

James Willes was married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton square, to Helen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jennings. A perusal of the following report of the evidence taken at the inquest will fully explain the melancholy circumstances which preceded the fatal act.—Mr. John James Barnes stated—I have been clerk to the deceased, the Right Hon. Sir James Shaw Willes, Knt., for nearly 32 years. His age was 58. His health began to break about ten or eleven years ago, on the death of his favourite brother. He was then affected very much, and he told me at the funeral he never should forget it. The impression seemed to wear off in about a twelvemonth. About three years back, when on the Northern Circuit, he was attacked with the gout, and had to be carried into court. The disease affected his spirits, and he became very irritable. He had another attack last winter gaol delivery. He came home from the Northern Circuit, from Liverpool, on August 24. He had been on circuit several weeks. It was a very heavy circuit—sheer hard work without any interval. The deceased told me, when he left Liverpool, that he should sleep for a fortnight or three weeks, for he required rest. I left him at Liverpool I next saw him at Otterpool in consequence of a letter of invitation I received from him. He said, I am tired and sleepy—can't get rest. He had been at home then more than three weeks. He said, "I have had no sleep for nearly a fortnight." I said, "What have you been doing?" He replied, "Reading German." I said, "God bless my soul, why don't you take rest?" He replied, "I thought that would be a rest and a change; I have been working too hard. The time of working on circuit each day was very long, and on one occasion, when he waited for a verdict, it was half-past twelve before he left the court at Liverpool. I then noticed that he looked terribly miserable and depressed. He complained that he was tired and sleepy. I said to him, "Have you had bad news?" He said, "Why?" I said, "You look so depressed and miserable, worse than ever I saw you in my life." He said nothing, but turned round, and I observed a tear in his eye. He was under medical treatment. He walked hurriedly away, and I saw no more of him that day. On October 2, about two o'clock, I could not sleep, and got up and looked out of the window. I passed a sleepless night, and got up at seven o'clock I was about to have a bath when I heard a fall and a scream in the direction of the judge's sleeping room. At that moment one of the female servants knocked at my door. I partially dressed, but ran down in two or three seconds. I went to the judge's dressing-room, and found him lying there on the floor. His eyes were three parts open. I called for brandy, put two or three spoonfuls into his mouth, and sent the coachman into Watford for a doctor. I observed a revolver lying near the deceased's right knee, as if it had fallen there from his hand when he fell. I saw a wound over his heart, and put my hand to it. There was only a little trickling of blood. He was then quite warm, and his eyes closed in about ten minutes. Dr. Brett came in about three-quarters of an hour. The judge has all ways evinced the greatest horror of self-destruction when anything of the kind has come before him. No one could be more particular than he was in criminal cases about fire-arms being loaded when brought into court. He was afraid of firearms, and was no sportsman. The revolver I found was purchased by Lady Willes's brother some years ago, and was kept in the house for protection from burglars. It was kept in a case on the mantelpiece of the dressing-room.—The jury returned, as their verdict, that Sir J. S. Willes shot himself with a pistol, not being at the time of sound mind. The deceased gentleman was buried on Oct. 7 in the Brompton Cemetery.

The English Life boat System.

The London News says, "eight hundred and eighty-two lives saved in twelve months" records the last report of the National Life boat Institution, which now maintains a fleet of 233 serviceable boats on our coasts, at a yearly cost of more than £21,000. At this season of the year when all the world is holiday making, and a good half is at the sea side, enjoying the cool dash of the waves on the sea shore, and perhaps comfortably ensconced under the shade of the trim little house which shelters the lifeboat, such a statement should have a peculiar force on the holiday maker and induce him to think of the times when both sea and sky lose their present ultramarine hue, times when life is in danger, and a few resolute fellows man that tough looking boat, and do battle with the angry waves to save their fellow creatures from certain death. Some words on the organization of this admirable society may thus prove interesting just now. The crew of a lifeboat generally consists of thirteen men, ten at the oar, one bowman, and the coxswain and his assistant. Of these only the two latter have a regular salary, the others receive a reward for each time of going out, viz., 11s. by night and 10s. per day, besides a small sum for practice. The men when wanted are called together by two cannon shots by night and a flag by day, and a reward is given to any one who may bring news of a wreck to the station. The boat is always kept ready for use on her carriage, and when needed is drawn down to the sea by a strong team of horses, turned round, filled with her complement of men, backed into the water, and at the word of the coxswain, who watches for a favorable moment, run sharply, bow foremost, into the surf, the men pulling even before the boat is fairly off the carriage.

