St. Albans admitted the correctness of the report, and justified himself on historic grounds for the observations he had made on the Queen's early predilections. He quoted the speech of the late Duke of Wellington in which that great man said, speaking of his youthful reference to the General's "unsurpassed style," "pictorial power," &c., &c., and added, "I was then a boy, and I was taken up in a balloon; at least, just as present. In his reply, he says:—"You certainly offer a great temptation to take part in the expedition. You forgot another indictment which, just now, puzzles you as equally strong with me. I should go beyond the reach of the mail, the telegraph and the newspaper; at least, while I was in the region of which you speak." If one may judge correctly the indications with regard to the Government, the Gossamer is half." He was asked, "How you in particular in your statement of distance?" "Because," he said, "I supposed some fool might ask me the question, and I went and measured the distance." The Duke of Richmond was quick in seeing the application, and was annoyed at such an unparliamentary way of treating it. Of course the Duke of St. Albans disowned anything approaching a personality. They always do in such cases. The Marquis of Salisbury was rich in the withering sarcasm in which he is so great an adept. He said:—"I feel it is very difficult to comment upon this extraordinary dinner, because, all the guests who were there appear to have lived in an enchanted land, and to have been confused by some influences which I never attempted to define." There's good taste for you! A Cabinet Minister might have determined—to quote from Mr. Gilbey—*sans ceremonie* but did His Lordship say so? Referring to the so-called Conservative majority in the House, His Lordship said that on a certain division the majority was three, and that "if some additions had been made to the House by the present Government. Twenty-eight from nine boroughs the Conservative majority. He continued:—"The Conservative majority was made up of inferior men, who followed their leaders, and who felt ashamed themselves. Well, here is my noble friend Derby, who has been called a fool. He is classed as an inferior man because he generally supports his own motions, and we know that he has made a number of his place behind him in the same list. It is part of the jest that he was the man selected for the noble lord opposite to think it better to meet an attack, and let it pass off, rather than bring it on. I will only express a hope that when next the House of Lords is prorogued, there will be no member of Her Majesty's Government in it, unless otherwise the character of the House cannot be maintained. It is not recorded that the slumbers of the Duke of St. Albans on Monday night were light as those of a babe on a downy pillow. The last few words of the Marquis were decidedly hot.

The news of the untimely death of the Bishop of Winchester will have been received by you, I have no doubt, with keen regret. The name of Wilberforce is dear to us from association to all true men on the northern continent as a friend, and in Canada it is with the great cause of negro emancipation, elder Wilberforce attained to eminence by the glorious work he proved, the goodness of his heart, and the eloquence of his tongue. Wilberforce, the Bishop, has attained eminence by the display of no less brilliant eminence and that too independently of the lustre attached to his father's name, and by the greatness of the father might have involved no small mediocrity. In the Church, most of all, has the Bishop Wilberforce been lower of strength; but not less has he been useful and popular in the Church of God in society, and in more humble rounds of duty. The Bishop of Oxford has been somewhat overlooked by the people in the Bishop of Winchester, but the Right Reverend gentleman was too amiable and too learned to offer such a vacancy, not easily filled, in England.

The subject of the Wimbledon meeting is one that I cannot but feel interested in, though although the congratulations which reached you last year cannot be repeated on the same grounds this. You, perhaps, have not heard the Canadian team has been in London, and that the Prince of Wales, at the request of the English representatives pitted against them the same *rôle de la crème* of English marksmen, and the same success was the result. Armoured plates are not to be built without permission of the Sultan." The Sultan ends by saying:—"You will be furthermore asked to remit yearly to my imperial treasury, without delay or abatement, the sum of 150,000 purses, the amount of the established tribute." The language of the whole firm is very convenient, unless the date be added otherwise. It is by means known that the Sultan's pecuniary resources have brought such the changes involved by the concessions, while others consider that they could not have been long withheld without danger to the peace of the adjacent territories. Whatever the cause of the Sultan's action, it is all events regarded as of great importance to European politics.

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TICHBORNE.

The Trial Continued.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Eleven o'clock on Monday, July 21, was the time appointed for the resumption of the trial, but as early half-past ten a dense throng began to assemble in Westminster Hall, and by the appointed time the court was crowded to suffocation.

