VOL.

CONTRADICTION.

A spirit of contradiction generally springs from self-conceit, and surely nothing can be conceit in a child; -a little one who ought to be meek, and humble, and loving, ready to work in the other." hear and to obey.

looking child, and appeared at first very her, Helen Mason was not a pleasant child. shop. She had a habit of contradiction; and such a "Yes, ma'am," said Mary, "and she preverse will of her own, that if her mother wished to send a simpler patern, but Miss should say to her, "Helen, go and play in the Helen contradicted her, and said she would garden," she would answer, "Please, let me rather have this." stay in the house." Her father and mother obliged her to obey them, but all her young Mason, sighing, "and she must keep it." companions said she spoiled their amusements by never agreeing at once to what they proposed. If they were going to play at any game, she wished for a different one; and thus much time was often lost, and what was worse, Helen to punish herself. a dispute often arose.

One day Mrs. Mason desired the maid to take Helen and her sister out for a walk to the town, which was about a mile off, and to get her something which she wanted. She thought they had been gone some time, when she found they were not ready to set out .- Mrs. Mason was much displeased with the servant, as she had told her she was in haste, and the servant did not like to be blamed, so she said,

"I cannot help it ma'am; Miss Helen never will do what she is told at once; she wanted not to come out now, just because she was desired to go, and delayed me more than half an hour dressing her, because she would have a different frock. So that, if you please, ma'am I would rather leave my place, than be always blamed for her faults.'

Mrs. Mason looked very gravely at Helen, who drew back behind her maid. Then she

"No, Mary, you must not leave your place for her fault; you must tell me when she acts in this way, for if this bad habit is not corrected, she will not only be always a tormenting, troublesome child, but grow up to be a most disagreeable woman; and will have reason to is Helen's mat?" reproach those who had not corrected her in

Mrs. Mason did not say any more, but she went back to the sitting-room she had left, very thoughtful, and as she went on with her work she reflected on what the maid had said. and resolved, if any occasion offered, to give Helen such a lesson on the subject as she should not forget; for, she said to herself, that it is well sometimes to let children punish themselves for their faults.

Not long after, a very pleasant party was proposed to Mrs. Mason, and her whole fam-It was to the house of her sister, a widow lady, who lived in a pretty country place some miles distant. She had an only child, a little girl, named Julia Sandford, whose delicacy of health endeared her still more to her anxious mother. Julia had now lived to be ten years old, and Mrs. Sandford was very thankful to sister. see her health improving. When her tenth her sister Mrs. Mason to bring all her children tirst. I will go to bed and get up early." to her house, to spend it with her, saving she have two or three boats on the lake, and pro- left her, and Helen went to bed. mised themselves a great deal of enjoyment.

that some occasion would now arise for Helen that lesson concerning her fault which time to get up," she said very gravely. Helen might be the means of amending it.

after telling them of their aunt's pleasant sisters and brothers had all gone down stairs, invitation, she said they must get some pre- and she went down too, thinking of her unsents ready to offer to Julia. "The time is finished mat, which she had thrown on a not very long," she said, "we have only ten little table when she went up to bed the night days to prepare them; so I have put down before. She went to the room to take it, on this paper what each of you is to make for thinking she could now go on quickly with Julia; she would not care for bought presents, her work. The mat was there, just as she had so every one must make her something. I have put down here all the things that are to a note, and her name was written on it. She be made, and I have got all the materials in took it up, and read as follows-it was writthe house; so no time is to be lost: for who- ten by her mother: ever has not finished the work must stay at

to do, and every one, both boys and girls, knew you could not be of our party; and I seemed pleased. Helen was the youngest: she was nearly nine years old, and when it came to her turn, her mother said, "I thought, Helen of your making a worsted flower-mat for your cousin, but on reflection I see there has caused you to do so?-the spirit of conis not time; and therefore you shall make her a pretty little work-bag of this silk." "Oh, dear mamma!" cried Helen, "I

should much rather work the worsted mat! Pray do let me make Julia the mat."

Mrs. Mason looked at the little girl, and said, "But, Helen, I do not think you like worsted work, and you cannot do it quickly; you did not like to do it some time agowhy do you prefer it now to making the work-bag?"