Jean Henri Merle D'Aubigne.

Rev. Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigne, the well-known Swiss theologian and historian of the Protestant Church Reformation

from Rome, died in the city of Geneva on the 22nd inst. He was taken from life suddenly in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigne was born in Geneva on the 16th of August, in the year 1794. He was the third son of Louis Merle, a merchant of that city. He was nobly descended on the side of his father, whose father married the daughter of a distinguished French nobleman named d'Aubigne. From his paternal grandmother Professor Merle derived his surname, d'Aubigne, in accordance with an ancient Swiss custom which has assumed the authority of law under traditional recognition. He was educated in Geneva. Having completed his collegiate course in his native town he journeyed to Berlin, where he attended the lectures of Neander. He subsequently entered the theological class, received ordination, and was, during several succeeding years, pastor of a French church in Hamburg; and again, later, the favorite court preacher of a late King of Holland in Brussels. He returned to Geneva in the year 1830. Here he was appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the theological school which was founded by the Evangelical Society in the Swiss capital. He applied himself as a writer on theology and Church history with great force and success, and soon became widely known in Europe and America as a prominent authority in both departments of literature, but particularly in the latter. He identified himself, by sympathy as it appeared, more intimately with the Protestant Church in Great Britain—especially in Scotland—and in the United States than with that of his brethren at home in Geneva. His published works breathe a spirit of earnest devotion to the Deity, united with a strong resolve of adherence to the Protestant faith. In his "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century" he unfolds the ruling principle of God in history; and the published work has had, consequently, a most extensive circulation, followed by the exercise of a very decided influence on the Christian mind in Europe and America. His other works develop the same general thought, though, perhaps, in a less degree than the book just named. d'Aubigne visited Scotland in the year 1856. He was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. He was a toilsome worker, and never, it may be said, idle. His health commenced to fail slightly in the year 1858, and his physical condition disqualified him for constant pulpit service soon afterwards. He labored on his great work, "History of the Reformation," twenty five years, according to his own declaration, previous to the completion of the sixth volume, and then looked forward to the time when he would finish a seventh and perhaps an eighth. d'Aubigne accumulated an ample fortune, and lived, in good and hospitable style, in an elegant villa situated on the outskirts of Geneva and commanding a fine view of the historic Lake. Forty years since and d'Aubigne established in Geneva a religious system of Swiss Methodism. To day the new Church has congregational connections in France, Italy, England, Ireland, Scotland and America. The historian, it is said, taught its doctrines in Geneva. When he was unable to go out of doors the students came to him. The appearance of his face resembled in some degree that of the late Daniel Webster. His eyes looked forth brightly from under heavy, over-arching eyebrows. He spoke English fluently and correctly, and his book entitled "Germany, England and Scotland; or, Recollections of a Swiss Minister," was printed in that language in London in 1848. d'Aubigne was twice married. His second wife, the mother of his young family, is an Irish lady.

Juvenile Smoking.

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the effects of moderate tobacco-smoking on the adult, there can be none as to its deleterious influence on the boy. The molecular changes coincident with development of tissue are interfered with, slowed, if not arrested by tobacco. Take the blood-coagulables, for example, and see how the narcotic affects them. According to German physiologists they lose their round shape and become oval and irregular at their edges; while instead of mutually attracting each other, and running together in rouleaux—a good sign—they cohere loosely, or lie scattered on the field of the microscope—a bad one. The physical effects are paralleled by the psychological ones. M. Bertillon found that the pupils attending the Polytechnic at Paris 102 smoked, while 58 did not. Arranging the two "categories in the order of merit, according to the results of the examinations, he found the non-smokers held, in every grade, the higher rank, and the smokers, as compared with the non-smokers, deteriorated from their entering to their leaving the school.