Mr. Hawkins put in some formal proofs to complete the case, and a new witness, Mr. Spofforth, written to Carter, just before his leaving for Australia, who had made an affidavit in the London newspapers, and the former trial; but almost as soon as Mr. Frederick Gunthorn (the master) had moved reading it, a juryman was taken ill, and had to leave the Court. He looked exceedingly pale in the box, and on getting into the open air fainted away. After an absence of twenty minutes, the Lord Chief Justice said he had been informed by Mr. Barnes, the crier of the Court, that the juryman was desirous of coming into Court and continuing the discharge of his duties, but that two or three medical men who had seen him were of opinion that he ought not to attempt to go into Court again to-day. He was sorry they had all been brought together for no purpose, but under the circumstances it would be better to adjourn, and give the juryman an opportunity of recovering his health. Dr. Kenealy said it was painfully evident by the colour of the gentleman's face that he was suffering very much. He thought it would be preferable to adjourn.—The Lord Chief Justice: "The sting, juryman is anxious to come back, but the medical men are of opinion that he had better adjourn." Mr. Hawkins said, amid the heat of the Court, and suggested that more air should be opened. The Lord Chief Justice said that all the windows and doors were thrown open. It was impossible to think the atmosphere was oppressive. They was being rapidly consumed where so many were present.—The Court was then adjourned.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The trial was resumed on Tuesday, July 22, when there was a sensible improvement in the ventilation of the Court.—The Lord Chief Justice, addressing the jurymen who fainted on Monday, said: I am glad to see you have, sir. I hope you are better.—The Juryman: I'm, my lord, it was owing to the heat. I am very sorry to have been the cause of the day's delay. I think I shall be able to continue now.

Mr. Hawkins then completed handing in documents of the defendant's prosecution, including the picking up of the long boat of the Bella, the mis-spelling in the correspondence, and the translation of Roger's French letters. The language bears the mark of have been taught at one period and moved in good society and had learnt the language from conversation.—This closed the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Kenealy then raised the technical objection he made at the commencement of the trial to the jurisdiction of the Court, and also against the course which the learned judge had to renew it now. The objection was that as the Queen's Bench was for perjury committed in London there was no jurisdiction in the Middlesex. His second point was that the Court of Common Pleas had no jurisdiction to administer an oath in the Middlesex sessions house. The Court held that it had jurisdiction, and if by some accident there is no London in Middlesex, the venue having been removed into Middlesex, it would be a case. With regard to the second point the Court thought the adjournment by consent proved what otherwise might have been an error.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Kenealy then proceeded to address the jury for the defendant, and began by saying himself of his wig, in consequence of the heat, he proceeded to say, he felt, was unconscious of complimenting the jury for the attention they had given to the case. They had now arrived at the concluding and the most important private prosecution that had ever been tried in a Christian country. He had, although the indictment contained twenty-six counts, there were in reality upwards of 200 allegations, he contended, he was the great of the defendant. The case was a great gravity, though his learned friend had endeavored to make it a farce by the introduction of many comic and ludicrous incidents. The defendant was absent from where he was speaking, was reserved for Queen's counsel, but much to his sorrow he was not his friend had left him a seat for the Queen's jester. He had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that he would look at the case in the serious manner it deserved. Throughout the whole civilized world, wherever the English language was spoken, the name and achievements of the defendant had been known or admired character, had been discussed by millions of people and a vast number of persons looked upon the defendant as the representative of the Saxon race, and a sort of reputation in actual life of *Wandering Jew*, wherein Rodon, the Jesuits, prevented from being to demonstrate the owner of millions of money. On the other hand, a very large number of intelligent persons were to be respected said the defendant was a low butcher out of Wapping, and, if he was guilty, a contemptible and dreadful notion of counting the real here of property. Jesuits had been in the world for centuries. It would be no doubt a difficult task for them to come to the conclusion, from the evidence, that the jury, if they entered the jury-box with a certain amount of prejudice against the defendant, he had come to the conclusion, from the observations he had made of their conduct during the progress of the trial, that they had shown great desire to do justice, and that he felt that there was something wrong about him that required such watchfulness and vigilance. He was surrounded by priests owing to the instinct of the mother, who was the best judge of how her son should be treated. That mother, upon whose grave the Seymours and the Thichbornes had erected a pyramid, who had handed over a number of letters written by the Claimant, which they had the purpose of defaming and disgracing her memory, had her lorebodings about her son, and had her misgivings that he were verified. Her son went forth, as it were, like another Cain, and he became reckless, and he became wild, abandoning everything, caring not what became of him. Everything showed that Thichborne paid his home and his family, and he was anxious to get away from them and forget all and everything about them. He did so, and that accounted for his want of knowledge upon subjects which, if he had been the man the prosecution would have them believe, how easy would it have been for him to have obtained information from Lady Doughty the information he required of his early life. She was a very old lady, and never doubted that he was the man, and she would have answered any question put to her in the most open and candid manner. He did not think that but was content to rest his case on the truth of his own sons, whereas it would have been very likely that a butcher of Wapping, in order to obtain information, would go to the Dowager Lady Tichborne. Instead of his being a man of craft he showed himself to be a man of folly. The learned counsel next referred to the neglect of Roger's education. He had been sent to Stonyhurst, where he was allowed to do almost what he pleased. He spent his time there in smoking, snuffing, and shooting and stuffing birds. He was a member of the Sub's Club, of which Lord Dalkeith was the annual president, but he was allowed to grow up in absolute ignorance. The Jesuits taught nothing. Roger's knowledge was thus superficial. And they had seen the result of Roger's subsequent education in Lord Bellew, who while a married man, seduced his friend's wife, and Roger Tichborne, who seduced his cousin. The defendant must become debased and corrupted by the knowledge of Roger's receiving at Stonyhurst; and he left the place a miserable example of ignorance without any moral strength, and hardly any regard for his word. From Stonyhurst he went into the army. His life in the ranks was a repetition of the life he had led at home and at Stonyhurst. He was a very sensitive man, but he was obliged to submit to the indignities practised upon him because he was in a group out of which he could not get, and he passed his time in the greatest misery. He was obliged to get out of his misery, he fled from England and sought in the Australian wilds happy, independent life in the bush. He became lost in the desert—anywhere far away from the westbound—he was in a state of mind to be suspected his family, and he accused them of his misfortune and worthlessness. He was undutiful to his parents and cruel to his wife and; he continued so whilst away, and he was the same when he returned home.

