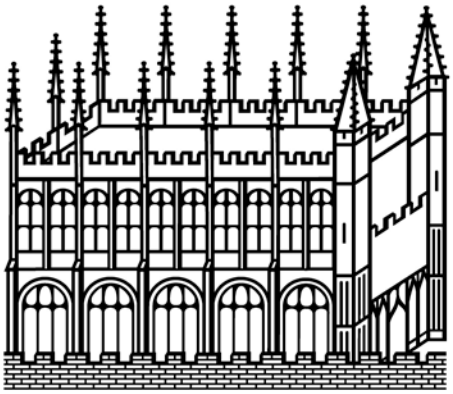

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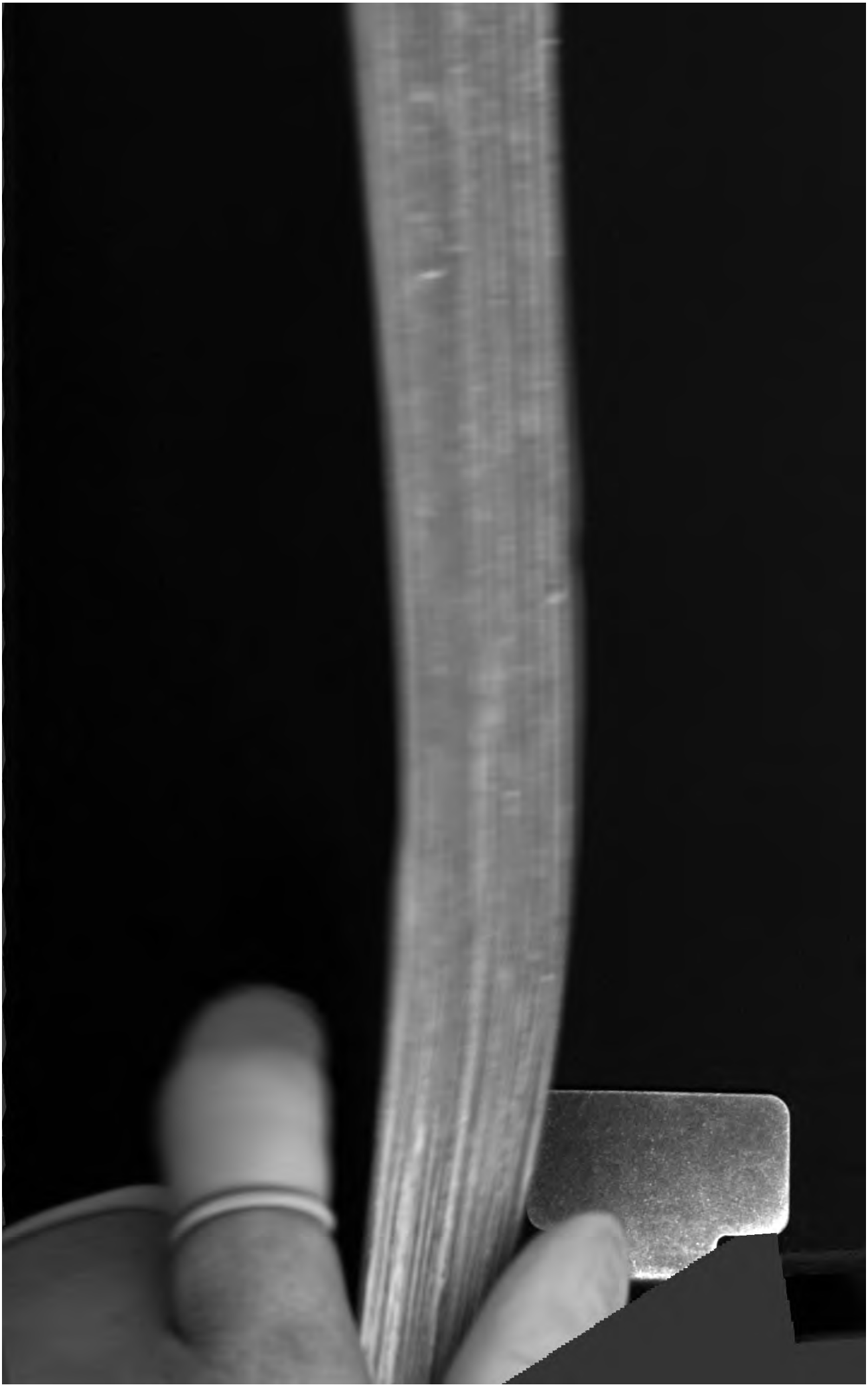

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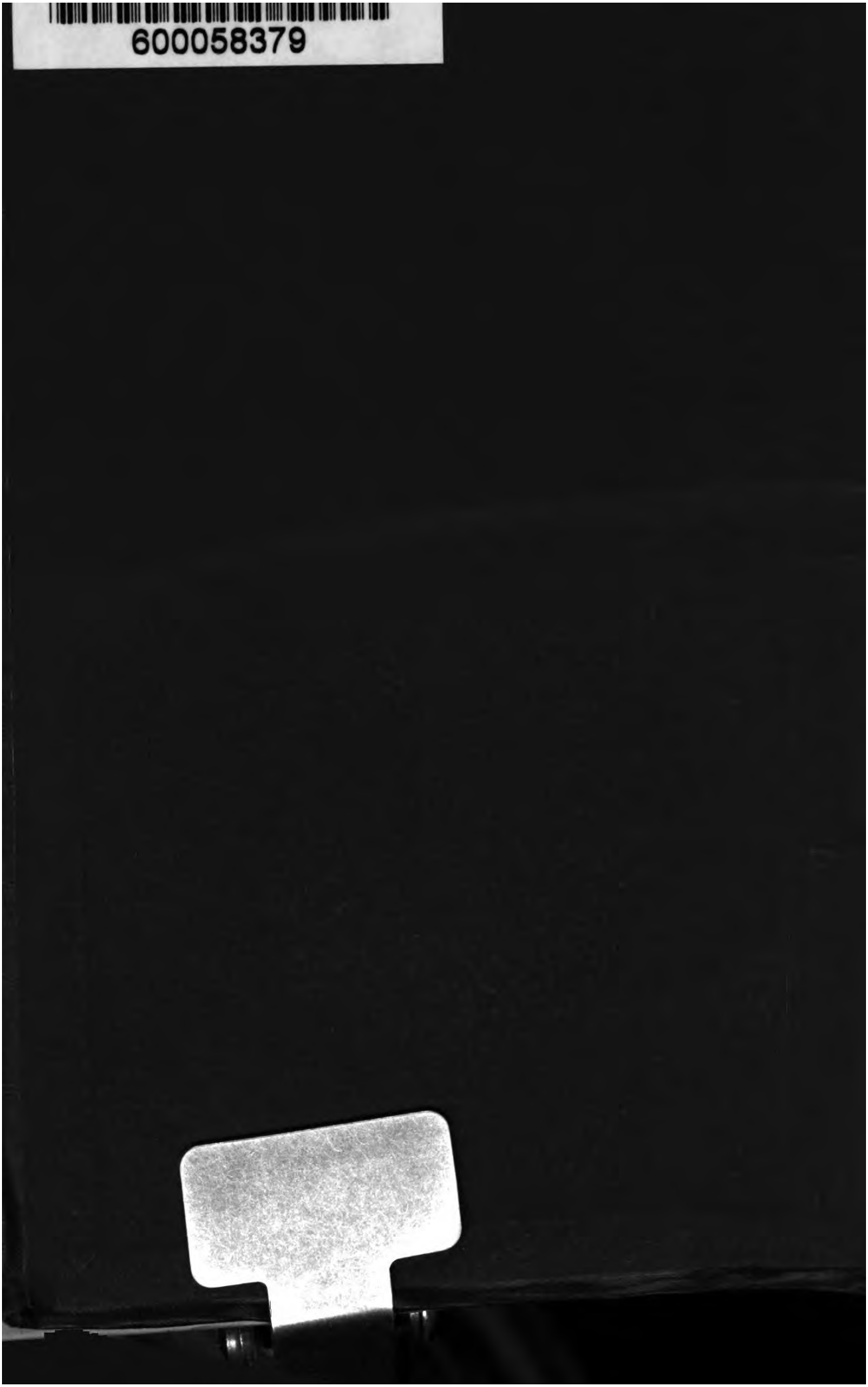