Right Reverend Bishop Gray.

From the Cape of Good Hope we are informed of the death of the Right Reverend Dr. Gray, Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa, according to the vote of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The deceased was sixty-three years of age, having been born in 1809 at Bishop Wearmouth, in Durham, England. He was educated at Eaton and afterwards at Oxford. He became perpetual curate of Whitworth in 1834, vicar of Stockton in 1845, honorary canon of Durham in 1846, and the first Bishop of Cape Town in 1847. It was Dr. Gray who deposed Dr. Colenso, the Bishop of Natal, when the latter's work on the Pentateuch had been condemned by the convocation of the province of Canterbury in 1864. Dr. Colenso, it was found, however, could not be legally ejected, and Dr. Gray accordingly consecrated Mr. Macrorie to the See of Maritzburg as the "Bishop of the faithful church of Natal." Bishop Gray was the author of a number of pamphlets on the

Colenso case and of various other works relating to his diocese. When he accepted the Bishopric of South Africa, just a quarter of a century ago, the Anglican clergy did not number more than twenty. As a compact, incorporated organization it could hardly be said to have an existence in the country. He entered upon his labors with all the zeal and self-sacrificing devotion we are accustomed to think of when we mention the name of a St. Augustine or a St. Cyprian. His vast diocese then extended from St. Helena on one side to Natal on another. By incessant efforts and the strong influence he brought to bear on the Mother Church in England and his masterly power of organization his original diocese came to be subdivided into five. In each one of them church work came to be thoroughly developed; and cathedrals were built or modified of more or less suitability to local requirements in Maritzburg, Graham's Town, Bloemfontein, James Town and the Cape. In almost every village some new church was planted, with generally its attendant complement of schools; and even in the remote hamlet, wherever an English speaking population was to be met with, the departed Bishop made his periodical visitation and furnished some provision, on however humble a scale, for the maintenance of public worship there.—New York Herald, Oct. 26.

Murder in Boston.

The New York Herald of the 26th ult. says—"Troubles never come singly." Only a few days ago the quiet and peaceful community of this municipal organization was shocked by the publication of the details of a murder in ward sixteen, rivalling that of Mr. Benjamin Nathan in the atrocity of its details, and also in the mystery which envelops its causes and its yet unknown perpetrator. To-day that calamity has been followed by two others, both of which were fatal in their results. The first occurred in the works of the Boston Stamping Manufacturing Company, in Bridgeport, at two o'clock this afternoon. Stephen Foley and Thomas Henderson, two employees, had often quarrelled together on various points of difference, and at divers times each had sworn to take the other's life. This forenoon Foley was seen to sharpen a shisel, and when the men returned from dinner this afternoon words ensued, concluding with Foley's snatching the chisel from a bench and stabbing Henderson to the heart. The murderer escaped. The second murder, and, it is hoped, the last one of the day, occurred in a North street barroom at half past eight o'clock to-night. Abiathar Grant and Frank Clifford, one twenty-two and the other eighteen years of age, were out on a "lark" on North Street to see the sights. While there they filled themselves with liquor and quarrelled, the trouble terminating with the drawing of a sheath knife by Grant and his plunging the seven-inch blade into the chest of his opponent. Grant was soon after arrested and Clifford was taken to the City Hospital, in which locality he will die before sunrise. No cause is given for the murder, except that of intoxication.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has just voiced his stock of children again, and thinks there are 168 in all.



HARBOR GRACE, NOVEMBER 29, 1872.