Referring to Arthur Orton, the learned counsel said that Arthur Orton was an illiterate man, and the defendant's illiterate letters were the composition of a man who had been educated and accustomed to correspondence his high estate, but certainly not to the degraded state of Arthur Orton. Well, then, the defendant having abandoned his home and his friends, commenced life in Australia as a butcher, and in that character they must see that his old love for skinning and dissecting cats and birds broke out, but in a manner very different from the previous laughed.) They might laugh, but it might therefore be true. As to the witnesses who had been called to prove him Orton, he should call half a hundred from Wapping to prove that he was not at it for weeks and weeks before the trial was commenced, and the jury would have a great opportunities of forming their judgment on the case. When Roger came home what did his relations do? He would tell them in the language of one of the grandest of the parables. They killed the fatted calf. "This is the heir; come let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours!" Such was the conduct of unscrupulous men and women who banded together to defeat the rightful heir. They had spent thousands upon thousands of pounds in the prosecution.

Dr. Kenealy: What I mean is that it requires a great amount of knowledge on the part of the trustees or possessors of the estate of the child to surrender them without a violent and terrible struggle. The learned counsel then accounted for the defendant's ignorance of many matters as real proof that he was much commented upon. In the first place, his mother had kept him not to visit any member of the family until he had come her, and afterwards she was opposed to his having any intercourse with them. No doubt, had strong reasons for that, but he mouth was now closed. Then the defendant was brought up in ignorance of every thing feelings of shame, humiliation, sorrow, and self-abasement. He was a man of most remarkable sensitiveness, and that was the reason why he abandoned civilisation and became a sort of semi-savage.

