

attorney-generalships. In 1873 he declined the Mastership of the Rolls, but in the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas on the death of Sir William Bovill; and nine years ago he succeeded Sir Alexander Cockburn as Lord Chief Justice of England.

In February next Mr. Justice Field will be entitled to leave the Bench, and as he is exceedingly deaf, he will probably avail himself of his pension at an early date. If you met Sir William Ventris Field in the Strand, you would hardly think that the light step and jaunty air belonged to a man who six years ago attained the "allotted span." Sir William is very jealous of the honour of solicitors. He was articled to a firm of solicitors himself in the '30's, and later on was a member of the firm of Thompson, Debenham & Field.

Baron Huddleston, who received a judgeship in the same year as Mr. Justice Field, has been on the sick list for some months, and several more or less veracious statements have appeared with reference to his pending retirement. He will probably, however, retain the office for another six months. Sir John Walter Huddleston is the last of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. When he travelled the Oxford Circuit he appeared in almost every case of importance, and particularly distinguished himself for his splendid defence of Cuffy the Chartist, of Mercy Newton in her three trials, of Mrs. Firebrace in the Divorce Court, and of Pook for the Eltham murder. He also assisted Sir Alexander Cockburn in the prosecution of Palmer, the notorious poisoner. As a politician he was a most unsuccessful candidate for parliamentary honours. Six times he was defeated at the poll, but was eventually successful at Canterbury, and again at Norwich.

Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins were both appointed to the judicial bench thirteen years ago. Sir Henry Manisty is the son of a late vicar of Edlingham, and a most extraordinary travesty of justice was brought to light several months back. Some years ago two men were indicted before Sir Henry for burglary and attempted murder at the very vicarage in which Sir Henry was born. The men were found guilty, and Sir Henry sentenced them to penal servitude for life. When the men had "done" several months other men confessed to the crime, and were eventually convicted, the wronged men being released and compensated by Parliament. Sir Henry tried the actions for libel against Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, brought by the man who sought to be, and now is, the Chief's son-in-law. The jury awarded the plaintiff £2,000 damages, but the judge reversed the decision and entered the verdict for the defendant. This action caused some surprise, which was not lessened by the report that Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Manisty were not on terms of personal friendship at the time. Sir Henry is in his eighty-second year. His hearing is not so very good, but he is a painstaking and industrious judge.

Mr. Justice Hawkins is as well known at Epsom as he is at the Old Bailey. He is a great authority on all matters concerning the turf, and is a prominent member of the Jockey Club. He long ago earned the title of "hanging judge." It is said he has sent more people to the gallows than any other man living in the same period of time. It is noticed that when a wretch is before him on the capital charge he is exceedingly temperate in tone and language, but he observes