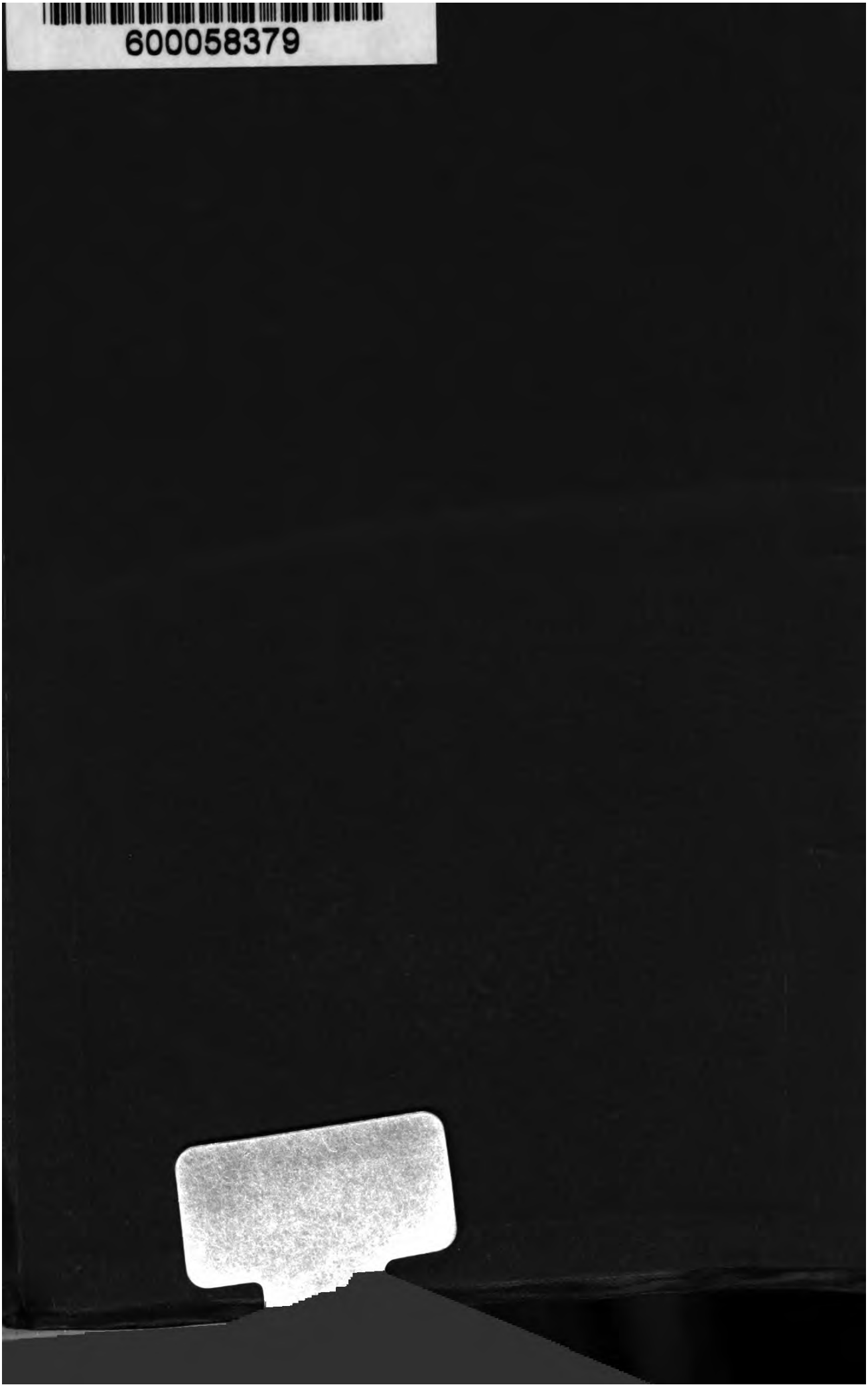
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THE

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LONDON
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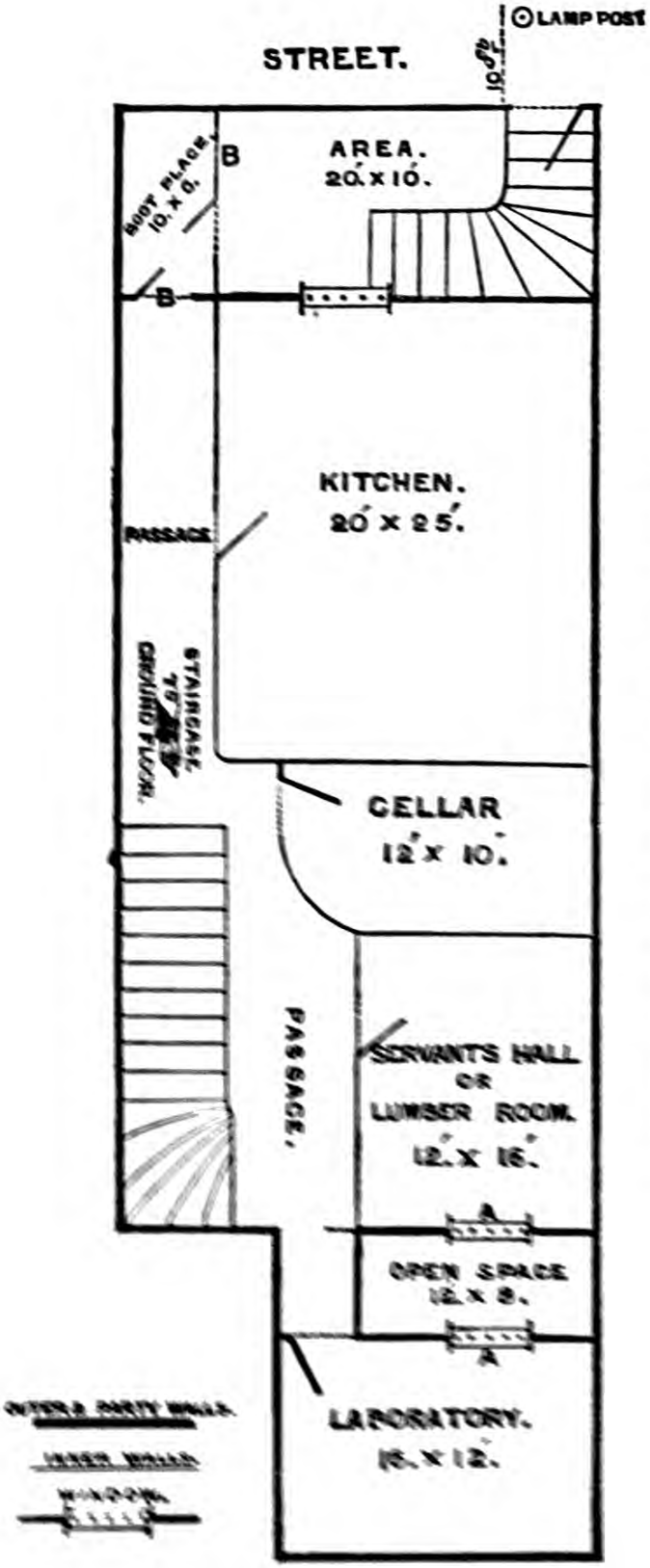

BASEMENT FLOOR OF BABOR H.W.'S HOUSE IN RUSSELL PLACE.

Vide Section vii. 8.

THE

NOTTING HILL MYSTERY.

COMPILED BY

CHARLES FELIX

AUTHOR OF 'VELVET LAWN'

ETC.

FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE R. HENDERSON, ESQ.

LONDON:

SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO.

66 BROOK STREET, W.

1865.

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THE

NOTTING HILL MYSTERY.

Mr. R. Henderson to the Secretary of the —— Life Assurance Association.

'Private Enquiry Office, Clement's Inn,
'17th Jan., 1858.

'GENTLEMEN,

'In laying before you the extraordinary revelations arising from my examination into the case of the late Madame R**, I have to apologise for the delay in carrying out your instructions of November last. It has been occasioned, not by any neglect on my part, but by the unexpected extent and intricacy of the enquiry into which I have been led. I confess that after this minute and laborious investigation I could still

have wished a more satisfactory result, but a perusal of the accompanying documents, on the accuracy and completeness of which you may fully rely, will I doubt not satisfy you of the unusual difficulty of the case.

'My enquiries have had reference to a policy of assurance for 5000*l.*, the maximum amount permitted by your rules, on the life of the late Madame R**, effected in your office by her husband, the Baron R**, and bearing date 1st November, 1855. Similar policies were held in the —— of Manchester, the —— of Liverpool, the —— of Edinburgh, and the —— of Dublin, the whole amounting to 25,000*l.*; the dates, 23rd December, 1855, 10th January, 25th January, and 15th February, 1856, respectively, being in effect almost identical. These companies joined in the instructions under which I have been acting; and, from the voluminous nature of this letter and its enclosures, I shall be obliged by your considering my present reply as addressed to them conjointly with yourselves.

'Before entering upon the subject of my

investigations, it may be as well to recapitulate the circumstances under which they were originated. Of these the first was the coincidence of dates, above noticed; and an apparent desire on the part of the assurer to conceal from each of the various offices the fact of similar policies having been elsewhere simultaneously effected. On examining further into the matter your Board was also struck with the peculiar conditions under which Madame R**'s marriage appeared to have taken place, and the relation in which she had formerly stood to the Baron. To these points, therefore, my attention was especially directed, and the facts thus elicited form a very important link in the singular chain of evidence I have been enabled to put together.