As to the evidence he should produce, he said that it would by its overwhelming nature convince them beyond all possibility of reasonable doubt, notwithstanding the powerful case on the other side, that the defendant was Roger Tichborne. If they fired in their minds such facts as the peculiarity in the thumb, the brown mark on the side, and other matters, which he should prove belonged to Roger and also to the defendant, and could by no possibility belong to Arthur Orton, each of these facts ought to weigh with them much more than 100 witnesses from Wapping, who, in consequence of the lapse of time, could not be expected to give any opinion as to their impression and belief when they said he was Arthur Orton. The learned counsel then read a long narrative to defendant by Mrs. Pitcaudleigh were intended for Roger, and showed that he was another—the discovery and use of the pocket-book bearing the defendant's name, the letter to Mr. Gosford's agent, and which have been restored to him. As to the pocket-book, he asked the jury not to believe Mr. Gosford's story that he had stroyed it in 1858 or 1859. When he was stay- ing with Sir Edward Doughty, Mr. Gosford received a letter from his wife and family, and he had been gone to Paris to see the interesting documents. Mr. Gosford was not able to explain what it was, nor was Mr. Gosford. It was possible Mr. Florden said he must have the document, and Gosford asked his wife to send it. Why on earth should Gosford have destroyed the document, when he preserved all the other papers? Mr. Florden had stated that he had been told by Gosford, Gosford had destroyed the document, and they rise in holy solemnity from the grave saying to those reverend gentlemen, "Thou art the man." The jury had endeavored to malign her in every possible way. Had they produced none of her letters in reply to the charge of her husband. She was a keen French woman, and he asked—Could a woman forget the child to whom she had given birth? All the people who identified the defendant were said to be mad. Castro was brought over here with a flourish of trumpets—he would not call him a liar—he was a drunkard, but he was not called, because it was said he was mad. He did not like so much madness. Lady Doughty was instinctively conscious that the defendant was her son; and, although Roger, by indicements, and entreaties had been against her, nothing could cause her to have from the belief that the defendant was her son; and, in that belief, she died. But, if she had lived, and had been called as witness-box, and given her evidence, she would have scared those night owls who had come to assume the place of rightful claims of the defendant.

The court then adjourned.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

Dr. Kenealy, in resuming his address on Wednesday, July 23, referred to the late Mr. Hopkins, the family solicitor, who had recognized the defendant as the real Roger, and said that the allusion which the defendant had made in a letter he wrote from Australia to him about Miss Bellew in Ireland, an allusion which scarcely known to Mr. Hopkins and a select few of the family, was enough to his mind the idea that he must be the man he represented himself to be. Unhappily for the defendant, not only was Mr. Hopkins dead, but Lady and Sir James Tichborne had also passed away, and the defendant was compelled to rely on himself. He could only hint that something took place in regard to Miss Bellew which the Bellews visited the Tichbornes in Paris. The hand of destiny was against the defendant, because all who first recognized him on his arrival in England had gone to their graves. Adverting to the way in which the defendant was received by the family, the learned counsel said that he expect the possessors of the magnificent estates to give them up without a struggle, even if they were perfectly well assured of the defendant's identity, was almost to expect greater magnanimity than was to be found in human nature. There were great interests in the instances of self-sacrifice—instances of persons denying themselves all of they possessed, in order to do what was right and proper. In ordinarily speaking, very few members of the peerage or the holders of large estates, if their father came back to life, would see his appearance with the extraordinary amount of joy, or yield up their estates to him without a struggle.

The Lord Chief Justice: I thought the whole estates were settled, and that if the defendant is not Sir Roger they go to the next heir. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: The Lord Chief Justice: But you have over and over again sanctioned the proposition (the non-only trustees) the strongest motives to resist the claim of the defendant, and to retain the estates for themselves.

Dr. Kenealy: Then I mean to say that the conduct of the defendant in the matter, in the opinion of the trustees or possessors of the estate of the child, is another cause which would induce a violent and terrible struggle. The learned counsel then accounted for the defendant's ignorance of many matters as real proof that he was much commented upon. In the first place, his mother had kept him not to visit any member of the family until he had come her, and afterwards she was opposed to his having any intercourse with them. No doubt, had strong reasons for that, but he mouth was now closed. Then the defendant was brought up in ignorance of every thing feelings of shame, humiliation, sorrow, and self-abasement. He was a man of most remarkable sensitiveness, and that was the reason why he abandoned civilisation and became a sort of semi-savage.

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The court then adjourned.

SIXTIETH DAY.

On Thursday, July 24, Dr. Kenealy commenced by referring to the evidence of Abbe Tourrel relative to his conversation with Roger Tichborne, and the letter of Mr. Quilter £2,000 on Roger's gaining possession of the Tichborne estates and also to the order of the line, observing with regard to the latter there was no reason for the defendant to think the statement was false, and probably his being kept up to twelve years of age in frocks and trousers was one of his grievance against his mother. She complained of his conduct, showing that he did nothing to conciliate and please her. The abbe said she was on that occasion worn to the sad, sorrowful, and, she was—in consequence of the opposition offered by her relatives to her son. If she had "*in tete* to know why she had relatives take one of her? Before he referred to the Stonyhurst life of Roger he would mention a circumstance which seemed to him to be almost conclusive of the case. He had said that he looked upon the proof of the Jesuit mark on the side, and the peculiarity of the thumb, which he would prove Roger had, and now has, that undoubtedly the defendant was not Arthur Orton, and he could now call attention to another circumstance equally convincing. On the twenty-sixth day of this trial the examiner's ticket of Arthur Orton was put in, and it showed that when he entered the mercantile service, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, he was 5ft. 9½ in. in height.