"Oh!-because it is nicer," said Helen, really not knowing what reason to give. "But you cannot make the mat," said her

mother; " for I have no worsteds in the house. I could get them to-morrow, certainly, but the time will be too short for you to make the mat, and the work-bag will be quickly she had better go to bed, as her mother, and

"Oh, I can make the mat soon enough too," said Helen; " and I would much rather make it."

" Very well," said her mother, "then if children, remember there is to be no change say, even if I am left to have my own choice. ing .- every one is to begin the piece of work | So if you think I had better go to bed, I will decided upon, and no one is to go to spend do so. the birth-day with Julia Sandford unless the

that she might go to buy the worsteds, but | will come and get you up early in the mornthe next day brought a torrent of rain, and ing, so that you may go and talk to your her mother could not go out. She then mamma before she is dressed; for she will thought she would ask her mother to give be rejoiced to find her dear child is likely to her the silk to make the bag, for she could be cured of her fault; and, Miss Helen, we not bear to see her brothers and sisters at will take up that worsted mat and lock it up work, and she herself idle.

But her mother replied, " I told you, Helen, that there was to be no changing; as look at it, and remember how it came to soon as the rain stops we shall go and get be unfinished!" the worsteds, and if you choose a simple pattern, and work quickly, you can, I hope, early the next morning. She went to her

get your mat done.' kept it to select an easy pattern, and send it, but had prayed God to give her grace and

girl would not find difficulty in working .-Helen went with her maid, and the woman at the worsted shop showed her a simple pattern, which she thought she could easily work in nine days. Helen was looking at more ridiculous and more unlovely than self- another, but the woman said, "You had better take this, miss, for there is much more

"Oh! but I would rather have the other," Helen Mason was in many respects a good said Helen, and so it was put up for her. little girl. She was a pretty, a merry, happy When they got back, Mrs. Mason was surprised to see the pattern they brought, and pleasant in her manners. But to those who asked the servant if she had given her mesknew her well, or who lived in the house with sage to Mrs. Lucas, who kept the worsted

"Well, she has got it now," said Mrs.

Mrs. Mason foresaw what would come to bass, and she was very sorry for her silly little girl; but she resolved to be firm, and not yield to her kind feelings, but allow

I cannot tell all the misfortunes which befel Helen's work. The eight days that were to be spent over it went on very tiresomely; the pattern puzzled her, and the stitches she made had often to be taken out. At last six days of the eight were run out, and the mat vas not quite half done. Helen was working away in the evening, tired sadly, and ojuring her eyes. Her mother said she had better go to bed and rise very early in the norning, as she could work better by dayight; but Helen said she would prefer sitting up later, and meant to rise early also. Her mother let her take her own way. The consequence was that her eyes were heavy and tired, she did not wake until the whole family were at breakfast, and when she joined them she was in a very bad temper, and quarrelled with her sisters, saying they were ill natured for not calling her.

The next evening the children all came with their presents to show them, and lay them down on the parlor table for Mrs. Mason's inspection. She was well pleased with their performances, but said, "Where

Helen had drawn into a corner, and was standing by the light of a lamp, stitching as fast as she could, but feeling very impa-

"I shall have it finished in time," said Helen.

"I hope so," said Mrs. Mason, " for should be sorry if you were left at home."

Helen felt vexed at hearing this, but she did not think she should be left at home even if the work were not finished. Her eldest sister came to her, and said she would ask her mother to let them sit up two hours later, and then she would sit by her, and help her to finish her work.

"It would be better to get up in the morning," Helen replied. "But we are to set out at six." said her

" No, not till eight, at all events," Helen

"Well, Helen, you always want to do exhoped it would be a fine day, as some other actly what any one wants you not to do: it young friends were invited, and they were to is no use to try to help you." So her sister

The next morning the maid came to Hel-Mrs. Mason began to think it very likely en's bedside; the sun was shining brightly through the windows. "Miss Helen it jumped up, but the maid did not answer all She called all her children together, and the questions she asked. She found her left it, but she saw no one; on the table lay

"My poor child,-We shall have set out for your aunt's when you read this note. As Then Mrs. Mason read out what each was I saw your work lying here unfinished, I was glad you did not wake in time to see us set off, as it would only have increased your pain and made us sad. Helen, you must now spend a dull and lonely day; -what tradiction. Spend this day in thinking over your fault, and pray God to give you grace o conquer it."