'The chief element of suspicion, however, was to be found in the very unusual circumstances attendant on the death of Madame R**, especially following so speedily as it did on the assurance for so large an aggregate amount. This lady died suddenly on the 15th March, 1857,

from the effects of a powerful acid taken, it is supposed, in her sleep, from her husband's laboratory. In the Baron's answers to the usual preliminary enquiries, forwarded for my assistance, and herewith returned, there is no admission of any propensity to somnambulism. Shortly, however, after the occurrence had been noticed in the public prints, a letter to the Secretary of the Association from a gentleman recently lodging in the same house with Baron R**, gave reason to suspect that in this respect, at least, some concealment had been practised, and the matter was then placed in my hands.

'On receipt of your instructions, I at once put myself in communication with Mr. Aldridge, the writer of the letter in question. That gentleman's evidence certainly goes to show that, within at least a very few months after the date of the latest policy, Baron R** was not only himself aware of such a propensity in his wife, but desirous of concealing it from others. Mr. Aldridge's statements are also to a certain

extent supported by those of two other witnesses; but, unfortunately, there are, as will be seen, circumstances calculated to throw considerable doubt upon the whole of this evidence, and especially on that of Mr. Aldridge, from which alone the more important part of the inference is drawn. The same must, unfortunately, be said with regard to some other parts of the evidence, as will be more clearly seen when the case itself is before you.

'From his statement, however, in conjunction with other circumstances, I learned enough to induce me to extend my researches to another very singular case, which not long since had given rise to considerable comment.

'You will, no doubt, remember that in the autumn of 1856 a gentleman of the name of Anderton was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned his wife, and that he committed suicide whilst awaiting the issue of a chemical enquiry into the cause of her death. This enquiry resulted in an acquittal, no traces of the suspected poison being

the course to be pursued; a point on which, in such case, I confess myself almost equally unable to advise. Whether, in a matter so surrounded with suspicion, it might not be well, in any event, to resist the claim, is certainly a question to be considered. On the other hand, even assuming the fullest proof of the terrible crimes involved, it is a matter calling for no less careful consideration, whether they would be found of a nature to bring the criminal within reach of the law. For the present, however, our concern is with the facts of the case, and ulterior questions had better be left on one side until that issue is decided, when I shall, no doubt, hear further from you on the subject.

'In conclusion, I must trouble you with a few words on a point which seems to require explanation. I allude to the apparent prominence I have been compelled to afford to the workings of what is called "Mesmeric Agency." Those, indeed, who are so unfortunate as to be the victims of this delu-

sion, would doubtless find in it a simple, though terrible solution of the mystery we are endeavouring to solve. But while frankly admitting that it was the passage from the *Zoïst* Magazine, quoted in the course of the evidence, which first suggested to my mind the only conclusion I have as yet been able to imagine, I beg at the outset most distinctly to state, that I would rather admit my own researches to have been baffled by an illusory coincidence, than lay myself open to the imputation of giving the slightest credit to that impudent imposture. We must not, however, forget that those whose lives have been passed in the deception of others, not unfrequently end by deceiving themselves. There is, therefore, nothing incredible in the idea that the Baron R** may have given sufficient credence to the statement of the *Zoïst* above-mentioned, for the suggestion to his own mind of a design, which by the working of a true, though most mysterious, law of Nature, may really have been carried

out. Such, at least, is the only theory by which I can attempt, in any way, to elucidate this otherwise unfathomable mystery.

'Awaiting the honour of your further commands,

'I am,
Gentlemen,
Very faithfully yours,
'RALPH HENDERSON.'

THE CASE.

SECTION I.

Extracts from Correspondence of the Honourable Catherine B**.*

1. *From Lady Boleton to Honourable C. B*** (*undated*), *about October or November of* 1832.

'Oh, auntie, auntie, what shall I do? For three nights I have not closed my eyes, and I would not write even to you, auntie dear, because I kept hoping that, after all, things might come right, and he would come back again. Oh, how I have listened to every sound, and watched the road till my poor eyes ache! And now this is the fourth day since he went away, and, oh, auntie, I am so frightened, for I am sure he is gone after

* Great-aunt of the late Mrs. Anderton. The object of going so far back will presently appear.

that dreadful man, and, oh, if he should meet him, I know something terrible will happen, for you can't tell how he looked, poor Edward, I mean, when he went away. But, indeed, auntie, you must not be angry with him, for I know it was all my own fault, for I ought to have told him everything long ago, though indeed, indeed, I never cared for him, and I do love dear Edward so dearly. I was afraid. . . . . .

[Here the MS. becomes in places very blotted and illegible.]

. . . and I thought it was at an end, and then . . . . . and only a fortnight ago we were so happy . . . . married hardly seven months and . . . . . but you must not think I am complaining of him, dear auntie, for you don't know how . . . . . Only if you can, come to me, for I feel getting so ill, and you know it is only . . . . . God bless you, auntie; oh, do come to me if you can.

'GERTRUDE BOLETON.'

2. *Extract of letter from the Same to the Same, written about four days later.*

* * * * *

'I am sorry to hear you are so ill; don't try to come, darling auntie; I shall do somehow, and if not, anything is better than this horrible suspense . . . . . No tidings yet, but I cannot write more, for I can hardly see to guide the pen, and my poor head seems to open and shut. God bless you, auntie.

'G.'

'I open my letter to thank you so much for sending dear kind Mrs. Ward; she came in so unexpectedly [in a blue *] just as if she had come from heaven. I wonder if she has seen Ed. . . .'

[Here the MS. ends suddenly.]

3. *From Mrs. Ward to Honourable C. B**, enclosing the above.*

'Beechwood,† Tuesday night.

'My dear Catherine,

'I fear I have but a poor account to give you of our dear Gertrude. Poor child!

* Scratched out.

† The residence of Sir Edward Boleton.

when I came into the room, and saw her looking so pale and wan, and with great black circles round her eyes, I could scarcely keep in my own tears. She gave a little cry of joy when she saw me, and threw herself upon my neck; but a moment after, turned to the writing table and tore open the letter I send you with this, and which was lying ready for the post. The long-continued strain seems to have been too much for her, and she had hardly written a line when her head began to wander, as you will see from the conclusion of her postscript, and in trying to write her husband's name she broke down altogether, and went off into a fit of hysterics which lasted for several hours. She is now, I am thankful to say, comparatively calm again, though at times her head still wanders, and she seems quite unable to close her eyes, but lies in her bed looking straight before her, and occasionally talking to herself in a low voice, but without seeming to notice anything. I have endeavoured, as far as I dared, to draw from her

the history of this sad affair, but can get nothing, poor child, but eager assurances that it was 'all her fault,' and that 'indeed, indeed, *he* was not to blame.' It seems as though my coming—though certainly a great relief to her—had had the effect of putting her on her guard lest anything should escape her unfavourable to her husband, and her whole faculties seem to be concentrated in the endeavour to shield him from reproach. I fear, however, there can be no doubt that he has been very seriously to blame; indeed, from all I can gather, the fault seems to have been entirely on his side. What is the precise history of this unhappy business I have not been able to learn; but it seems that Sir Edward, who is certainly a most violent young man, and I fear also of a most jealous temperament, contracted some suspicion with regard to that Mr. Hawker who so perseveringly persecuted poor Gertrude the winter before last, and to have left Beechwood, after a very distressing scene, in pursuit of him. Mr. Hawker is supposed to be on

the Continent, and it is known that Sir Edward took the Dover Road, which, as you know, passes close by this place. This is all I can at present learn with any certainty, though I hear but too much from the servants, who are all in such a state of indignation at Sir Edward's treatment of their mistress, that I have the utmost difficulty in restraining it from finding some open vent. Should I hear more, I will of course let you know at once; but meanwhile I cannot conceal from you my deep anxiety for our dear Gertrude, whose poor little heart seems quite broken, and for whom I am in hourly dread of the effect but too likely to be produced, in her present delicate state, by the anxiety and terror from which she is suffering . . . . You know how much I always disliked the match, and I feel more than ever the impropriety of consigning so young and sensitive a girl to the care of a man of such notoriously uncontrollable temper. Poor thing! this is evidently not the first time she has suffered from it, and even should she herself escape without injury

to her constitution, I dread the effect upon the child . . . . . And now I must close this long and sad letter, but will write again should anything fresh occur; meantime, I cannot be longer away just now from Gertrude's side. I hope your own health is improving. My love to little Henry, and tell him to be very good while I am away.

'Your affectionate

'HELEN WARD.'

4. *The Same to the Same.*

'Beechwood, Monday morning.

