

sudden death of her husband. On the 13th of July, 1842, the Duke of Orleans was killed by a fall from his carriage. The Duchess bore her loss with heroic resignation, and gave vent to her harrowed feelings only in retirement. She then, and ever since, in most eventful times, devoted herself to the education of her infant sons, to whom she was the most affectionate and loving of mothers. Her Royal Highness rarely appeared in the gaities of the Court of Louis Philippe. The Duchess of Orleans and her sons were staying with the King and Queen at Paris when the revolutionary outbreak took place in February, 1848. After much trouble and anxiety the Duchess and her sons, attended by the Marquis de Mornay, son-in-law of Marshal Soult, and a faithful adherent of Louis Philippe and his family, escaped to Belgium. Since the convulsion of 1848 the Duchess and her sons have chiefly passed their time at her residence in Germany, and in visiting the French royal family in this country. Her Royal Highness had been staying since the summer of last year at Mr. Paynter's villa at Richmond. The exemplary propriety of her conduct during all the trials her Royal Highness experienced after her alliance with the house of Orleans gained the admiration of all observers.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, shortly after the sad news reached the Queen at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond on a visit of condolence to the sorrowing relatives of the Duchess. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the other members of the royal family, likewise paid visits to the exiled royal family soon after the intelligence was received.

LORD BRAYBROOKE.

RICHARD GRIFFIN, the third Baron Braybrooke, lately deceased, was the son of Richard Aldworth, the second Lord. His mother was Catharine, youngest daughter of the Right Honourable George Grenville, Prime Minister of England, and father of the Marquis of Buckingham, of Lord Grenville, and of the well-remembered and much-venerated Mr. Thomas Grenville, who died so lately as in 1846, at the close of his ninety-first year. Lord Braybrooke was also descended, on the mother's side, from Sir William Wyndham, through Elizabeth his daughter, the wife of Mr. George Grenville.

He was born at Stanlake, near Twyford, in Berkshire, the old family seat of the Aldworths, on the 26th of September, 1783. From Sunbury School he went to

Eton, and in 1801 he matriculated at Oxford as a member of Christ Church. In 1803 he served with the Berkshire Militia during the panic of the French invasion. In 1806 he was elected member for the borough of Thirsk, and in 1807 seated on petition for Saltash. He was afterwards returned for Buckingham, which he represented till 1812. He was then returned for the county of Berks, after a fifteen-days' poll. In 1818 and 1820 his seat was again assailed by contests, but he continued to hold it until the 28th of February, 1825, when he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. He then assumed the name of Griffin. He also at this time ceased to reside at Billingbear, the family seat of the Nevilles, near Wokingham, and lived wholly, with the exception of short visits to London for the season, at Audley-End, in Essex, which had been left to his father by his distant relative, Lord Howard, in 1798. As the owner of Audley-End, he became Visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and patron of the Mastership. He was elected Recorder of the neighbouring borough of Saffron-Walden; and he discharged the duties of that office until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. He was also High-Steward of Wokingham in Berkshire.

In 1819 he married Jane, eldest daughter of the second Marquis Cornwallis. Lord and Lady Braybrooke had eight children, of whom all reached adult age, and six survive their parents.

Though the temper and habits of the deceased nobleman were unostentatious, and though his career was private, and unmarked by vicissitude, yet it was a life eminently characteristic of the country to which he belonged. In no other country of the world do we now find the character of the great proprietor united with that of the hereditary legislator; and it is a scarcely less exclusive distinction of England, that her literary class extends far beyond the limits of professional authorship, and that among the opulent gentry and nobility are numbered so many accomplished scholars and cultivated men, who love and keep knowledge for its own sake alone, without reference to profit on the one hand, or to fame on the other.

To this class the late Lord Braybrooke belonged. He was the highly competent editor of the well-known and popular "Diary and Correspondence of Pepys," which he published in 1825. He also committed to the press the "History of Audley-End and Saffron-Walden" in 1835; and in 1842 he edited the "Life and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis."

He bore the office of President in two well-known literary associations, the Camden and the Surtees; and of the former he was the head at the period of his last illness and death.

In politics, Lord Braybrooke may be said to have retained much of the hereditary bias belonging to his connection with the Grenvilles. Thirty years ago, when liberal opinions were comparatively feeble and unpopular, he would have been reckoned among the moderate school of their professors. He was friendly to the bills which admitted Dissenters and Roman Catholics to the right of sitting in Parliament; and he gave a general support to the Reform Bill, and to the ministry of Earl Grey, under the auspices of which it was passed. After this period, he found the movement of affairs more rapid than in his view was consistent with safety and prudence. When, in the end of 1834, the first administration of Robert Peel was formed, he gave his cordial support to that distinguished statesman; and after the rupture of 1846, down to the close of his valued life, he followed the banners of Lord Derby with constancy and firmness, but without asperity.

He represented the character of the English gentleman in its most domestic form, and in its closest association with those local duties and local influences which give it social strength, and form the foundations of its high political importance. He was, as might be expected, an active county magistrate, and was chairman of the bench at Saffron-Walden. The marks of his care were everywhere impressed upon his stately residence at Audley-End, and the whole appearance and condition of the place itself, the estate and the villages upon it, seemed to reflect the well-known and familiar image of their owner. By his local attachments he might have seemed almost to grow out of the soil; while by his mental faculties and accomplishments he fully shared in the movement and in all the interests of a larger sphere. The proportion of our highest class which unites home-keeping and home-loving tastes with the capacity for an extended culture is not always large, and in our own day we fear it tends rather to diminish than to grow. On the day when Lord Braybrooke died, one of the best patterns of that happy combination disappeared from among us.

The last four years of his life witnessed the departure of no less than fourteen of his nearest relatives. Among these were included Jane, Lady Braybrooke, his younger brother, the Dean of Windsor, his elder sister, Lady Glynne, and the

costly tribute of the lives of two sons, whom, as well as three nephews, he lost in our recent wars. The snapping of so many ties, as well as the fixed habits of his life and tone of his character, had formed a long and steady preparation for his own final change. The summons came rapidly, but without disturbance or surprise. He died on the 13th of March, in the tranquillity of Christian hope, after an illness of a few days only, and at the age of seventy-four.

He is succeeded in the honours and estates of the family by Richard Cornwallis, his eldest son.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN DODSON.

April 27. At his residence in Seamore-place, May-fair, aged 77, the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, LL.D., late Dean of the Arches Court, and Judge of the recently-abolished Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. John Dodson, some time Rector of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, where he was born in the year 1780. He received his early education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1801, and proceeded M.A. in 1804, and D.C.L. in 1808. He was a member of the Middle Temple, of which he eventually became a bencher. From 1819 to 1823 he represented Rye in Parliament as a Tory. In 1829 he was appointed by the late Duke of Wellington Advocate to the Admiralty Court, and was knighted in 1834, on being promoted to the post of Judge Advocate General. His patent was renewed upon her Majesty's accession to the throne. In November, 1841, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, on being appointed Master of the Faculties, and in 1852 Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Dean of the Arches Court, over which he presided with great dignity and ability until its abolition in the month of December last. On that occasion he took leave of the gentlemen of the long robe who practise in the Ecclesiastical Courts with strong expressions of mutual respect and esteem. By his wife, Frances Priscilla, daughter of the late G. Pearson, Esq., M.D., he leaves issue an only son, John George Dodson, Esq., now M.P. for East Sussex.

THE DEAN OF YORK.

April 30. At the Rectory, Kelston, near Bristol, aged 84, the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York.