THE editor of that well-known rag of scurrillity yelped "The Patriot and Catholic Herald"—"save the mark"—appears to be again indulging his assinine proclivities. This time he directs his attention to the "Star," (we trust our readers will pardon us for introducing him to better company than he is entitled to) and very lamely endeavors to criticise some remarks we made a short time since respecting a disturbance at Carbonear. Our space should be better occupied than in replying to one whose past conduct has well merited the contempt of every journalist, and whose future will, in all probability, be a continued course of TRYING and twisting to suit the exigencies of the times, and enable him the better to accomplish his mercenary motives; nevertheless, in the absence of anything of importance we have resolved to devote a little of our space to this hoary-headed sinner, ("In soul so like, so merciful, yet just, Some think that Satan has resigned his trust. And given the spirit to the world again, To sentence letters as he sentenced men. With hand less mighty, but with heart as black, With voice as willing to decree the rack; Bred in the Court betimes, though all that law As yet hath made him is to find a flaw.") with the hope of bringing home to his conscience—if he has any—a few seasonal truths.—In the first place, we would give him to understand that we know our course and intend to pursue it, without the assistance of a PILOR that would be likely to run our barque on "Pluto's gloomy shore." Secondly, our CHART has been revised and proven to be orthodox; and thirdly, we do not require a VANE to indicate to us the direction from whence the wind blows. In conclusion we would advise him to strive to become a consistent member of society. "Tis never too late to mend," altho' "people that grow old in sin are hardened in their crimes." RESPECT

FINEM

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

£13 Worth of Goods Stolen.

SOME time last night the store adjoining the dwelling house of Captain Mark Alcock was broken into and goods to the value of £13 taken therefrom. It appears that the surreptitious scoundrels effected an entrance through a window, and (while Capt. Alcock and his family were sleeping in fancied security) succeeded in pilfering property to the above amount. No clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the robbers; but it is to be hoped that our vigilant Police will succeed in bringing them to justice and restoring the articles in question to the party from whom they were so unlawfully taken. Up, friend Fallon, and after them!

SPIRITUAL VISITATIONS.

THE following mysterious affair has been related to us by a gentleman of our acquaintance, and though we will not vouch for its authenticity, yet it may be worth while to publish it. If not true, at all events, the public "will have the story as 'twas told to us."

A vessel now lying in our harbor, but belonging to another port, has been for a long time the subject of an apparently ghostly visitation. It appears that some two years ago a seaman attached to the vessel was lost overboard and drowned one night while lying in a distant port. This seaman during the day previous to his loss had been engaged caulking the deck directly over one of the berths. Shortly after this the occupant of said berth was awakened in the night about 12 o'clock, the "witching hour when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead," by an unusual sound resembling the noise made by a mallet and caulking iron, on the deck above his berth. After listening for a time he went on deck to ascertain the cause, but the noise had ceased and nothing was to be seen or heard, on returning, however, the same sounds recommenced and did not stop for an hour or more. This inexplicable interruption has been frequently repeated for the last two years, to the great discomfort of those who have been obliged to bear it. All investigation has hitherto proved futile in endeavoring to find out the cause, which is still as great a mystery as ever. Is it possible that for some offence committed in the flesh, the spirit of the unfortunate mariner, is compelled to "revisit the glimpses of the moon" to complete the job he was engaged upon when he so suddenly met his fate? Or is he, being dissatisfied with the workmanship of his successor, allowed to return and finish it to his own satisfaction? If so, he seems to be a long time about it. We are not allowed to mention more precisely the particulars, as the curiosity of the public might prove a serious inconvenience to the business of this "Phantom Ship."

THEATRICAL.

TO-MORROW morning our Dramatic friends bid us adieu. They have made a longer stay than was anticipated, perhaps longer than was profitable in a pecuniary sense. Our Labrador fisheries not being a success has had a bad effect upon business generally, and upon amusements particularly. During their visit here they produced their plays well, mounted them in good taste, and acted them in an unexceptionable manner. They are leaving us now,

"It may be for years, And it may be forever!"

Yet we are well assured that the community generally join with us in wishing success and prosperity to "Wilson's Dramatic Company."

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council has been pleased to appoint JOHN RORKE, H. M. A. and J. P., EDWARD T. PIKE, J. P., JOHN MCCARTHY, J. P., BENJAMIN T. H. GOULD, J. P., MICHAEL BOLGER, J. P., and WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, J. P., Esquires, to constitute a Board of Health at Carbonear.

Secretary's Office, St. John's, 26th Nov., 1872.—Gazette.

