

And I am eight-and-twenty now—  
The world's cold chains has bound me ;  
And darker shades are on my brow,  
And sadder scenes around me :  
In Parliament I fill my seat,  
With many other noodles ;  
And lay my head in Gernyn-street,  
And sip my hock at Double's.

For hours and hours, I think and talk  
Of each remember'd hobby ;  
I long to lounge in Poet's Walk,  
To shiver in the lobby ;  
I wish that I could run away  
From house, and court, and levee,  
Where bearded men appear to day,  
Just Eton boys, grown heavy ;

That I could bask in childhood's sun,  
And dance o'er childhood's roses ;  
And find huge wealth in one pound one,  
Vast wit in broken noses ;  
And pray Sir Giles at Hatchet Lane,  
And call the milk-maids Hours ;  
That I could be a boy again—  
A happy boy at Drury's !

#### EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

A trial took place very recently in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, which excited a very strong sensation throughout the whole continent. The history of the case is as follows:—

Two young travellers, in the course of a tour which they were making into one of the provinces of the above duchy, visited a Benedictine monastery which is situated on a very high mountain, and from the beauty of the scenery, had been much frequented by tourists. In returning down from the convent the strangers saw, lying under a beech tree, the dead body of a man, with a cord doubled round his neck, and they instantly ran back to the convent and gave information of the fact to the monks. The Prior instantly dispatched a messenger to the proper officers, who lost no time in hastening to the spot. It is mentioned in the account that, according to the custom in Germany, the legal officer was accompanied by two medical men. Upon an examination of the body, they found that it was that of a highly distinguished count, Count Uregg, who lived in the neighbourhood, and whose ancient castle could be seen from the mountain where the monastery was situated. The question now was, how the count met his death, and, as the circumstance under which he was found justified the suspicion that he lost his life by violent means, the officers instituted an immediate inquiry. An inquest was accordingly held, and the jury, who relied on the evidence of the medical witnesses, brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased must have been murdered.

The history of the catastrophe was this:—The Count Uregg lived in his castle, where his ancestors had resided before him, in splendor and comparative happiness. About the period when he had attained his fifteenth year, there came into the neighbourhood to live a military gentleman and his family. The name of the stranger was Conrad Essor, and having the habits of a gentleman, he became acquainted with the count, and was hospitably received by him. An intimacy sprung up between the count and Essor's family, and the result was that the former offered his hand to Miss Essor, then a beautiful girl. The count was so determined on the marriage, that he was ready to secure the young lady for his wife on any terms; and he agreed by the settlement not only to provide an ample fund for his wife in

case of his death, but to support the parents in his castle, or, if they disagreed, that he should give them in ample allowance for supporting them in a suitable manner. For some time the family lived very happily together, but about two years after the marriage the villagers began to remark that a very rich landlord, who resided a short distance from the castle, and whose name was Antoine Osterfeld, came every Sunday to see M. Essor. The real truth was that Osterfeld paid clandestine attentions to the countess, and he was encouraged by the parents, and particularly Mrs. Essor, in his immoral project. Such was the nature of the evidence obtained by the law officers in their early inquiries; and having ascertained thus much, they thought it essential at once to proceed to the castle, and make inquiries. They examined the countess.

At this period it is proper to state that the count had left his castle some months before for a short time; that he had charged his wife with criminality, and imputed both to her father and mother a privy of her guilt; he moreover obtained a legal prohibition for preventing Osterfeld from visiting his residence. The mother of the countess was examined, as were also her father and the servants, and the nature of the evidence was such as to authorise the officers to place those parties in custody, on the accusation of being accessories to the murder.

Whilst in prison a young woman, who happened to be a prisoner also, in an adjoining apartment to that where the Countess and Osterfeld were placed, overheard their conversation, and she communicated the substance of it to the officers.

A variety of witnesses were afterwards forthcoming, who spoke to the utterance of various expressions on the part of the Countess, her mother, and Essor, which confirmed the suspicion they had had a hand in the murder.

The countess was, therefore, submitted to a fresh examination, when the President of the Court conducted the interrogatories. The acuteness and address which he displayed were too much for her, and she confessed that Osterfeld had told her that he murdered her husband with the assistance of her father and mother; but, in the most solemn manner, she declared that she was convinced that neither of her parents had any thing to do with the crime. At this juncture Osterfeld was brought in and confronted with the countess. He first attempted to make a denial, but he at last confessed that he and Essor, with Essor's wife, all were parties to the murder. Osterfeld proposed a mild way of getting rid of the count, but Essor would not listen to this, and said that he had injuries of his own to avenge. He then stated that he was the person who dragged the count from his horse, assisted by Mr. Essor, and when the count was down he held his mouth while Essor perpetrated the murder!—(We refrain from giving the account of this act in detail, as the death of the unfortunate victim was effected in a manner which showed a great anatomical skill.)—It was Essor who put the cord about the victim's neck.

The whole were found guilty. Essor died in prison before the final trial. The other prisoners were sentenced as follows:—

Osterfeld imprisoned for life in the House of Correction, but in the mean time he is at liberty to prove that he was not the principal.

Julia Essor, the mother-in-law of the victim four years of hard labour, after which she must give security that she will be forthcoming whenever required by the government.

Amelia Uregg, three years and a similar penalty.

The three prisoners were further obliged to pay the whole expenses of the prosecution.