

the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Circumstances and his own money-making genius so favored him that when he died, in 1821, he had five sons stationed at the head of immense establishments at Frankfort, London, Paris, Vienna and Naples. They were all leagued together, so that they controlled the finances of Europe, and often imposed peace when irate monarchs wanted war. They were almost invariably prosperous in their operations, but on one occasion, during the February revolution of 1848, they lost over forty millions of dollars, without causing them the least apparent embarrassment. The head of the house in London was Nathan, second son of the Frankfort founder, and generally considered the most like his father in financial ability. He left two sons, Anthony and Lionel, the latter having three sons, one of whom, as we have said, was the Baron just deceased. The family were Liberals in politics.

MR. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C. B., D. C. L., Under-Secretary of State for India, author of "Lectures on the Colonies and Colonization," of "Historical Studies," and of the concluding volumes of "The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence" and "The Life of Sir Philip Francis," died on the 8th February last, in his sixty-ninth year. He was son of the late John Herman Merivale, of Barton Place, Devon, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Dr. Drury, Head Master of Harrow. He received his education at that celebrated school and at the University of Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics, the Ireland and Eldon Scholarships, and a fellowship at Balliol. He was called to the Bar in 1831, and was the second to fill Mr. Henry Drummond's chair of Political Economy at Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and in 1848 Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office.

MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Charles Shirley Brooks, late Editor of *London Punch*, died on the 23rd ult., and was interred at Kensal-green Cemetery, in the presence of a few of his many attached personal friends. We would refer our readers to *The Illustrated London News* of March 7, for an obituary of Mr. Brooks.

Before assuming the editorial chair at the *Punch* office, he wrote for the *Illustrated London News* a weekly article on the topics of the day. Latterly the readers of that Journal enjoyed the graces of his contributions, in "By the Way," and the preceding series of "Nothing in the Papers."

Mr. Brooks was born in 1815, being son of the eminent architect, William Brooks. He was educated at a city public school, and was articled to a solicitor, but left the profession for the work of a newspaper reporter, from which, like Charles Dickens, he passed by an easy transition to light literature and to the composition of plays and novels. He was sent by the *Morning Chronicle* to examine and describe the condition of the peasantry in the South of Russia, after the repeal of the corn laws, and his letters were reprinted in a separate volume. His best novels are "Aspen Court," "Gordian Knot," and "the Silver Cord," which have gone through several editions.

THE HON. J. JOHNSTONE.

The Hon. J. Johnstone, Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, whose death at Cheltenham took place on the 15th ult., was born in 1792. His grand father Lewis Johnstone, a Scotchman of the Annandale family, having married Miss Peyton, removed to Georgia, and was Governor of that province when the United States were still colonies of Great Britain. His father entered the Army in 1775, and served during the war of American Independence, three of his uncles being killed in action, fighting on the British side. His mother was the only child of captain John Lichtenstein, of Austrian extraction. Judge Johnstone was educated by a private tutor, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. He went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the age of nineteen, was called to the Bar in 1815, and rose to distinction as one of the foremost lawyers in British North America. At an early age he adopted a political career, and until his elevation to the Bench he represented continuously one of the largest constituencies in the province. He was a member of the Executive Council, and became, successively, Solicitor-General and Attorney-General,

was the acknowledged head of the conservative party, and the leader of the Conservative Government when in power. Judge Johnstone was one of the earliest advocates of the Confederation of the British Provinces, which measure he warmly supported throughout his life. In 1857 he was sent, together with the Hon. Adams Archibald, on a delegation to England, on behalf of Nova Scotia, to adjust the claims of the mining associations. In June, 1873, he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia; but his declining health prevented his acceptance of the post. Judge Johnstone was distinguished as an eloquent orator, a man of great legal acumen and knowledge, of marvellous grasp of intellect, of chivalrous honour, and unswerving rectitude.

JULES MICHELET.

The death of the French historian, Jules Michelet, took place on the 19th ult. The deceased was, born at Paris, August 21st, 1798, and was son of an employé in the office for printing assignats. Young Michelet, after a preparatory course of study, entered the Collège Charlemagne. Here he devoted himself to the study of history, and after many brilliant successes he appeared as a public teacher. In 1821 he contested the Chair of History in the Collège Rollin, where he also taught ancient languages and philosophy up to 1826. While in the Collège Rollin he produced his first work, "Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne," which procured for the young author the nomination of President of the Board of the Normal School. After the revolution of 1830 Michelet was appointed Chief of the Historical section of the Archives of the Realm; at the same time M. Guizot, unable, on account of his political duties, to continue his lectures on history in the Faculty of Literature at the Sorbonne, named Michelet as his substitute. The King also conferred on him the position of Professor of History to the young Princess Clementine. At this time he produced the first volume of his "History of France," which was succeeded by a series of other works on the same subject. In 1838 Michelet succeeded M. Daunon in the Chair of History in the Collège of France, and also took the Chair of Science and Morals in the Academy, vacated by Count Reinbard. He was also at this time elected member of the Institute. In 1847 appeared his first volume of "The History of the Revolution." This year the Liberal Party requested Michelet to become a candidate for the Assembly, but he declined the nomination, preferring to devote himself to the completion of his great historical works, then unfinished. Michelet still retained his position in the Collège of France, but owing to his strong democratic ideas the Government stopped his course of lectures in March, 1841, against which he vigorously protested in the public journals. After the events of the 2nd December, Michelet refused to take the oath to the new government, and, as a consequence, he had to resign his position as chief of the Historical portion of the Archives. Afterward, having lost his wife, he retired to private life and engaged himself in the publication of his historical works. In 1856 he published "L'Oiseau," "L'Insecte" appeared the year following, "L'Amour" the next year, "La Femme" in 1859, "La Mer" in 1861, "La Sorcerie" in 1862, all of which were republished at Bruxelles, and "Lamontagne" in 1868. At about this period also appeared his polemic works, which had a vast circulation, among which are "La Pologne Martyre" and "La Bible et L'Humanité." His principal works are: "Tableau Chronologique de l'Histoire Moderne," 1825; "Histoire de France," sixteen volumes, 1837-67; "Introduction à l'Histoire Universelle," 1843; "Precis de l'Histoire Moderne," 1833; which went through twenty editions; "Precis de l'Histoire de France jusqu'à la Revolution Française," 1842, seven editions. "Origines du Droit Français Cherchées dans les Symboles et Formules du Droit Universel," 1837; "Les Femmes de la Révolution," 1855; an imitation of the "Scienza Nuova," of Vico, entitled "Principes de la Philosophie de l'Histoire," 1831; a translation of the "Memoirs de Luther," 1835. Besides his numerous works he was a contributor to the public journals and scientific periodicals. Of late years Michelet lived a very retired life, seldom appeared in public, and almost entirely ceased from his literary labors.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, U. S.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday night 8th inst., was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1800. After trying the trades