Helen burst into a flood of tears, and ran with the note in her hand to look for the maid. "Oh! Mary," she cried, "have they really gone without me?"

Mary was a kind-hearted and sensible woman, and though she had very often been tormented by Helen's perverse habits, she was really grieved to think of the punishment they had brought upon her. spoke very kindly to the little girl, and quite

nvinced her of her error. Poor Helen spent a very sad day, and when the evening drew on, her maid said she must be tired of being alone, and that brothers and sisters would not come home

until very late. "Well, Mary," said Helen, with tearful eyes, " I was just going to say I would rather sit up, but I have punished myself so much to-morrow should be a fine day, I shall go to for this habit of contradiction, that I believe the town and buy the worsteds; and now, I shall always try to agree to what others

"Yes," said Mary, "you had, indeed; for it may only vex you and spoil their pleasure, "Helen longed for the next day to com's to see them when they come home. And I in a drawer, that whenever you are likely to fall into this bad habit again, you may just

Mary kept her word, and called Helen mother's room, and Mrs. Mason having The following day, Mrs. Mason not being heard of her conduct in her absence, kissed quite well, desired the maid to go for her to her, and said she had herself suffered, the the worsted shop, and ask the woman who day before, more than her child had done;

her to cure a fault.

I am happy to say that Helen was cured of perversity, and that her own family and all her friends learned to love her for a sweet, complying disposition—a disposition suited to a Christian child, who should obey aed follow Christ. For "even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right."

## THE BETTER LAND.

A father and mother were living with their two children on a desert island in the midst of the ocean, on which they had been shipwrecked. Roots and vegetables served them for food; a spring supplied them with water, and a cavern in the rock with a dwelling. Storm and tempest often raged fearfully on the island.

The children could not remember how they had reached the island; they knew nothing of the vast continent; bread, milk, fruit and whatever other luxury is yielded there, were things unknown to them.

There landed one day upon the island four Moors in a small boat. The parents felt great joy, and hoped now to be rescued from their troubles; but the boat was too small to take them all over together to the adjoining and, so the father determined to risk the pas-

Mother and children wept when he embarked in the boat with its frail planks, and the four black men were about to take him away. But he said, "Weep not! It is better yonder; and you will all follow soon."

When the little boat returned and took away the mother, the children wept still more. But she also said, "Weep not! In the better land we shall all meet again.'

At last came the boat to take away the two children. They were frightened at the black men and shuddered at the fearful sea over which they had to pass. With fear and trembling they drew near the land. But how rejoiced they were when their parents appeared upon the shore, offered them their bands, led them into the shade of lofty palm trees, and regaled them upon flowery turf with milk, honey, and delicious fruits. "Oh! how groundless was our fear!" said the children. we ought not to have feared, but to have rejoiced, when the black men came to take us away to the better land."

"Dear children," said the father, "our voyage from the desert island to this beautiful country conveys to us a still higher meaning. There is appointed for us all a still longer voyage to a much more beautiful country. The whole earth, on which we dwell, is like an island. The land here is, indeed, a noble one in our eyes, although a faint shadow of heaven. The passage hither over the stormy sea is-death; that little boat resembles the bier, upon which men in black apparel shall in width and one hundred feet in length, at some time carry us forth. But when that hour strikes, then we, myself, your mother, or you must leave this world. So fear not, Death is for pious men who have loved God, and have done his will-nothing else but a are filled with busy workmen. The Furvoyage to a better land."

A DEED OF NOBLE DARING. The following deed of noble daring is re-

corded as one of the events attendendant on the destruction by fire of the Imperial Theatre at Moscow.

