

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-

wards to Cambridge. 'A better man, a more zealous and faithful public servant,' says General Williams (in a letter of condolence to surviving friends), 'never lived.'

ROBERT JEFFERYS BROWN, ESQ.

March 3. At Cirencester, after a short illness, aged 65, Robert Jefferys Brown, Esq., a much respected inhabitant of the town, and founder of the Royal Agricultural College.

Mr. Brown had for many years taken a leading part in all matters concerning the welfare and prosperity of the town. He was a man of enlarged and cultivated mind, of extensive acquirements, and of generous and philanthropic sympathies. His benevolence and kindness of heart were exemplary, and his exertions for the well-being and moral and social advancement of his less fortunate brethren were unceasing. But, passing from the numerous local claims which he possessed to our regard, to Robert Jefferys Brown belongs the praise of having been the founder of that great national institution, the Royal Agricultural College. At a meeting of the Fairford and Cirencester Farmers' Club, held on the 14th of November, 1842, Mr. Brown delivered an address on "The Advantages of a Specific Education for Agricultural Pursuits." In this address, Mr. Brown traced the first outline of a scheme for the establishment of a Public School of Agriculture for England, the necessity for which he eloquently and practically enforced. The views then enunciated were cordially adopted by his hearers, and at a subsequent meeting, held on the 29th of December, 1842, Mr. Edw. Bowly in the chair, a resolution embodying Mr. Brown's scheme was unanimously agreed to, and an address to the public was issued. Earl Bathurst at once gave the sanction of his name to the undertaking, which rapidly gained ground in public favour, and at an influential public meeting held at the King's Head Hotel, on the 22nd of April, 1844, his Lordship in the chair, the institution was established. A royal charter was obtained, a farm was taken, an admirable collegiate edifice was erected, and, though not without undergoing many vicissitudes and trials, an institution has been founded of which England may well boast, and which has and will confer inestimable advantages on the agriculture of this country and the world. We are aware that others may justly claim the merit of having assisted largely in this good work, but it is to our honoured fellow-townsmen, now, unhappily, deceased, that we are pri-

marily indebted. We could extend our remarks—we could recapitulate numerous other acts which will long be gratefully remembered by his neighbours and friends—but it is good to say of a Cirencester worthy, that, as the founder of the Royal Agricultural College alone, Robert Jefferys Brown has earned a nation's gratitude. A vacancy in the directorship of the Great Western Railway occurs by Mr. Brown's death.—*Cirencester Express*.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON.

Feb. 28. At Goodwood, aged 43, Mr. William Wilson, factor to the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. Wilson was a native of Peeblesshire, and was the son of a farmer near Broughton. He received an education suitable for the profession he was to follow, with a knowledge of surveying and architectural drawing, and began his career about 1844, at Stapleton, in Dumfriesshire, by taking charge of that comparatively small property. From that he went to Stobo as farm manager to Sir Graham Montgomery, bart.; thence to Windsor to superintend the Home farms of his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and only a few months ago to Goodwood, to be factor to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Wilson was an enthusiast in his profession, and entered into all its details in every department with keen interest. Mr. Wilson was intrusted with several important commissions by the Emperor of the French, for the purchase of breeding-stock, shorthorns, Southdown sheep, &c. These commissions he executed with discrimination, and to the entire satisfaction of his Majesty. At an interview with the Emperor at St. Cloud, the Empress being present, his Majesty presented him with his portrait as a mark of his esteem. By his death the cause of agriculture has lost one who, in an unobtrusive way, was doing much for the promotion of its interests.—*N. B. Agriculturist*.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

The "Daily News" reports the demise of Gezo, the slave King of Dahomey. The exact date when the event occurred is not given in the letters before us, but the news is brought with such particulars that no doubt can be entertained that Gezo is gathered to his fathers, and that his son reigns in his stead. Gezo deserved the odium and detestation which he so abundantly obtained; all the more that he was both able and sagacious. For upwards of