

their travelling studentship. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries June 10, 1830, but retired in 1849. In 1837 he exhibited to the Society, in conjunction with Mr. C. Roach Smith, some remarkable Roman bronzes, which were engraved and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 38. He possessed for some time a valuable collection of Roman antiquities, found chiefly in London, Southwark, and the river Thames, which was sold by auction in 1848. Among this collection was the fine bronze head of Hadrian, now at the British Museum, which was found in the river Thames after the rebuilding of London-bridge.

Mr. Newman married, in 1819, the daughter of the Rev. Bartholomew Middleton, Sub-Dean of Chichester. He has left a son, Mr. Arthur Shean Newman, who follows his father's profession, and who has worthily succeeded to some of his father's appointments; and two daughters, one married to Dr. Spiers, author of the Dictionary which lately formed the subject of a long trial in Chancery, the other still unmarried.

Mr. Newman was equally estimable in his public relations and in his private character. Sincerely but not ostentatiously religious, a true Churchman, generous and benevolent to the poor, kind and hospitable to his friends, attached to literature and literary society, his memory will long be dear to those who had the advantage of his friendship, and not least to the Noviomagian Society of Antiquaries, of which for many years he was a much esteemed member. There is a miniature of him, taken in 1821, by Robertson of Gerrard-street.

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#### HENRY MARTLEY, ESQ.

At Dublin, Henry Martley, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court.

Mr. Martley was a graduate of Dublin University, having taken his Bachelor's degree in 1824, and that of Master in 1832. He was also one of the most active members of the University Club since its formation. He was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1828; appointed Queen's Counsel, August, 1841; and admitted a Bencher of the Hon. Society of King's Inns in Hilary Term, 1854. After a long and honourable course of general practice at the bar he was selected by Lord Carlisle, in 1857, to fill the post of the Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court, with a salary of £3,000 per annum. His plain good sense, sound judgment, experience of general practice, the manner

in which he had discharged the duty when acting as Judge on circuit, all gave assurance of his fitness for the judicial office. His memory will be long cherished, and his character respected, for his moderation, his judgment, and his integrity. In these he reflected the qualities which have so eminently distinguished his relative, the Lord Justice of Appeal. The immediate cause of his death was rheumatic gout, which attacked the region of the heart.

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#### CHARLES PHILLIPS, ESQ.

Feb. 1. In Golden-square, aged 70, Charles Phillips, Esq., Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. Phillips was a native of Sligo, in the province of Connaught. Having received his early education in that town, from the Rev. James Armstrong, he removed at the age of fifteen to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in due course. He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1812, and to the English bar, as a member of the Middle Temple, Feb. 9, 1821. He was then already eminent for his brilliant but somewhat florid eloquence; but his professional success was chiefly achieved at the criminal bar, and for some years he was regarded as the leading counsel at the Old Bailey. When the Bankruptcy laws were altered, during the time of Lord Chancellor Brougham, he was appointed by that illustrious friend to the District Court of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, in which he sat for some years; and in 1835, on the removal of Sir David Pollock to be chief judge at Bombay, he was transferred to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as one of the Commissioners,—an advance in position but not in emolument, for it is said to have involved a loss of £300 in salary.

Mr. Charles Phillips became an author at a very early age. The first literary production was, we are informed, a romance or novel, in one volume, with a portrait of the young author. It was dedicated to a French emigrant lady, one of the *noblesse*, who, with her very pretty daughter, resided in Dean-street, Soho, and gave very agreeable evening parties in the Parisian manner, then almost unknown to society in London. Perhaps there is not a copy of this publication to be found. It displayed much of the talent which afterwards attracted popular notice and applause at the bar. We are not sure whether it was the same with "The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert: a romantic tale. 1811." 2 vols., 12mo.

Mr. Phillips was also a poet. He published "The Consolations of Erin: an Eu-



logy," 1811, 4to.; "The Emerald Isle," 1812, which passed through four editions: and "A Garland for the Grave of Richard Sheridan," 1816; and "The Lament of the Emerald Isle," 1817, (on occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte.)