'MY DEAR CATHERINE,

'I am sorry to say I can still send you no better account of poor Gertrude. Since I last wrote by Saturday evening's post,* very little change has taken place, though she is certainly more restless, poor child, and I fear also, if anything, weaker. She now constantly asks for letters, and seems impressed with the idea that we are keeping them from her, as indeed, in her present

* The letter is omitted as containing nothing of any importance.

state, I should, I think, take the responsibility of doing, if any arrived. The newspaper I have always kept from her until it has first been carefully examined. I am dreading fever, though by the doctor's advice I have not attempted to dissuade her from getting up. The exertion, however, is almost more than she can bear, and I am looking anxiously for his next visit. She lies all day on the sofa, looking out of the window, which commands a view of the Dover Road. This morning she seems growing more and more restless, and I am waiting with inexpressible anxiety for Dr. Travers.

'Eleven o'clock.

'The doctor has been, and confirms my fear of approaching fever, which, however, he says may possibly pass off. He has ordered me to lie down at once for some hours, as I have hardly been in bed since I arrived, and he says if fever should come on I shall want all the strength I can get. I shall keep this letter open, to send you by the evening's post the latest account.

'Wednesday.

'All is over. I can hardly command myself sufficiently to write, and yet I must tell you what has happened. Oh, my dear Catherine, how shall I ever forgive myself for leaving poor dear Gertrude; and yet I know that this is foolish, for I was ordered to do so for her sake. But I must come at once to the sad news I have to tell. I left poor Gertrude in the charge of her maid, with strict injunctions to call me if there should be any change; but the poor child seems suddenly to have grown quieter, and at length to have fallen asleep. The maid watched her until just four o'clock, when, overcome with weariness, she herself dropped off into a doze, and on waking at a little before five, was horrified to find herself alone. She flew at once to me, but I had hardly got to the top of the stairs when some one came running up to say that the postman was below, and had just met with poor Gertrude, who had been watching for him at the gate. She enquired eagerly after letters, and on being told there were

none, asked for the newspaper, which she at once hurried away with into a part of the grounds called the Wilderness, while the postman, fearing from her manner that something was amiss, came on to the house to tell what had occurred. I need not tell you with what anxiety I hastened to the Wilderness, and there, poor girl, we found her, stretched upon the turf close by the edge of the lake, with the fatal newspaper in her hand. I had her taken carefully to the house, and a man despatched on horseback for the doctor; but before he arrived she had recovered consciousness, only, poor child, to be at once seized with the signs of her approaching trouble. From that moment until she breathed her last—an hour ago—I have never left her side. After nearly thirty hours of the most terrible suffering I have ever witnessed, she at length gave birth to two poor little girls, both so small and weak-looking that it is quite piteous to see them. The elder in especial, which was born about an hour before the second, is so weak and sickly,

that the doctor says it is scarcely possible it can live, and, indeed, one can hardly hope that it may. The second seems stronger, but both are very small and weakly even considering their premature birth.

'Poor Gertrude now sank rapidly, and though every means was tried, and she still lingered on for three or four hours, she at length sank altogether, passing away at the last so quietly that we hardly knew that she was gone. Poor darling, I always loved her as being such a favourite with you all . . . . . One word before I close as to the paper which was the unhappy cause of this terrible blow. It contained, as I had feared, the long dreaded intelligence of Sir Edward's fatal quarrel with Mr. H.; and I send it off by the same post, as you will wish to know the sad particulars. I cannot write more now, for I am fairly worn out, and must take some rest. You know how deeply I sympathise with you . . . . . .

'Most affectionately yours,

'HELEN WARD.'

5. *Extract from the* 'Morning Herald,' *of the —th of November*, 183—.

'*Fatal Duel at Dieppe.*—We learn from the Paris papers that an extraordinary and fatal duel took place some days since, in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, between two Englishmen, neither of whom have as yet been identified. It appears that the parties encountered each other in the court-yard of the Hotel de l'Europe, where one of them, whose linen bears the mark of "C. G. H.," had been staying for some days. The new comer at once assailed the other evidently with the most opprobrious language, to which Mr. H. replied with equal warmth, but the conversation, being carried on in English, was unfortunately not understood by any one present. The altercation at length grew so warm that the landlord was compelled to interfere, and the parties then left the hotel together. A few hours afterwards Mr. H. returned, and calling for his bill, hastily packed his portmanteau, and departed. He has since been traced to Paris, where he was lost sight of altogether.

Early the next morning a rumour spread that the body of an Englishman had been found in a vineyard, about a mile distant from the town, and on enquiry it proved that the victim was no other than the gentleman with whom the dispute had occurred on the previous night. It was evident on examination that the unfortunate man must have fallen in fair fight, though no seconds appear to have been present during the encounter. A pistol, recently discharged, was firmly grasped in the hand of the dead man; and at a dozen paces distance lay its fellow, evidently the weapon with which he had been killed. The fatal wound, too, was exactly in that portion of the chest which would be exposed to an adversary's fire, and had evidently pierced the heart, so that death must have been instantaneous. The weapons with which the fatal duel was fought appear to have been the property of the deceased. They were a very handsome pair of duelling pistols, hair triggers, and evidently of English make. On the butt of each was a small silver shield,

bearing the initials "E. B.," and an armed hand grasping a crossbow. The initials of the unfortunate gentleman's opponent were, as we have said, "C. G. H."; and we have reason to fear that the victim was a young baronet, of considerable landed property, with whose sudden departure for the Continent rumour has for some time been busy.

'Since our first edition went to press, we have received further particulars, which leave no room for doubt that the victim of the above fatal occurrence was, as we feared, Sir Edward Boleton, Bart., of Beechwood, Kent; but the cause of the duel, and the name of his opponent, still remain a mystery. The unfortunate gentleman leaves behind him a young wife, to whom he was united but a few months since. Failing a male heir, the baronetcy will now, we understand, become extinct, while the bulk of the estates will pass to a distant connection. The widow, however, is, we believe, in possession of considerable independent property.'

6. *Mrs. Ward to Honourable C. B**.*

'July, 1836.

'My dear Catherine,

* * * * * *

'You ask me whether I am satisfied with what I saw the other day of poor Gertrude Boleton's little ones. To say that I am satisfied with their appearance would, poor little things, be hardly true, for they are still anything but healthy — poor Gertie especially looking like a faded lily. The younger, however, is certainly improved, and will, I hope, do well, and I quite think that they both are better where they are than they could possibly be elsewhere. It is indeed sad, poor things, that they should have no near relation with whom they could live, but I quite agree with you that, in your state of health, it would not only be too great an undertaking for yourself, but would be by no means beneficial to them. Indeed I am convinced that on every account they are best where they are. The air of Hastings seems to suit them; and in the higher part of the town, where Mrs.

Taylor lives, is bracing without being too cold. Mrs. Taylor herself is a most excellent person, and extremely fond of them. She seems especially interested in poor Gertie, and never wearies of relating instances of the wonderful sympathy between the twins. This sympathy seems even more physical than mental. According to Mrs. Taylor, every little ailment that affects the one is immediately felt also by the other, though with this difference, that your namesake, Katie, is but very slightly affected by Gertie's troubles, while she, poor child, I suppose from the greater delicacy of her constitution, is rendered seriously ill by every little indisposition of her sister. I have often heard of the strong physical sympathies between twins, but never met myself with so marked an instance. Both, unfortunately, are sadly nervous, though here, too, the elder is the greater sufferer, while in the younger it seems to take the form of extreme quickness of perception. . . . Of course, as they grow up, they should be placed with some one of their own rank of

life, but for the present I think poor Mrs. Taylor will do very well. . . . I shall be at Hastings again next month, and will write when I have seen them.

'Affectionately yours,

'HELEN WARD.'

7. *From Mrs. Taylor to Honourable C. B**.*

(About January, 1837.)

'HONNERED MISS,

'with My Humbel duty to Your ladyshipp and i am trewly sory to sai as mis Gerterud hav took a terrabel bad cold wich I Was afeard as she wud do has Miss kattarren av Likewise Had wun for 2 dais past wich i Am sory to sai as mis gerterud is wuss than mis Kattaren but Hoping she wil be Well agen Sone wich has I hev told your Honnered Ladyshipp they as allers the same trubbels ony pore mis gerterud allers hav them Wust. Honnered Miss the docter have ben her wich he sais has mis Kattaren his quite wel agen he sais Honnered mis he hops mis gerterud will

sone be wel 2. honnered Mis yore Humbel servt. to comand 'SARAH TAYLER.'

8. *From Same to Same.*

(About June, 1837.)

'HONNERED MIS

'with My humbel Duty to Yore ladyshipp hand i am trewly thenkfull to sai the dere childern are both quit wel wich miss Kattaren made erself Hill on teusday and pore miss gerterud were verry bad in connsekens for 3 dais but his now quit wel agen. honnered mis yore Ladyshipps humbel sert. to command 'SARAH TAYLER.'

9. *From Same to Same.*

'July, 1837.

