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1997

* "sexual malice" is a contradiction in terms
intended to make the author look

ded, like a large portion of the public in general, of consultation with the professionals.

[illegible]

J. PECK

[illegible]

son, Engr. Cad., 1864. JAMES CARPENT

brocade and muslin, and buttons fastened in
gallies at the household window, the chamber
lighted house. In examination of the figure
window dispelled the face of all, and changed
screams of the young lady into shouts of laughter.
"Imaginary 'in sea' was only her own darling
child, which she had hung on a hook over the win-
dow, which the wind had lashed and set in motion.
There was no more sleeping in the house that night."
St. Louis Herald.

in its ecological structure? Do we not know that insectivorous birds, when they were nevertheless abundant in the

This impression, however, is now declared to be an "in correct inference." So it is. But what a pity Dr.

James did not overreact to what he set out and lived all the previous error put to the jury as his own testimony. What a pity that he allowed the prisoner to be convicted, sentenced, executed, without exposing this vital misapprehension! That he never found, or made, the opportunity of explaining to any one (as far as we know) this essential link in his professional theory, till the absence of it became demonstrated upon by a clergyman as tending to materialism or fatalism, and a medical colleague had paid

How different in this respect is the great French writer to whom Dr. Williams now refers us. On looking at Esquirol, we are struck at the first glance by the accuracy with which he distinguishes the various species of insanity. *La manie*, he declares, *l'idiotie* he recognizes, he explains, with their proper characteristics and varieties, and every case the study of the brain is the first thing mentioned in view of surgery. "La folie est une affection cérébrale." "La démence est une affection cérébrale." "L'idiotie n'est pas une maladie—c'est un état dans lequel les facultés intellectuelles sont dans une immobilité," and finally on

"1. That there exists a 'humble-mindedness,' sometimes with alienation of the understanding sometimes with perversion of the moral affections (the *humilis affectio*) sometimes with an impairment of the will, which degrades the man of his moral liberty."

service of morality, of society, and of religion. We do not pretend to make ourselves the advocates of crime by transforming very great misery into an impulse of crime. We believe that the doctrine of monasticism is a very different thing from causing crime by the crime itself. The word monasticism, (as we have already said) means nothing but a system or a theory. It is the expression of a fact moved by the physicians of all ages." —*De Monacho Morali* Part 5, 131.

French, and if any one will now do me the favour to compare them with the language in which I ventured to depart on my late maddest expedition, it will be seen that however I may have fallen (with the rest of mankind) in the "passion infatigable" now preached to us by Dr. Williams, I came somewhat nearer to the mind of my people, than he had then allowed us to think of himself.

the medical witnesses who were certainly thought to have suffered it. Of this result neither they nor I have as reason to complain. The public will heartily understand that whatever may still be said by "very learned and estimable persons, more especially in Germany,"—*"Wissenschaften out of England,"*—that a "moral condition of the brain is essential to the establishment of insanity," that Mr. Kitching in like manner holds with all "English writers," that all changes in the mental manifestations arising from disease are attributable to some change, however insensible those may be, and however they may be

In short Dr. Williams—though he could find no opportunity of explaining himself to the jury, who were put to whole theory into the compass of ten field lines, which child may understand. It is very common to see no mind inflamed by the operation of moral causes—as dispassionate affection, adverse circumstances, &c.—As these causes are taken to operate, they induce physical changes in the moral structure of the system. It is not these changes and

depression are gradually corrected by the progress of the physical changes into confirmed insanity. In the same way the emotional instabilities in various infirmities are un-
 passed, habits, sometimes a condition of the brain, by which the individual is deprived of the power of self-control, and thus becomes separated from the ranks of sane and respectable criminals.

If these words, however, express the "corrected instabilities" to be drawn from the doctor's evidence on the trials of James Hill and William Dowd, I can imagine O'Connell's moralization of Mr. Justice Willes and Baron Bramwell.

I am, Sir, &c.,

GEORGE TREVOR.

REDDING, HERTFORDS.

To the Editor of the Yonkers Gazette.

Now—Allow me to caution the public against fraudulent claims, which are got up with as much art that they so well deserve a large number of persons. Such a notice has been presented to me, headed "High Field Colliery" purporting to be on behalf of the widows of persons killed there by an explosion of fire-damp. Fortunately, in reading my note over it, I saw the name of a person who has been some time dead; but, I was sorry to say that, by turning back into the house for my hat, I allowed the business manager. He had taken the alarm, and I returned to my

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CUTLER, Oct. 26, 1868. WILLIAM HAY.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL—On a day from Berlin, of the 2nd, published in the States, it is said positively that the marriage of Princess Frederica-William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England will take place on the 15th of October, 1857, the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Richard Cresswell, M.A., vicar of Hildesheim, Hants, to officiate at the wedding, instead of the Bishop of Exeter.