Mr. Hawkins—The ticket merely stated that he was "growing."

The Lord Chief Justice—Yes. The ticket dated 19th April, 1848, simply states "growing."

Dr. Kenealy—I understand that there was a great growth in Roger's height.

The Lord Chief Justice—Yes. In the subtitled ticket, when he was eighteen years of age, he was 5ft. 9½in.

Dr. Kenealy said he was extremely indebted to his Lordship for pointing out his inaccuracies. The defendant was measured on the 15th July, 1873, by two sergeants of the army, and was found to be 5ft. 9in. in height. "If, therefore, Arthur Orton was 5ft. 9½in. and Roger, as he entered the service 5ft. 9in., he could not be Arthur Orton. That was an actual impossibility.

A juryman:—I think it is clear at what time of day he was measured. A man is said to look higher in the morning than in the evening.

Dr. Kenealy said he was unable then to answer the question. He called attention to the discrepancy in the evidence relative to Roger's knowledge of English which he went to Stonyhurst, and his inability to state who took him. The learned counsel said he laid great stress on the small matters as real proof of the defendant's identity in not taking the Tichborne Arms, as he might fairly have done, who went to Stonyhurst with him. He could not understand why the defendant should have taken a strange motive in stating matters not essential to the issue as required by the Act, and many of the answers which were incorrect were of that character.

The Lord Chief Justice said it would be impossible to charge a man with perjury in making statements for which he could have no motive. The only way it could be put was to show the absence of knowledge of things that it was reasonable to expect the defendant should possess.

Dr. Kenealy said the defendant must have been at Stonyhurst, or how could he have known that he went there from the first as a philosopher. In one of his letters from Stonyhurst, Roger showed great sensitiveness about its being known that his mother was the daughter of a marriage without a ring, and the defendant was equally sensitive upon the point when he was cross-examined by the Attorney-General, when he said he would rather drop down dead than be the first to disclose the fact. Only long imagine such feelings in such an ignorant brute as Arthur Orton. Referring to a letter from Roger, the learned counsel said it appeared that the Jesuits, if they he took pleasure in witnessing bullfights, which they thought it would have been quite similar to those he enjoyed in Ireland, where he passed his time in "skinning and dissecting cats and birds." Orton's letters he used insulting language to his mother, and, on the contrary, he endeavored to her affection towards him, and received him with pleasure and delight. Would an impostor have acted in that way? Roger had been and have resided at Ilchen Abbeys, where the Jesuits had a separate provision in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils and for the indemnity of the Jesuits in Ireland.

I have likewise concluded treaties of extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Brazil. The ratification of the treaties with the two last named powers has not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for securing to Austria a similar character with other States, both in Europe and elsewhere.

I am still occupied in giving effect to those provisions in the Treaty of Washington which relate to the British claims against the United States and to the interests of my possessions in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am very sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various charges of the State and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have made towards the final remission of the public burdens, by reducing the duties on tea, and repealing the income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood. The establishment of the sinking fund, on a footing by which the records of your proceedings will be transmitted to posterity, is a step, I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more cheap, certain, expeditious and less costly administration of justice. The Acts for the Amendment of the Education Act of 1870 and for the Endowed School act of 1869, will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of ulterior objects, specially through the extension of education in the middle and higher branches of learning in the community. The Act relating to the regulation of railways and canals, promises to conduce to the more harmonious and efficient working of the system of the country. I have with pleasure assented to the Act relating to merchant shipping, from which, when in force, the labour of the Commission recently appointed, in hope for more extensive relief, will allow the sea-faring population are exposed. The revenue has up to this time fully answered my expectations, and I trust that the prudent trade some of its branches may have been somewhat disturbed, will, in the end, redound the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidence of improvement.

These, and all other measures of Home Providence will, I trust, find a suitable acknowledgment alike in our works and hearts.