'HONNERED MIS

'with my humbel duty to Yore ladyshipp hand wud you plese Cum Direcly wich sumthink Dredfull hav apenned to pore mis Kattaren honnered mis Yore Ladyshipps humbel sert to comand

'SARAH TAYLER.'

10. *Mr. Ward to Honourable C. B**.*

'Marine Hotel, Hastings,
'July 12, 1837.

'DEAR MISS B**,

'Helen was unfortunately prevented from leaving home at the time your letter arrived, so, as the matter seemed urgent, I thought it best to come myself. I am sorry to have to send you such very unsatisfactory intelligence. Poor little Catherine has been lost —stolen, I am afraid, by gipsies—and I have hitherto been quite unable to find any clue to their whereabouts. It appears that Mrs. Taylor took them for a trip with some friends of hers to Fairlie Down, where they fell in with a gang of gipsies, of whom, however, they did not take any particular notice. They had taken their dinner with them, and after finishing it sat talking for some time, when suddenly the child was missed; and, though they hunted in every direction for several hours, no trace of her could be found. On returning to the place where the gipsies had been seen, the camp was found broken up, and the track, after

passing near where they had been sitting, was lost on the hard road. Unfortunately, poor Mrs. Taylor—who seems quite distracted by what has happened—could think of nothing at first but writing to you, and it was only by the gossip of her friends, who live at some distance from the town, that the intelligence at length reached the police. Enquiries were being set on foot when I arrived last night, but I fear that, from the time that has been lost, there is now but little chance of recovering the poor child. I have advertised in all directions, and offered a large reward, but I have little hope of the result, nor are the police more sanguine than myself. Unfortunately poor Catherine's dark, gipsy-like complexion, and black eyes and hair, will render it easy to disguise her features, while her quick intelligence and lithe, active figure, will make her only too valuable an acquisition to the band. I need not tell you how grieved I am at this fresh trouble to these poor children, and I fear Gertrude will suffer severely from the loss of her sister, with whom she

has, as you know, so extraordinary a bond of sympathy. I am going now to the police station to consult on further measures, and will write to you again by to-morrow morning's post.

'Ever, dear Miss B**,

'Very truly yours,

'HENRY WARD.'

11. *Mrs. Vansittart to the Honourable C. B**.*

'Grove Hill House Academy, Hampstead Heath,
'Wednesday, May 1, 1842.

'MADAM,

'I have much pleasure in complying with your request for a monthly report of the health and progress of my very interesting young friend and pupil, Miss Boleton. In a moral and educational point of view nothing could possibly be more satisfactory. . . . Of my dear young friend's health I am compelled, however, to lament my inability to address you in the same congratulatory terms which in all other matters I am happily so well authorised

to employ. Notwithstanding the extreme salubrity of the atmosphere by which in this justly celebrated locality she is surrounded, and I trust I may venture to add the unremitting attention she has experienced both at my own hands and those of my medical and educational assistants, her general health is still, I regret to say, very far from having attained to that condition of entire convalescence at which I trust she may yet, with the advantage of a prolonged residence upon the Heath, before very long arrive. My medical adviser, Dr. Winstanley,—a physician of European reputation, and one in whom I can repose the most entire confidence,—informs me that Miss Boleton is suffering from no especial ailment, though subject from time to time to fits of illness to which it is often difficult to assign any sufficient cause, and which after a while disappear as strangely as they arose. He trusts with me that the pure air of the Heath, which so far as we can venture to believe has already been beneficial to his interesting patient, will in course of time

effect a radical cure. The loss of her young sister, of which you informed me on her first joining our little society, inflicted, beyond doubt, a very serious blow upon her naturally feeble constitution; but I trust that its effects are already passing away. I shall, of course, adhere strictly to your instructions never in any way to allude to the sad occurrence in conversation with Miss Boleton, and have thought it advisable not to acquaint her companions with the fact. On the 1st of next month I shall again do myself the honour of acquainting you with the progress made by my interesting young friend, and have little doubt of being at that time able to furnish you with a satisfactory account of her physical no less than of her moral and intellectual advancement. For the present, dear madam, permit me to subscribe myself,

'Your very faithful

'And obliged servant,

'AMELIA DOROTHEA VANSITTART.'

'To the Honourable Catherine B**.'

12. *Mrs. Ward to the Honourable C. B**.*

'14 June, 1851.

'My dear Catherine,

'Very many thanks for your early intelligence of dear Gertrude's engagement. I congratulate you most heartily, though, as you have yourself alluded to it, I cannot deny that I should have been better pleased had Mr. Anderton, in addition to all his other good qualities, possessed that of a somewhat less nervous and excitable temperament. I have always liked him much; but with poor Gertrude's own delicate constitution I cannot but fear the results of such an union upon both. However, it is impossible to have everything, and in all other respects he seems more than unexceptionable, so once more I congratulate you heartily. Are you really thinking of coming up to the Exhibition? . . . . Give my best love to dear Gertrude, and say all that is kind and proper for us to her *fiancé*. Ever, dear Catherine,

'Affectionately yours,

'Helen Ward.'

Section II.

1.—*Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

We now come to that portion of Mrs. Anderton's* history which embraces the period between her marriage and the commencement of her last illness. For this I have been compelled to have recourse to various quarters. The information thus afforded is very complete, and taken in conjunction with what we have already seen in Miss B——'s correspondence of the previous life of this unfortunate lady, throws considerable light upon two important points to be hereafter noticed. The depositions, however, unavoidably run to a greater length than, at this stage of the proceedings, their bearing on the main points of the case would render necessary; and

* The late Miss Boleton.

I have therefore condensed them for your use in the following memorandum. Any portion, not sufficiently clear, may be elucidated by a reference to the originals enclosed.

Mr. Anderton was a gentleman of good origin, closely connected with some of the first families in Yorkshire, where he had formed the acquaintance of Miss Boleton, while staying at the house of her great aunt, Miss B——. He appears to have been of a most gentle and amiable disposition, though unfortunately so shy and retiring as to have formed comparatively very few intimacies. All, however, who could be numbered among his acquaintance seem to have been equally astonished at the charge brought against him on the death of his wife, with whom he was always supposed, though from his retired habits little was positively known, to have lived upon terms of the most perfect felicity. As the event proved, the case would in effect never have come on for trial; but, had it done so, the defence would have

brought forward overwhelming evidence of the incredibility of such a crime on the part of one of so gentle and affectionate a disposition.

During the four years and a-half of their married life there does not appear to have been a cloud upon their happiness. Mrs. Anderton's letter to her great aunt, Miss B—— (to whom I am indebted for almost the whole of the important information I have been able to collect respecting the family), are full of expressions of attachment to her husband and instances of his devotion to her. Copies of several of these letters are enclosed, and from these it will be seen how unvarying was their attachment to each other. Throughout the entire series, extending over the whole period of her married life, there is not a single expression which could lead to any other conclusion.

It is, however, evident that the delicate health with which Mrs. Anderton had been afflicted from her birth, still continued, and in two instances we have indications of the

same mysterious attacks noticed in the letter of Mrs. Vansittart before quoted. These, however, appear to have been but very slight. They had for some years been of more and more rare occurrence, and from this date (October 1852) we have no further record of anything of the kind. Still, Mrs. Anderton's general health continued very unsatisfactory, and almost everything seems to have been tried by her for its improvement. Among the enclosed correspondence are letters dated from Baden, Ems, Lucca, Cairo, and other places to which the Andertons had, at different times, gone for the health of one or other, Mr. Anderton being also, as stated in Mrs. Ward's letter of the 14th June, 1851,* extremely delicate.

Of this gentleman, all accounts agree in stating that the chief ailment was a constitutional nervousness, mental as well as physical. The latter showed itself in the facility with which, though by no means

* Section I., No. 12.

deficient in courage, he could be startled by any sudden occurrence, however simple; the former, in his extreme sensitiveness to the opinions of those about him, and his dread of the slightest shadow of reproach on the name of which he was so justly proud. In the accompanying documents you will find instances of both these idiosyncrasies.

In the summer of 1854 Mr. Anderton's attention seems to have been drawn to the subject of Mesmerism. They had been spending some weeks at Malvern, where this science seems particularly in vogue, and had there made acquaintance with several of the patients at the different water-cure establishments, by some of whom Mr. Anderton was strongly urged to have recourse to mesmeric treatment both for Mrs. Anderton and himself.

The constant solicitations of these enthusiastic friends seem at length to have produced their effects, and the favourite operator of the neighbourhood was requested to try his skill on these new

patients. On Mr. Anderton the only result seems to have been the inducing of such a state of irritation as might not unreasonably have been expected from so nervously excitable a temperament, in presence of the 'manipulations' to which the votaries of mesmerism are subjected. In the case of Mrs. Anderton, however, the result was, or was supposed to be, different. Whether from some natural cause that, at the time, escaped attention, or whether solely from that force of imagination from which such surprising results are often found to arise, I cannot of course say; but it is certain that some short time after the mesmeric 'séances' had commenced, a decided though slight improvement was perceptible. This continued until the departure of the operator for Germany, which country he had only recently left on a short visit to England.