From the suddenness of this melancholy occurrence, and from the number of employ- and bells made in this manner are not only ees permanently living with their families smoother than those cast by the former in the house, many lives were lost. skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircase, so rapid was the progress of the flames, jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which, being of iron, soon became so intensely hot that two of the unfor tunate beings not capable of enduring the heat, threw themselves to the ground and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over the protruding broad cornices to the front roof, and there remained for some minutes till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it; and, raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more he would have become a corpse. Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which the poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the grave reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow! pray to God Almighty, and I'll endeavour to save you!" All eyes were turned to the spot from which those sentences were uttered. A group of three men was observed, common peasants; two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling bard to break from the hold of his friends. "Let me go, my lads," said he, "my heart burns within me; I cannot bear the sight of a christian soul thus perishing!" And with a powerful effort he broke loose and darted forward. The dense crowd made way as he ran to the burning building, pulling from himself and at the same time throwing away his shoal (sheep skin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the toot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, attached a rope round his waist; and close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost to twothirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper footstep, the generous man took hold of the rain gutter. Apparently it was not a very safe means of ascent, as it bent and rattled under his weight. But the man was resolved; and began to climb up. A cloud of suffocating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast

within his breast; he could not bear the sight of a chriscian soul thus perishing. fingers stick and freeze to the iron tube; he hence, by means of the oven-fork, he handed having obtained a degree from Marischal College, with some worsteds to suit, such as a little strength to do her duty, and to deprive her the rope to the poor man above him. "Tie Aberdeen, went about the country as Dr. Smith,

dear girl of a pleasure, in the hope of leading it fast to the hook which supports the gutter. That's right-now descend." And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man, still supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the ladder. The man was

During all this time the multitude stood breathless; but when they saw them both out of danger, all hats were taken off, and a loud shout approved the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of this scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army, gave him twenty-five roubles silver. The example was followednoblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses; some gave golden, some silver coin; me threw into his hat a few copper copecks: all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side.

The name of this generous man is Bazil Marrin, a native of the government of Taroslaff. Being a roofer by traed, he for many years lived in St. Petersburgh pursuing his vocation; but afterwards engaged himself as a boiler-maker at the government foundry of Kolpino. Last year he took leave of absence and visited his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, he was returning to St. Petersburgh by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the railways. He came to the ancient capital the day before the fire : and, not having caught the train, was obliged to remain till the next day. As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he took the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the old fortress, and to visit its venerable cathedrals. There, from some passers by, he heard of the fire, and he hastened to the spot, where he so nobly distinguished hlmself.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he took his seat in a railway carriage. On the 13th of the same month be reached St. Petersburgh, and again enlisted imself in the number of workmen at Kolpino. In two days he was summoned to the office of the police-master of the capital, where he was told that the Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the palace. His Imperial Majesty received Marrin in his cabinet, and was pleased to say to him when he entered, "I thank you for a good action-embrace me and relate how you did it." In simple words Marrin told his story; and, when he finished, the Emperor dismissed him saying, "Now you may go, but in case of need come to me at any time." Soon afterwards Marrin was rewarded with a medal and a sum of one hundred and

fifty roubles silver. MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY .- The Messrs. Meneely have recently added to their heretofore extensive establishment, the largest Furuace building, for the manufacture of Church bells, in the United States. if not in the world. It measures sixty feet and is complete in every part. The various shops for machinery, instruments, blacksmithing, trimming, hanging, carpenter work, &c., also cover a large space, and nace is very conveniently arranged, having separate rooms for every kind of material used, large ovens for drying the moulds, sand, &c. The whole is to be lighted with gas. The proprietors were the first to manufacture and use the Iron Cases, over which the moulds are made. This is a very great improvement over the old and tedious method heretofore employed, here. From some of the questions asked by Sir process, but ring better. We are informed that the demand for their bells is such that they are constantly behind their orders .--American Paper.

## TWENTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

We have already given some brief notice of the celebrated case at Glouces er, in which a man endeavoured to prove a right to the title and estate of the late Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, the following sketch of the story is so interesting, that our readers will not regret to see it, although they are already acquainted with the leading facts of the case.

Twenty Thousand a Year.