MOVING FURNITURE.—An Albany M. D. writes to the American *Banner of Light* about what his table did. That article of furniture would be seen to move in a jerky buggy. The Doctor says:—"Last Friday William Denton and I sat at the table (may his shadow never be less) and his amiable wife, myself and Mrs. Dixon, were seated at a little distance. We took hold of a spirited hand came and very palpably thumped upon the floor. The table was then floated in the air above our heads, and Mrs. B's ear-rings were carried off. Mrs. B. had hooked her ear-rings in the fringe of a piano flower (a present from Mr. Chadwick, the florist), mentally desiring that if the spirits wished to carry off the ear-rings in some way its pressure. When the séance was over, the ear-rings were found, but the ear-rings was in the bowl, but the other could not be found. The ladies then returned to the table and requested the spirits to do what indicate the place of concealment of the ear-ring. Immediately, a rap, rap, rap, door, which was opened for it; it then descended the stairs, went out of the front door, down three steps of the front door, across the terrace about sixty feet, and, leaping up the steps, rapped on the flagged floor, and, as a last would canter, through Dixon's house, a hundred and fifty feet to Mr. Brunton's house, where it unceremoniously rap- ped Mr. A's arrival. When the door was unlocked, the little stand scampered through the sitting-room, gracefully bounded up to the mantel-piece, and pointed out the missing ear-ring, which was immediately found in the pile. The little wooden detective then returned to the street, and Brunton's door was the hundred and fifty feet without touching the walk but once, and, in fact, returned to the house in the same manner which it had been impossible for the two ladies to keep their dresses from touching the floor, or anybody behind, and then awaited their arrival. How the ear-ring could have got out of my house was a mystery to me. The ear-ring was there, where every window and outer door was shut, are questions that my friends puzzle Prof. Carpenter with all their ingenuity and celebration theory, and remain a mystery and the mysterious things that are daily muddling the D. D.'s."

SPEECH AND THE TONGUE.—In the latest issue of the *Medical Circulator* edited by Mr. E. Ray Lankester, on the supposed necessity of the tongue to speech, "In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Ellis said he was prepared to be in the habit of causing the operation upon the tongue, and he had performed upon their subjects—together with that of burning the eyes with hot irons—upwards of twenty cases. He (Mr. Ellis) was not toward them; and it is well known in that neighbourhood that they recovered speech after the loss of the tongue. It is a curious fact that speech is often less impaired by the removal of a large portion of the tongue than by merely cutting away the tip; and he knew of one case in which a man recovered speech upon by the public executioner; they have the tongue cut a second time, and it was found that the first had been a homeopathic cure for the impediment to speech which such an operation produces; they have the tongue cut a third time. There is, then, no ground for the popular notion that the tongue is the organ of speech in the sense that the eye is an organ of sight."

AUTHORESS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday, says the London *Times* of July 16, a terrible and fatal accident occurred at Whitfield, Herefordshire, to the wife of Rev. Archer Clive, a landed proprietor and magistrate for the county, daughter of the late Archdeacon Hereford Cathedral, and formerly rector of Solihull, near Birmingham. Mrs. Clive has attained to the throes of the brilliant though eccentric novels entitled *Paul Ferroll*, *Paul Ferroll's Wife*, a volume of poems, and other works, was writing in her boudoir on Saturday afternoon, when her dress caught fire, and she rushed smashed on Tuesday by the wheels of a locomotive.

The body of Thomas Shaw, of Chatham, was found on the railroad track on Tuesday in a mutilated condition.

A coloured boy, named Rezan, fell into a water tank on Market Square, Chatham, Saturday, and was drowned.

George Hard, of Buxton's Corners, was blown to pieces by the bursting of the explosion of a boiler. He died in an hour. One of his brothers had a very narrow escape.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in Wingham on Monday night.

AMERICAN.

The long expected prize fight between Coburn and Coburn, for the stakes, took place at 5 o'clock on Monday morning at Sandy point, in presence of a large number of the sporting fraternity. Twenty-three rounds were fought, lasting 32 minutes, when Crocker was declared the victor. Boylan suffered severely, his face being beaten almost to a jelly. Crocker escaped comparatively unhurt. The fight was for $500 and the middle weight championship of America.

The Chamberlin-Seddons prize fight on Sunday was carried out so quietly that the police were completely frustrated in their attempt to discover the locality. The fight was on Long Island. Chambers was in splendid condition. Seddons showed signs of over-training. Forty-seven rounds were fought. Chambers drew first blood. The men came to close grips immediately and the 40th round, when Seddons showed the effects of the