Notwithstanding the worse than failure in his own case, the certainly curious coincidence of his wife's recovery seems to have entirely imposed on Mr. Anderton, whose

susceptibility of disposition appears indeed to have laid him especially open to the practices of quacks of every kind. So great was now his faith in this new remedy that he actually proposed to accompany the Professor to Germany rather than that his wife should lose the benefit of the accustomed 'manipulations.' He had proceeded to London, for the purpose of making the necessary preparations, when he was induced to pause by the remonstrances of several of his friends, who represented to him that a winter in the severe climate of Dresden—the place to which the Professor was bound—would probably be fatal to one of Mrs. Anderton's delicate constitution.

His medical adviser also, though himself professing belief in mesmerism, gave a similar opinion, while at the same time he obviated the difficulty respecting the mesmeric treatment of Mrs. Anderton, by offering an introduction to 'one of the most powerful mesmerists in Europe,' who had recently arrived in London, and who

eventually proved to be the so-styled Baron R**.

This introduction appears to have finally decided Mr. Anderton against the Dresden expedition; and, after a brief experience of his manipulations, Mrs. Anderton herself seems to have derived, in imagination at least, more benefit from them than even from those of her late attendant. So thoroughly were they both impressed with the beneficial results of the Baron's 'passes,' &c., that Mr. Anderton, who had now resolved to settle in London for the autumn and winter, went so far as to take a ready-furnished house at Notting Hill, for the express purpose of having his new professor in his immediate neighbourhood. Here the 'séances' were continued often twice or three times a-day, and though, of course, no one in his senses could really attribute such a result to the exercises of the Baron, it is certain that, from some cause or other, the health of Mrs. Anderton continued steadily to improve.

Matters had continued in this position for

some weeks, when objections were raised by some of Mr. Anderton's relations to what they not unnaturally considered the very questionable propriety of the proceeding. There seems to have been a good deal of discussion on this point, in which, however, Mr. Anderton's constitutional susceptibility finally carried the day against his newly conceived predilections with respect to a practice so obviously calculated to expose him to unpleasant comment. The Baron, however, was not disposed so easily to relinquish a patient from whom he derived such large and regular profits. On being made acquainted with the decision respecting the cessation of his visits, he at once declared that his own direct manipulations were unnecessary, and that, if considered improper for one of the opposite sex, they could easily be made available at second-hand.

Having once swallowed the original imposition, any additional absurdity was of course easily disposed of, and it was now determined that, to avoid all occasion for

offence, Mrs. Anderton should henceforth be operated upon through the medium of a certain Mademoiselle Rosalie, a 'clairvoyante' in the employment of the Baron, who, after being placed 'en rapport' with the patient, was to convey to her the benefit of the manipulations to which she was herself subjected by the operator.

Into the precise 'modus operandi' I need not now enter, but will only remark upon the fresh instance of the extraordinary powers of imagination displayed in the still more rapid improvement of Mrs. Anderton under this new form of treatment, and the marvellous 'sympathy' so rapidly induced between her and the Baron's 'medium.'

Mademoiselle Rosalie was a brunette, rather below the medium height, with a slight but beautifully proportioned and active figure, sallow complexion, and dark hair and eyes. The only fault a 'connoisseur' would probably find with her person would be the extreme breadth of her feet, though this might perhaps be accounted

for by her former occupation, to be noticed later on. It is necessary for our purpose that this peculiarity should be kept in mind. In appearance she was at that time about thirty years old, but might very possibly have been younger, as the nature of her profession would probably entail a premature appearance of age. Altogether she formed a remarkable contrast to Mrs. Anderton, who was slight but tall, and very fair, with remarkably small feet, and, notwithstanding her ill-health, still looking a year or two less than her age. Between these very different persons, however, if we are to credit the enclosed letters, such a 'sympathy' sprang up as would, on all ordinary hypotheses, be perfectly unaccountable. Mrs. Anderton could feel—or imagined that she felt—the approach of Mademoiselle Rosalie even before she entered the room; the mere touch of her hand seemed to afford immediate benefit, and within a very few weeks she became perfectly convalescent, and stronger than she had ever been before.

At this point I must again refer you to the depositions themselves; that of Mr. Morton, which here follows, being of too much importance to admit of condensation.

2. *Statement of Frederick Morton, Esq., late Lieutenant, R.A.*

My name is Frederick George Morton. In 1854 I was a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th of November of that year, the day after my arrival in the Crimea. It was before joining the battery to which I was appointed. I have since quitted the service, on the death of my father, and am now residing with my mother at Leeds. I was an old school friend of the late Mr. William Anderton, and knew him intimately for nearly fifteen years. I was present at his marriage with Miss Boleton, in August 1851, and have since frequently visited at their house. During the time I was at Woolwich Academy, I spent every leave-out day with them, and frequently a good portion of the

vacation. My father encouraged the intimacy, and I was as much at home in their house as in our own. My father was junior partner of one of the large manufacturing firms in Leeds. The Andertons generally lived in London, when they were not abroad; and on one occasion I went with them to Wiesbaden. I saw very little of them in 1854, as they were away the earlier part of the year, first at Ilfracombe, and then at Malvern, but I spent the 13th of October with them. I particularly remember the date, as I was on my way to the Crimea, where I was afterwards wounded, and the order had come very suddenly. When it came I had just gone to a friend's house for some pheasant-shooting, and I remember I was obliged to leave the second morning, and I spent the night at Anderton's, and embarked the next morning. I was to have gone for the first, but could not get away, and I lost the shooting altogether. It was on a Saturday that I embarked, because I remember we had church parade next day. That was the

last time I saw Anderton. I was in Italy all that winter with my wound and rheumatic fever; and in the summer of 1855 I was sent to my father, who was ill for several months before he died, and after that I could not leave my mother. We only took in a weekly paper, and I did not hear of his having been taken up till three or four days after. I started to see him immediately, but was too late. It was not on account of any quarrel that we had not met. Quite the reverse. We were as good friends as ever to the last, and I would have given my life to serve him. I was on the most friendly terms with Mrs. Anderton. He was dotingly fond of her. I used to laugh, and say I was jealous of her, and they used to laugh too. I never saw two people so fond of one another. He was the best and kindest-hearted fellow I ever knew, only awfully nervous, and very sensitive about his family and his name. The only time we ever quarrelled was once at school, when I tried to chaff him by pretending to

doubt something he had said: it made him quite ill. He often said he would rather die than have any stain upon his name, which he was very proud of. On the day I speak of—13th October, 1854—I telegraphed to them at Notting Hill that I would dine and sleep there on my way out. I found Mrs. Anderton better than I had ever seen her before. She said it was all Baron R**'s doing, and that since Rosalie came she had got well faster than ever. She wanted to put off the Baron for that night, that we might have a quiet talk, but I would not let her; and, besides, I wanted to see him and Rosalie. They came at about nine o'clock, and Mrs. Anderton lay on the sofa, and Rosalie sat on a chair by her side, and held her hand while the Baron sent her to sleep. It was Rosalie he put to sleep, not Mrs. Anderton. The latter did not go to sleep, but lay quite still on the sofa, while Anderton and I sat together at the farther end of the room, because he said we might 'cross the mesmeric fluid.'

I don't know what he meant. Of course I know that it was all nonsense; but I don't think Rosalie was shamming. I should go to sleep myself, if a man went on that way. When it was over, Mrs. Anderton said she felt much better, and I couldn't help laughing; then Anderton sent her up to bed, and he and I and the Baron sat talking for an hour and more. I never saw Mrs. Anderton again, for I went away before she was up, but I used to hear of her from Anderton. What we talked of after she was gone was mesmerism. Of course I did not believe in it, and I said so; and Anderton and the Baron tried to persuade me it was true. We were smoking, but Rosalie was there, and said she did not mind it. She always seemed to say whatever the Baron wanted, but I don't think she liked him. She did not join in the conversation. She said—or at least the Baron said—she could not speak English, but I am quite sure she must have understood it, or at all events a good deal. I have learned German, and

sometimes I said something to her, and she answered; and once I saw her look up so quickly when Anderton said something about 'Julie,' and the Baron said directly, in German, 'Not your Julie, child.' I asked her, as she was going away, who Julie was, and she had just told me that she was her great friend, and a dancing girl, when the Baron gave her a look, and she stopped. That was as they were leaving. Before that, Rosalie was doing crochet, and we three were talking about mesmerism. They tried to make me believe it, and the Baron was telling all sorts of stories about a wonderful 'clairvoyante.' That was his Julie, not Rosalie's. Of course I laughed at it all, and then they got talking about sympathies, and what a wonderful sympathy there was between twins, and the Baron told some more extraordinary stories. And when I wouldn't believe it, Anderton got quite vexed, and reminded me about the twin sister his wife had had, and who had been stolen by gipsies. And then the Baron asked him about it, and he told him