Several of his speeches were printed shortly after their delivery, and afterwards collected into an octavo volume, 1817. The most famous was that delivered in the case of Guthrie v. Sterne, for adultery (1816), of which there were several editions. It was upon the strength of the celebrity acquired in that and some similar cases that he came to the English bar.

His *Life of Curran*, first published in 1818, under the title of "Recollections of Curran and some of his Contemporaries," was also well received, and its popularity has continued, for it came to a fifth edition in 1857. In 1818 he published an Address to the Electors of the County of Sligo, in which he states his reasons for declining the poll; in 1820 a pamphlet entitled "The Queen's Case stated;" in 1852 "An Historical Sketch of Arthur, Duke of Wellington;" in 1854 "Napoleon the Third." His latest production was, we believe, "Vacation Thoughts upon Capital Punishments," 1856.

#### W. KENNETT LOFTUS, ESQ.

"THE lamented event occurred on board the ship 'Tyburnia,' in the second week of November, 1858, from abscess on the liver. Mr. Loftus, who very early exhibited a decided bent for geology, was educated at Cambridge University, and there attracted the notice of Professor Sedgwick, who proposed him as a Fellow of the Geological Society, and afterwards of Sir Henry Delabeche, through whom he was appointed on the Turco-Persian Commission. The deceased spent four years (from 1849 to 1852) in Asia Minor and Assyria, being under the command of Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, (then Col. Williams,) when that distinguished soldier, on behalf of England, acted with the Commissioners named by the Emperor of Russia in the settlement of the frontier between Turkey and Persia. The opportunities thus presented by a residence in a land little trodden before by the foot of the European, were not neglected by Mr. Loftus, whose researches in the sphere of Rawlinson and Layard were attended by equally brilliant results. The success which rewarded his archaeological explorations in the mounds which entomb the departed cities of the East, led to his being sent out

in 1853, by the Assyrian Society, on a second expedition, to still further prosecute his researches, the fruits whereof were subsequently published by Mr. Loftus in a most interesting volume, embellished with engravings of the sculptures and cuneiform inscriptions of Babylonia, Chaldæa, and Susiana. Within the last few days four of these extraordinary inscribed and sculptured stones (a gift from the deceased) have been placed in the vestibule of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, (the Museum of the Natural History Society, to which he was for some time Secretary, having previously been enriched by contributions from the same donor). Upon the return of Mr. Loftus from Nineveh, he received an appointment on the staff of the Geological Survey of India; and his labours in that capacity were only interrupted by the breaking out of the mutiny and war now happily at an end. His health having suffered from a *coup de soleil*, received in the discharge of his duties, and also from repeated attacks of fever, caught on the low lying shores of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and in the marshy grounds of Assyria, (which had sapped a constitution previously sound and vigorous,) he was ordered to Rangoon to recruit. In the beginning of November he embarked for England; and before he had been a week at sea, he succumbed, alas! to his fatal malady. Deceased was well-known in Newcastle, where his kind disposition, amiable temper, and winning manners made him many friends, by whom his untimely end is greatly regretted. He was also highly appreciated in scientific circles; and the learned Chevalier Bunsen, by whom he was much esteemed, obtained, while Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James, some of his Nineveh sculptures for the Royal Museum at Berlin. Mr. Loftus was the reputed discoverer of the city or cemetery of Warka, the ancient Erech, the birthplace of Abraham. The earthenware coffins sent thence to the British Museum were so uncommon and remarkable that a new department had to be formed for their reception, and many other of his contributions to that great national collection of antiquities are also regarded as unique. We have spoken of the deceased as 'a son of Newcastle'; and as such, although not actually a native, he always regarded himself. He was born, however, at Rye, in Sussex, and was grandson of the late Mr. Loftus, the well-known coach-proprietor in Newcastle. He was for some years a pupil of the Newcastle Grammar-School, and went thence, first to Twickenham, and after-