From the John Bull. A romance not less extraordinary than Mr. Samuel Warren's celebrated novel Ten Thousand Year, was brought to a denouement at the Gloucester Assizes, on the 10th August. Estates o the amount of twenty thousand a year depended to the amount of twenty thousand a year depended on the issue of a suit instituted by an obscure claimant, who had assumed the title of Sir Kichard Hugh Smyth, Baronet, and in that capacity presented himself in Court to enforce his alleged right to the title and property of the late Sir Hugh Smyth, Baronet, of Ashton Hall, near Bristol. Sir Hugh, it appears, was known to have been twice married, first to a Miss Wilson, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol, who died with-out issue; and secondly to a Miss Elizabeth How-ell, by whom he had no legitimate issue, though efore marriage she had borne him a son, the Mr. Hugh Smyth Piggott. Sir Hugh having died without legitimate heirs, the property passed from him to his brother, the late Sir John Smyth, and, after his death without issue, to the son of a sister, who is still a minor, and against whom and his trustees the suit of ejectment just tried was brought by the person calling himself ir Richard

The claimant's story was briefly this. Pre-ious to his supposed marriage with Miss Wilson, and in the lifetime of his father, Sir, then Mr. and in the lifetime of his father, Sir, then Mr. Hugh Smyth had been secretly married in Ireland, in 1796, to a young lady, the daughter of a Count Vandenbergh, and granddaughter by her mother's side of a Major Gookin of Count Macsherry, in the county of Cork. This lady, in consequence of the troubles in Ireland, had come over to Eugland, and died in 1797 at Waiminster, in the house of a convenience angued Provise after giving house of a carpenter named Provis, after giving birth to a son, the present claimant. Here the nurse named Lydia Reed. Alterwards he was sent to several schools, and eventually to Winches boots, attached a rope round his waist; and seizing an oven fork, which happened to lie who, however, had kept his first marriage and the birth of an heir, the issue of it, secret, because the knowledge of the latter fact would have stood in the way of his suit for the hand of the Bishop's daughter. The payments for his education having failed, through the dishonesty of a servant through whose hands they passed, and who, after a time, appropriated the

appropriated the money to his own use, he had to leave Winchester School. At this critical moment he was taken by the hand by the then Dowager Marchioness of Bath who turned out afterwards to have been his godmother. The Marchioness gave him to under hat Sir Hugh was his father, handed to him a approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets sum of money left by his mother, and directed him to her steward at Warminster for certain proofs of his parentage, deposited with him. The possession of the money, some £1,400 turned his to him was all this? His heart was burning and passing through a protracted illness from an attack of the small pox, during which he resided in the house of a Dr. Williams, in Parliament street, he went on the continent with an old play-fellow of his, Lord Knox. There he became actears them off, leaving bloody marks at every quainted with Bell and Lancaster, and with Baron hold and ascends higher and higher till he puts his foot on a projecting cornice. From memonics. In 1826, he returned to England, where he learned that Sir Hugh was dead, and

Professor of Mnemonics, lecturing in schools. While engaged in this course of life, and having married, and become the father of a young family, he bethought himself of looking after the proofs of had told him many years before, and having obo his descent and his birthright, he followed u is inquiries. At length he called on Sir John Smyth, whom he acquainted with the nature of his claims, and who acknowledged their validity and gave him a £50 note, but was so agitated by the interview that he died the following morning After Sir John's death he went on prosecuting hi researches,—still pursuing his calling as a lecturer—and eventually had a deed sent to him by railway, by an attorney's clerk in London, which ad been executed by Sir Hugh in the year 1823. In this deed Sir Hugh acknowledged his son by his first ma riage, whom he had thought dead to some time; but having since had reason to believe him still alive, and likely to return to England he now revoked the will which he had made in favour of his brother John, and 'implored' his brother to endeavour to secure the return of his son Richard, and to assist in putting him in possession of his rights. A similar document, dated 1822, was afterwards discovered in the possession f a member of the family of Lydia Reed, his nur infancy. Furnished with all these proofs of the vice, but could get no solicitor to undertake the case, except on terms to which he could not agree, until Mr. Cayley Shadwell, brother of the late Vice-Chancellor, who had been made acquainted with the facts, recommended him to a Mr. Catlin, by whose assistance he brought the case into ourt at Gloucester, on Monday last.

