

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 honors. 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 an inflexible firmness after the verdict. As a counsel he had a distinguished career. He appeared for Simon Bernard, who was tried as an accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon in 1858. He was in the great Roupell cases; he led the defence in the famous convent case—*Saurin v. Starr*; and when the present leader of the House of Commons seat was petitioned against he saved it for him. As a piece of masterly cross-examination, the way in which he handled Mr. Baigent in the first Tichborne trial stands almost unrivalled. When the claimant was prosecuted by the crown Mr. Hawkins led for the crown; and the Gladstone and Von Reable cases were among his victories in the Divorce Court. Before he was elevated to the bench he held a general retainer for the Jockey Club. On the bench he is noted as the manufacturer of indifferently good jokes. Sir Henry recently followed the example of his distinguished chief and married a young and pretty lady. He usually wears a brown jacket, and a silk hat far back on his head. To see him and Baron Huddleston leaving the law courts and walking arm in arm through Holywell street is a sight for the gamin.

Mr. Justice Stephen, who tried Florence Elizabeth Maybrick for the murder of her husband, was raised to the bench in 1879. He was a great criminal lawyer, and the most successful of his books, which has become a standard work, is "The Law of Evidence." He speaks as if he had adopted Demosthenes' recipe for stuttering.

The other members of the common-law bench are Justices Mathew, Cave, Day, Smith, Wills, Grantham and Charles. Sir James Charles Mathew was promoted from the junior bar; Sir Lewis William Cave edited, in conjunction with Mr. Bell Stones, "Practice of Petty Sessions;" and Sir John Charles Day edited "Common Law Procedure Acts," and "Roscoe's Nisi Prius;" Sir A. L. Smith is a member of the Parnell com-