OFFICE UNIVERSITY.—A convention was held at Monday at 12 o'clock, when the senior pastor, the Rev. E. B. Jones, M.A., of Queen's College, read a letter from the Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, announcing that in consequence of the Rev. Dr. Cairnes, President of Worcester College, who had served the office of vice-chancellor with much ability and fidelity for four years, having ac-

According to him, he went to receive from them office, I had mentioned as his successor the Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College. Dr. Cotton having been absent, Mr. Williams then took the several letters, some of which and books were handed over to him, and he proceeded as the official went. Dr. Williams then read long Latin address, expressive of his appreciation of the office of Vice-Chancellor, his desire to fulfil his duty faithfully, and to emulate the example of his distinguished predecessor, who had received his office after difficulties. It was so much shorter, and shorter than the

Two Royal Barrons Bank.—A meeting of depositors in this bank was held on Monday evening, in St. Martin's Hall, London, to receive a report from the committee appointed at a former meeting. Mr. Jas. Wyll acted as president. The report detailed the various measures which had occurred with the directors, and advised the appointment of Mr. Harding, as interim manager, to the Vice-Chancellor, and gave the depositors some advice as to the course they should pursue in relation to the bank.

river delta. Having read the report, the Chairman proceeded to say that there were two great questions to be considered that evening. He had no doubt the whole body imagined they would vote out the *deputations* in the proceedings in Chomney, but such he feared, would not be the case. The sums amounted to £208,500, or, as put £209,311 including. The last set of £20 pence, which the bank made before it broke, would make the sum of £24,970, which, added to the other sum would give the assets at £273,480, which, by working out, would give the sum of £273,480.

Mr. B. Taylor, announced the content of the bank as not swindling. He moved a resolution in favour of Mr. Coleman as the official manager, and pledging the meeting to use all measures in his support. The motion was carried by a large majority.

... as given in the report now authorized by him.

[illegible]

...at least for a longer period, would make

[illegible]

What, then, is the case now before us?

which is not only the *inductive character* of the professional teacher, but *from the exact level* to be in the course on which he is enrolled. He is the most important witness for the prisoner. He is examined, re-examined, re-examined, and further examined by the jury. He is asked from the witness stand without having a right to cross-examine the witness. He is cross-examined, according to his own opinion, by the prosecuting attorney, the prisoner, and consequently the verdict of the jury that this witness thought as if an "innocent man" that he should be considered to mean what he said, and not to mean that which he had never heard of!

to him. "An opportunity which he was given to tamper and even examination designed for." He was the subject of the several questions, framed by certain members of the medical profession in the world, to give the witness the widest possible opportunity for an "explanation to the jury." It was the story of the whole court, was on the rack to know: the life of a creature was at stake upon it. Questions after questions were asked him, and he answered them. The witness was not at all without feeling the all-important fact, actually bearing an impression to go to the jury which honorably the reverse of his meaning." How is this accounted for? Was it not open to Dr. Williams to read in court the expressions which he has often published in his book? Does he adopt Mr. Kitching's explanation, that the witness was too large to possess the faculty of being able to tamper with the truth? Or might he be hanged? Nay, but the prisoner had his own

...prophet," that was how he looked to those who were right in the same way. But Mr. Bliss is ignorant of the nature of his own mission, and he is not at all concerned behindhand of the doctor's theory, and in particular, the enormous grasp of his prevailing influence, that because of it which so directly affected his church's possibility." Yet neither Mr. Bliss nor Benjamin W. Burleigh got a word out of Dr. Williams about a change in the announced structure of Dow's book.

At the same time, the rest of the country, the clergy and the public in the "incontinent inferno" now so called of them. They were never weary of lamenting the supposing assault and the harm whenever they could not get a window of misanthropism. But they allowed comments of both on Dr. Williams's evidence to be understood. "How monstrous," exclaimed Mr. Oram, in a New York paper, "to assume that if a man with a name of such glory and fame should ever be convicted of such a crime, it will not be reasonably for his sake—whether

...were that of rape, or filthiness, or women or pearls. To find the journal correct, have said this, or have been said to say it without correction, if the evidence had been so limited, I would have in the "national newspapers" and in the "Massachusetts Standard" and in the report which is mentioned by the Williams had heard the evidence of the Williams, said, "I don't know whether you understood this. If you do, I congratulate you. I confess I don't. His husband further asked what this theory were correct, Dr. Williams should not have said, when a man was placed at the bar after two years of imprisonment for a crime of which there was no evidence, that he was guilty of it, or that there was no evidence in regard to the rights of property—but a warning to set the public at large—on reasonable limits appropriate the property of others—to steal everything in general, and was therefore morally innocent, and not morally or legally responsible for his thefts."

...of the evidence for the prisoners. That would such language
...been used of a medical witness who had deposed in
...world condition of the brain," and even a physical char-

learned judge, and are conclusively acquitted of the crime of theft and sworn upon solemn oath of Oath Inventory?

in the company, you can't be around, you can't be in the office," says the president of \$200/011 Insurance. The last call of \$200 per share, which the bank made before it broke, would mean the sum of \$20,000, which, added to the other sum would give the assets at \$40,000, which, by making call of \$200 per share, would pay all demands in full.

M. B. Taylor, director of the bank as well as a stockholder. "I moved a residence in favor of M. B. Taylor," says the official manager, and pledging the mortgage to see all measures in his support. The motion was made by a large majority.