the whole story, only making him promise not to tell it again, because they were afraid of her being reminded of it, and that was why it was never spoken of. The Baron seemed quite interested, and drew his chair close in between us. We were speaking low, that Rosalie might not hear. I remember the Baron said it was so curious he must take a note of it, and he wrote it all down in his pocket-book. He took down the dates, and all about it. He was very particular about the dates. I am sure Rosalie could have heard nothing of all this; not even if she had understood English. We had gone to the window, and were too far off. Besides, we spoke low. Afterwards the Baron seemed thoughtful, and did not speak for some time. Anderton and I got to mesmerism again, and he got a number of some magazine—the *Zoïst*, or something of that sort—to prove to me something. He read me some wonderful story about eating by deputy, and when I would not believe it, he called the Baron and asked if it was not true, and he

said perfectly, he had known it himself. He started when Anderton spoke to him, as if he had been thinking of something else, and he had to repeat it again. I know it was something about eating by deputy, because afterwards, when I was wounded and had the fever, I used to think of it, and wish I could take physic that way. You will find it in the *Zoïst* for that month—October, 1854.* I remember saying, at the time, that it was lucky for the young woman that the fellow didn't eat anything unwholesome, and Anderton laughed at it. The Baron did not laugh. He stood for ever so long without saying a word, and looking quite odd. I thought that I had offended him by laughing. Anderton spoke to him, and he jumped again, and I saw this time he had let his cigar out. I remember that, because he tried to light it again by mine, and his hand shook so he put mine out instead. He said he was cold, and shut the window.

* An extract from the magazine here quoted will be given later on in the case.

He would not have another cigar, but said he must go away, for it was late. Anderton and I sat smoking for some time. I tried to persuade him to give up mesmerism, and he said Mrs. Anderton was so well now, he thought she could do without it, and that she would give it up in a few weeks. I heard from him afterwards, in November, that the Baron had left town for some weeks. When I was ill at Scutari, after my wound, I wrote to ask him to meet me at Naples, and he started with Mrs. Anderton in December, but was stopped at Dover by Mrs. Anderton's illness. I have had several letters from him since, and am quite ready to give copies of them; all but the bits that are private. I have read over this statement, and it is all quite true. I am quite ready to swear to it in a court of justice, if required. I wish to add that I am quite certain poor Anderton had nothing to do with his poor wife's death. I will swear to that.

3. *Statement of Julie.**

'Manchester, Aug. 3, 1857.

'DEAR SIR,

'In compliance with your instructions of the 11th ult., I forward deposition of Julia Clark, *alias* Julie, *alias* Miss Montgomery, &c., at present of the Theatre Royal, duly attested.

'Dear Sir,

'Yours faithfully,

'WILLIAM SMITH.'

'I am a dancer, and my name is Julia Clark: I have performed under the name of Julie, and other names. I am at present called Miss Montgomery. I knew the girl called Rosalie. She was my particular friend. We were for several years together in Signor Leopoldo's company. I forget how many. She did the tight-rope business, and had two shillings a week and her keep.

* The difficulty of tracing this witness, from the slight clue afforded by Mr. Morton's statement, occasioned considerable delay.

In our company she was called the 'Little Wonder.' Her real name was Charlotte Brown. She was about ten years old when I joined the company. I do not know her history. She did not know it herself. She often told me so. She would have told me if she did. She passed as the niece of old Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown was the money-taker. She took Lotty's money and found her in clothes. Lotty is Rosalie. Some of our ladies said she had been bought from a tramp. Of course I did not believe it. They said it out of spite. Lotty did the tight-rope business for about five years after I knew her. She was a beautiful figure, only her feet were very broad.* All tight-rope dancers' are. The rope spreads them. Otherwise her figure was perfect. She was nervous. Not very, but rather. She used to tremble before she went on. It was not from fear. She was ill sometimes. Not often. Sometimes she caught cold from sitting on the damp ground to undress when she was hot with dancing.

* Section II., No. 1.

She got stronger as she grew up. Sometimes she felt ill, and did not know why. She had bad headaches. When she was in that way physic was no good, only brandy. Brandy took away the headaches. She used to drink brandy sometimes, but not like some of our ladies. I never saw her the worse for liquor. Her headaches were not from drinking. Certainly not. They came and went away again. Brandy took them away. I only know of once that she has been ill since she left the company. She wrote and told me of it. I have the letter still. It is not dated, but there was an extract from a newspaper in it about her which is dated some time in October, 1852.* The day of the month is cut off. She gave up the tight-rope business because of a fall. That was from being nervous. She was not drunk. She had not been drinking. She was nervous. A glass drop fell from the chandelier and frightened her. That was all. She was very much hurt. One foot was sprained,

* Section II., No. 1.

and the doctors at the hospital said she must never go on the wire again. She was two months there. When she came out the circus was shut up. The company was all dispersed except her and me and Mr. Rogers, and the gentleman who did the comic business. Mr. Rogers was Signor Leopoldo. He took a music-hall. I think it was in Liverpool. He got another singing lady and gentleman, and we gave entertainments. Every evening Mr. Rogers gave a short lecture on mesmerism, and Lotty was his subject. She was very clever at that. Of course she was not really asleep. One night she stopped in the middle. The manager was very angry. She tried to go on, but she fainted, and had to be carried off. She said some gentleman in the stalls had done it. Next morning the gentleman called and took her away. He gave the Signor 50*l*. He was the Baron R**. I knew it from Lotty. She has written to me several times. These are her letters. They are rubbed at the edges. It is from keeping them in my

pocket. I do not think she ever left the Baron, but I do not know. The last letter I ever had from her was from his house. It was in the first week of November, 1854. I got it in Plymouth. It was the only week I was there before I went to Dublin for the pantomime. She said she was going to be married, but must not tell me who to just yet. I never heard from her since. I have written several times, but my letters have been returned. I have no idea who she married. It could not have been the Baron. She disliked him too much. She stayed with him because he paid her well. Partly that, and partly because she said she couldn't help doing what he told her. She said he really did mesmerise her, and that she could see in her sleep. She did not live with the Baron as his wife. Only as his medium. If she had she would have told me. I am quite sure she would. I am quite certain there was never any connection between her and the Baron except what I have said. Of course I

cannot swear she did not marry him, but I should think it very unlikely. Why should she when she disliked him so much? All this is true. I believe Signor Leopoldo is now somewhere abroad.

(Signed) 'JULIA CLARK, *alias* JULIE.'

Read over to the deponent, and signed by her in the presence of William Burton, J.P.

2nd August, 1857.

4. *Statement of Leopoldo.*

N.B.—This statement was obtained with some difficulty, and only on an express promise of immunity from any legal proceeding, in respect of the deponent's relations with the girl Rosalie, *alias* Angelina Fitz Eustace, *alias* the 'Little Wonder,' *alias* Charlotte Brown. The statement was enclosed in the following note:—

'Signor Leopoldo, tragedian, &c. &c. &c., presents his compliments to R. Henderson, Esq., and in consideration of the assurance that "what is done cannot be now

amended," I have the honour to forward the required information, in confidence that you will not keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, and thus "my simple truth shall be abused."

'Sir, your most humble servant,

(Signed) 'THOMAS ROGERS.'

'Deposition of Signor Leopoldo, Tragedian; Professor of Fencing and Elocution; Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Funambulistic Artiste; Sole Proprietor and Manager of the Great Olympian Circus, &c. &c. &c.

'I, Signor Leopoldo, tragedian, &c. &c. &c., do hereby depose and declare that the girl, Charlotte Brown, commonly known as the celebrated 'Little Wonder,' was transferred by me to my celebrated Olympian Company in the month of July, 1837, at Lewes, in the county of Sussex, where the celebrated Olympian Circus was at that time performing with great success and crowded houses. And this deponent further maketh oath and saith that I, the said Signor Leopoldo, tragedian, &c. &c. &c., did

in consideration of the services of the said Charlotte Brown, commonly known as the celebrated Little Wonder, pay to a certain person or persons claiming to be the parent or parents of the said Charlotte Brown, commonly known as the celebrated Little Wonder, the sum of five pounds (5*l.*), which person or persons were of the tribe or tribes commonly known as gipsies or Egyptians. And this deponent furthermore maketh oath and saith that I, Signor Leopoldo, tragedian, &c. &c. &c., cannot tell whether the said Charlotte Brown, commonly known as the Little Wonder, was really the child of the person or persons, gipsy or gipsies aforesaid, or that her name was Charlotte Brown, or any other of the particulars hereinbefore stated and deposed, but only that her linen was marked C. B., which initials do set forth and represent the name of Charlotte Brown.

'Witness our hand and seal this fourth day of January, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

(Signed) 'THOMAS ROGERS.'