THE GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.—General Aude, C.B., having accomplished his tour of inspection of the British graveyards in the Crimea, proceeded to Smyrna, in order to visit the English military cemetery of that town. During his stay in the Crimea, General Aude discovered that the ashes of our heroes of Balaclava and Sebastopol, of Alma and Inkerman, occupy no less 132 separate burial-grounds, of which many are well preserved and securely fenced round. Others, hastily chosen among vineyards and cultivated fields, are unprotected; but even these, it is satisfactory to learn, are respected by the Russian peasantry, and have not been objects of desecration. On Cathcart's Hill however, some of the finest monuments have been overturned, presumably under the impression that treasure might have been buried under them.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Trouble with the Metropolitan police continues. Seventy Bow Street constables and thirty-nine Kensington officers have been dismissed.

It is said that a second ecclesiastical province of the Roman Catholic Church will be established in England, with Liverpool as the Metropolitan See.

The Italian Government has forbidden the assemblage of the Universal Suffrage Convention in Rome.

The King of Spain is very ill, and his condition is supposed to be critical. Armed hands, supposed to be Republicans, have appeared in various provinces of Spain.

PARIS, 20.

McMahon refuses the Presidency in case Thiers should resign.

The National Assembly has given approval to a discussion at an early day of the project for the restoration of Orleans Princes of their confiscated property.

The payment of the third million of war indemnity has been completed. France will have a million more ready by December.

LONDON, 22.

The Trial by Jury Bill was passed in the French Assembly yesterday by a vote of 446 to 178.

The Left has now declared its programme for the future. It comprises all main reforms demanded by Labour and other advocates of an adoption of the American constitution, and expresses its belief that a dissolution of the Assembly is the only way out of present difficulties.

The Ecclesiastical Rights Bill, prohibiting the issuing of decrees of excommunication against subjects of Prussia has been submitted to the Diet.

NEW YORK, 23.

Mr. Stanley has arrived at New York, and will have a reception at the Lotus Club to-morrow evening.

The Common Council of London voted resolutions laudatory of services of Stanley. The resolutions will be inscribed on vellum and forwarded to him.

Gold 113 3-8.

LONDON, 26.

The gales continue in the English Channel. They have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devenport.

H. M. S. "Symalaya" arrived at Devenport with the loss of eight of her crew.

Later despatches from Devenport bring intelligence of additional loss of life among the crew of the transport. A boat was capsized by a heavy sea while proceeding to the shore, and ten persons were drowned.

The "City of Brooklyn" for New York, lost the fans of her propeller and put back under sail, arriving last night. All on-board are well, and will embark on another vessel. The "Brooklyn" goes to Liverpool for repairs.

Mr. Tenis, a Conservative, has been returned for Londonderry.

Mail advices from Madrid, report slight disturbances at the Capital last Monday, on account of the drawing for military conscription. Telegraph wires were cut.

Bulletins from the Royal Palace, Madrid, announce that the condition of the King has been gradually improving.

The Paris Radical journal "La Resurrection" has been suppressed.

The majority in the National Assembly, it is stated, has determined to adhere to the position it has taken, and a compromise of the differences between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government is regarded as impossible.

NEW YORK, 25.

Excitement by the corner in North Western Stock, and arrest of Jay Gould continues, and the financial operations of to-day are anticipated with intense interest. Gold 112 3-4.

FORT GARRY, 25.

A Joint Russian and German deputa-tion is prospecting this province on behalf of a large party of memorialists who propose emigrating from Russia and Germany.

LONDON, 25.

The meeting last Sunday at Hyde Park was a failure, only 300 persons present. Edger presided and a remonstrance address to the Home Secretary was adopted. An irruption of ruffians compelled the breaking up of the meeting.

Italy and France have asked Austria, Russia, and Great Britain to join them in an effort to adjust the difficulty with regard to the mines near Athens.

A committee of the French Assembly on the President's Address has drawn up a reply, proposing the immediate appointment of a responsible ministry. This completes the rupture between Thiers and the Right. The result is anticipated with much anxiety.

Symptom Rome.

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