Such is, in brief outline, Sir Richard Hugh

Smyth's story, as told by himself. In support of it he produced in Court, besides the two deeds, declaratom of his rights, an old Bible, apparently be iging to the Vanderbergh family, of the year 1806, which contained attested entries both nother's marriage with Sir, then Mr., Hugh Hugh Sonyth to his first wife, on the eve of her con the name written on the back; a miniature of his mother, similarly endorsed; a brooch, with the name "Gookin" engraved on it, and rings with the Bandon crest, alleged to be the trinkets left by the claimant's mother. In support of the documenta-ry evidence, a number of highly respectable witnesses were called, who identified the various sig-natures,—that of Sir Hugh Smith on the two eeds, - those of the two Clergymen who had respectively performed the marriage ceremony, and baptised the child, in the family Bible,—and those of most of the attesting witnesses. Notwithstand-ing the absence of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the plaintiff s leading Counsel, who had at the last moment sent o say that he could not attend, and the refusal of is junior Mr. Keating to go on in the absence of his leader, the case was proceeding under the able management of Mr. Bovill, with a strong predominance of evidence in the claimant's layour, until his cross-examination by Sir Frederick Thesiger, the Counsel for the defence. In the course of this cross-examination, which commenced on Monday, and was continued all Tuesday, and part of Wed nesday, besides a variety of anachronisms, inconsis-tencies and improbabilities in the plaintiff's story it was elicited that the plaintiff was in the habit doubling his consonants, and more particularly i was noticed that he had spelt the words "se aside," in some letters acknowledged to be his "sett aside," the same words being misspelt in the same way in the two dicuments purporting to be execu-ted by Sir Hugh Smyth. It was further discovered to be engraved for himself in the course of the present year, the last word in the motto of the Smyth family "Qui capit capitur," was spell "capi tor," and the same misspelling was discovered on the seal of the two parchments, and on that of the letter to the claimant's mother. These and other against the plaintiff, when a telegraphic message received from a jeweller in London who had read the account of the first day's proceedings in the public journals, enabled Sir Frederick Thesiger, to ask the plaintiff whether he had procured th

counsel throwing up his brief. But the singularity of the story does not end Frederick Thesiger, in cross-examination, would appear that in his earlier years Doctor, afnd narrowly escaped being hanged, for horse stea ing, under the name of Provis, the son of the carpenter, in whose house his alleged mother was sa d to have been brought to bed and died; while other circumstances connected with the case we seem to indicate that there really was some mys tery about his birth, and that he was, not imposs bly, the son of the man whose property he claims, either illegitimate. or by a secret marriage. Though in such a labyrinth of contradictions as th evidence exhibits, it is difficult to form any certain conclusion, it is by no means inconsistent with what has transpired, that he should have believed nimself to be the son of Sir Hugh, and should have committed the forgeries, the discovery of which

destroyed his case, and placed him in the position

of a felon, in support of what he conceived to be

was obliged to admit that he had done so,

fession which at once put an end to the case, his

Still more remarkable is the fact that a person his real rights. who made his livelihood as a lecturer in Schools, should be as illiterate as his letters proved him to be, the most ludicrous misspellings, besides thos already mentioned, having been noticed by the counsel for the defence; and the claimant intera ta explaining the initials of his Aberdean degree "LLD" to mean, "a Doctor Learned in the Law." But the most singular feature of the whole case is the facility with which a person silliterate succeeded in imposing upon a number of persons of education who interested themselves his case, in the full belief in the truth of story,—among them several persons of rank, Clergymen, and lawyers For although the extent to which some of those who assisted him in the prosecution of his claim, were his dupes, it they were not his accomplices, is not easily determined, and may possibly become the subject of judicial invesligation, it is quite clear that many of them took the part they did, and gave their evidence, in the most perfect good faith. Much, no doubt, of the mystery in which the case is at present enveloped. will be dispelled on the impending trial for lorgery and perjury of the chief actor in this cause celebre, and until then the public curiosity must remain i

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