

Biographical Sketches.**SIR HENRY HOLLAND.**

A very long and useful career has been brought to a close by the death of Sir Henry Holland, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen of England. Sir Henry died on the after-noon of Monday, 27th ult., the anniversary of his eighty-sixth birth day. On the Friday before his death he was present at the trial of Marsal Bazaine in Paris, and dined with some of the judges that evening. On Saturday he returned to London. He must have been active nearly up to the last moment, for it was not long since that we read of his returning from one of his extended vacation tours. These trips, indeed, were remarkable features in his life. Employed with unceasing activity in his profession during the greater part of the year, the moment his vacation time came round he was wont to set off for some distant, and to him new part of the world. Thus he estimated that he had passed, altogether, twelve years of his life; and happy years they were. He had never known, he tells us, a great misfortune, never suffered much sorrow. Pecuniary care was always a stranger to him. His health, "with rare exceptions," was "singularly good." In knowledge of mankind, and of men individually, he surpassed Ulysses of old. In 1814 he travelled in attendance as physician on the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, on whose trial he was called as a witness. He knew the intimate friends of Dr. Johnson. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Dugald Stewart, Mme. de Stael, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Rogers, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Talleyrand, Sydney Smith, Macaulay, and of a longer list than we can give here. He once lived next door to Byron's "Maid of Athens," he was dancing with Murat and his Queen at Naples, when the escape of Napoleon from Elba was announced; and he was once called to visit professionally a young man in London who proved to be Louis Napoleon, whom he again visited in exile at Chiselhurst. In America he was on terms of pleasant acquaintance with Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Seward, Thurlow Weed, and William M. Evarts. He held a high rank in his profession, and was author of a work entitled "Medical Notes and Reflections," and also of a volume of personal reminiscences. He became Physician to the Queen in 1852, and was created a baronet in 1853. His wife was the daughter of the famous Rev. Sydney Smith.

JOHN I., KING OF SAXONY.

John Nepomucene Maria Joseph, youngest son of King Maximilian of Saxony (who died in 1838) and of Princess Caroline of Parma, was born Dec. 2, 1801, and died recently. At the age of twenty years he entered the Ministry of Finance, of which he was President when, in 1831, he resigned to take general command of the National Guard of Saxony. He held this command till 1846. As a member of the First Chamber he took an active part in the labors of the Diet of Saxony, and notably in the debate on the Constitution of 1831. His political duties did not prevent him for indulging his taste for archaeological and literary studies. He twice visited Italy, and published under the pseudonym of "Philaethes," a translation into German of the *Divina Comedia* of Dante, with learned critical and historical notes, (Leipzig, 1839-1849, three volumes). He was president of the Society of Antiquaries of Saxony from 1824, and in 1852-3 presided over the German Historical and Antiquarian Society. In 1854 he succeeded his brother, the late King Frederick Augustus II., who died without issue, and adopted a policy hostile to the Western powers in regard to Eastern affairs, and identified himself with the smaller German sovereigns, acting in conjunction with Austria and in opposition to the projects for national reform and German unity. In 1822 he married Princess Amelia Augusta, daughter of the late Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. The elder of the former, the Crown Prince, Frederick Augustus Albert, Duke of Saxony, and who succeeds to the throne, distinguished himself in the recent war with France as the commander of the Saxon contingent of the German invading army in the battles about Metz and in the siege of Paris, several of the sorties from which were directed against the portion of the German lines held by the Saxons. The opposition of King John to German unification, and the attitude taken by him in the Prusso-Austrian war in 1866, brought on

the Kingdom an invasion of Prussians, and by the treaty of Oct. 21, Saxony was obliged to pay an indemnity of a million and a half pounds sterling, to cede to Prussia the fortress of Königstein, and most distasteful to the King of all the terms, to enter the North German Confederation. The war with France was more popular throughout Germany, and after Sedan, and during the siege of Paris, the King of Saxony, with the other German sovereigns, united in the offer of the imperial crown to the King of Prussia.

VICE-CHANCELEOR WICKENS, ENGLAND,

Died on the 23rd ult., at Chilgrove, near Chichester. The learned Judge had been absent from court on account of serious illness for some time during the present year, but it was hoped that the long vacation would completely restore him to health. This hope however, proved fallacious. According to *Men of the Time*, Sir John Wickens, second son of the late Mr. James Stephens Wickens, of London, was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and at Baliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a Scholarship in 1835, and took his Bachelor's Degree, obtaining a first class in Classical Honours in Michaelmas term, 1836. He proceeded to M. A., in due course, and was called to bar at Lincoln's-Inn in 1840. In 1868 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in succession to Sir William Milbourn James, on the elevation of the latter to a Vice-Chancellorship; and he was himself appointed to a Vice-Chancellorship April 18, 1871, in the room of Sir John Stuart. He was Knighted June 29, 1871.

CHIEF JUSTICE BOVILL.

The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, England, died at Coome House, near Kensington-on-Thames, shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday 1st inst. For some weeks past he had been suffering from impaired health, but on Thursday it was thought he was steadily recovering. The learned Chief Justice was the second surviving son of Mr. Benjamin Bovill, of Durnsford Lodge, Wimbledon, and was born in 1814. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home Circuit, where he had an extensive and lucrative practice. He obtained his silk gown in 1855, and became a bencher of his inn. In 1857 he was elected a member for Guildford, which borough he continued to represent to the close of 1866, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the room of Sir William Erle, having been appointed in June the same year Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's administration, when as customary, he was knighted.

EDUCATIONAL GLEANINGS.

Education in Russia—It appears from a return lately issued at St. Petersburg that 32,000,000 roubles a year are expended by the Russian Government in educational objects. Of this sum 11,000,000 are appropriated for the officials, &c., of the Educational Department, 6,000,000 for the military schools, 6,000,000 for the schools under the management of the orthodox Clergy, 4,000,000 for the various institutions founded by the late Empress Maria, 3,500,000 for the schools in the Caucasus, and 1,300,000 for subsidies to the schools maintained by the Provincial Diets. There are now in the Empire eight Universities, with 8,000 students; four military Academies, with 450 students; and four Academies for the "orthodox" Clergy, with 400 students. Of the Gymnasias or colleges, 150 are civil, with 42,000 students; 51 ecclesiastical, with 14,000 students; 178 for women, with 17,000 students; and 25 (established by the late Empress Maria) for girls, with 7,000 students. The elementary schools are 400 district schools, with 27,000 pupils; 190 primary ecclesiastical schools, with 37,000 pupils; 23,000 "ordinary elementary schools," with 831,000; 1,300 parochial schools, with 300,000 pupils; and 700 elementary schools established by the provincial diets, with 24,000 pupils. This list does not include private schools, special schools for agriculture, commerce, &c., the training schools for teachers of the Catholic, Protestant, and Mahomedan Schools. The *St. Petersburg Journal* states that