5. *Statement of Edward Morris, Clerk in the Will Office, Doctors' Commons.*

'My name is Edward Morris. I am a clerk in the Will Office at Doctors' Commons, and my duty is to assist those who wish to search wills deposited in our office. On the 14th October, 1854, Baron R** came to the office and searched in several wills. One was the will of a Mr. Wilson, copy of which is herewith enclosed. I remember this will particularly, because I had an altercation with the Baron respecting his wish to copy parts of it. He wished to make extracts, and I told him it was not allowed; only the date and names of the executors. He persisted, and I said I must report it. He then laughed, and said it did not matter, and he tapped his forehead and said he could make a note of it there. He read parts of the will over two or three times, and gave it back to me. He then said, "You shall see, my friend," and laughed again, and he made me follow him while he repeated several pages of the will by rote. He laughed again when he

had done, and asked if he might copy it now. I said no: and he laughed again, and wrote for some time in his note-book, looking up at me every now and then and laughing. I was angry, partly because he laughed, and partly because he kept me there when I wanted to get away. I had leave for a week to go to the Isle of Wight and see my aunt. I wanted to get there that night, because the next day was my birthday. He made me miss the train, and as the next day was Sunday, I did not get there till late. That is how I remember the date. I am sure of the year, because my aunt only went to the Isle of Wight the November previously, and died in the spring of 1855. I am quite sure it was the Baron. I should recognise him anywhere. He is a short, stout man, with a rather florid complexion and reddish hair, rather light. He has large fat hands, white and well kept, and an immense head. He dresses all in black, and wears large spectacles of light blue. I don't think it is because his eyes are weak. I am sure it is not; for

when he takes off his spectacles I never saw such extraordinary eyes. I can't describe them, only that they are very large and bright. I never could look at them long enough to make out the colour, but they are very dark, I think black, and they put one out to look at them, otherwise there is nothing very remarkable about him. I recognised him that day from having seen him before at a mesmeric lecture, when I asked his name.'

6. *Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

I enclose the will of which the following is an abstract:—

'Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Price & Wilson, Calcutta, who died in 1825, leaves the sum of 25,375*l.* three per cent. consols, to his niece Gertrude Wilson (afterwards Lady Boleton), and to her children, if any, or their heirs in regular succession, whether male or female. In default of any such heirs, the money to be made over to trustees selected by the Governor General of India for the time being, from among the

leading merchants of Calcutta, for the purpose of founding, under certain restrictions, an institution among the hills for the children of those who could not afford to send them home to England.'

The will also provides that should any female taking under it die during her coverture, the husband shall retain a life interest in the property.

SECTION III.

1. *Extracts from Mrs. Anderton's Journal.*

Aug. 13, 1854.—Here we are, then, finally established at Notting Hill. Jane laughs at us for coming to town just as every one else is leaving it; but in my eyes, and I am sure in dear William's too, that is the pleasantest time for us. Poor Willie, he grows more and more sensitive to blame from any one, and has been sadly worried by this discussion about our Dresden trip. The new professor to-morrow. I wonder what he will be like.

Aug. 14.—And so *that* is the new professor! I do not think I was ever so astonished in my life. That little stout squab man, the most powerful mesmerist in Europe! And yet he certainly is powerful, for he had scarcely made a pass over me before I felt a glow through my whole

frame. There is something about him, too, when one comes to look at him more closely, which puzzles me very much. He certainly is not the common-place man he appears, though it would be difficult just now to say what makes me so sure of it.

Aug. 25.—Quite satisfied now. How could I have ever thought the Baron common-place! And yet, at first sight, his appearance is certainly against him. He is not a man with whom I should like to quarrel. I don't think he would have much compunction in killing any one who offended him, or who stood in his way. How quietly he talks of those horrid experiments in the medical schools, and the tortures they inflict on the poor hospital patients. Willie says it is all nonsense, and says all doctors talk so; but I can't help feeling that there is something different about him. And yet he is certainly doing me good.

Sept. 1.—Better and better, and yet I cannot conquer the strange feeling which is growing upon me about the Baron. He is certainly an extraordinary man. What a

grasp he takes of anything on which he rests his hand even for a moment; and how perfectly he seems to disregard anything that stands in his way. This morning I was at the window when he came, and I was quite frightened when I saw him, as I thought, so nearly run over. But I might have spared my anxiety, for my gentleman just walked quietly on, while the poor horse started almost across the road. Had it caught sight of those wonderful green eyes of his, that it seemed so frightened? What eyes they are! You can hardly ever see them; but when you do!—And yet the man is certainly doing me good.

Sept. 11.—So it is settled that the Baron is not to mesmerise me himself any more. Am I sorry or glad? At all events, I hope they will not now worry poor William. . .

Sept. 13.—First day of Mademoiselle Rosalie. Seems a nice person enough; but it feels very odd to lie there on the sofa while some one else is being mesmerised for one.

Sept. 15.—This new plan is beginning

to answer. I think I feel the mesmerism even more than when I was mesmerised myself, and this way one gets all the pleasures and none of the disagreeables. It *is* so delicious. Looked back to-day at my Malvern journals. So odd to see how I disliked the idea at first, and now I could hardly live without it.

Sept. 29.—I think we shall soon be able to do without the Baron altogether. I am sure Rosalie and I could manage very well by ourselves. What a wonderful thing this mesmerism is! To think that the mere touch of another person's hand should soothe away pain, and fill one with health and strength. Really, if I had not always kept a journal, I should feel bound to keep one now, as a record of the wonderful effects of this extraordinary cure. Got up this morning with a nasty headache. No appetite for breakfast. Eyes heavy, and pulse low. Poor William in terrible tribulation, when lo! in comes little Mademoiselle Rosalie and the Baron. The gentleman makes a pass or two—the lady pops her little, dry,

monkey-looking paw upon my forehead, and, *presto*! the headache has vanished, and I'm calling for chocolate and toast.

Sept. 30.—A blank day. Headache again this morning, and looking out anxiously for my little brown 'good angel,' when in comes the Baron, with the news that she cannot come. Up all night with a dying lady, and so fagged this morning that he is afraid she would do me more harm than good. I am sure she cannot feel more fagged than I do, poor girl. But, after all, in spite of the delight of doing so much good, what a life it must be!

Oct. 1.—Rosalie here again. Headache vanished. Everything bright as the October sun outside. I am getting quite fond of that girl. How I wish she could speak something besides German. . . .

Oct. 4.—It is quite extraordinary what a hold that poor girl, Rosalie, is taking upon me. I am even beginning to dream of her at night. . . .

Oct. 6.—Headache again this morning, and a message that Rosalie cannot come.

How provoking that it is on the same day. . . .

Oct. 12.—I think I shall really soon begin to know when poor Rosalie has been overworked. Headache again to day, and I had a presentiment that she would not be able to come. . . .

Oct. 20.*—So now the Baron is going to leave us. Well, I am indeed thankful that he can now so well be spared. Jane Morgan here to-day, and of course laughing at the idea of mesmerism doing any good. She could not deny, though, how wonderfully better I am; and, indeed, but for those tiresome headaches, which always seem to come just when poor Rosalie is too tired to take them away, I am really quite well and strong.

Oct. 31.—Something evidently wrong between poor Rosalie and the Baron. She has evidently been crying, and I suppose it must be from sympathy, but I feel exactly as if I had been crying too. Very little satisfaction from the mesmerism to-day.

* Compare Section II., 2 and 5.

It seems rather as if it had given me some of poor Rosalie's depression. How I wish she could speak English, or that I could speak German, and then I would find out what is the matter. Perhaps she is to lose her work when the Baron goes. Mem.: To ask him to-morrow.

Nov. 1.—No. He says he shall certainly take her with him to Germany, and 'he hopes that may have a beneficial effect.' What can he mean? He says she is quite well, but throws out mysterious insinuations as to something being wrong with her. How I do wish I could speak German.

Nov. 3.—Still that uncomfortableness between the Baron and Rosalie. I am sure there is something wrong, and that she wants to speak to me about it, but is afraid of him. It certainly is strange that he should never leave us alone. Mem.: To ask William to get him out of the way for a little while to-morrow, though what good that will be when she and I cannot understand each other, I hardly know after all. . . .

Nov. 4.—What a day this has been! I feel quite tired out with the excitement, and yet I cannot make up my mind to go to bed until I have written it all down. In the first place, this is to be my last visit from Rosalie; at all events till they come back from the continent. I cannot help perceiving that William is not altogether sorry that she is going. Dear fellow! I do really believe that he is more than half jealous of my extraordinary feeling for her. And certainly it is extraordinary that a woman quite in another class of life, of whom one knows nothing, should have taken such a hold upon one. I suppose it must be the mesmerism, which certainly is a very mysterious thing. If it is so, it is at all events very fortunate it did not take that turn with the Baron himself. Ugh! I can really begin to understand now all the objections I thought so foolish and so tiresome three or four months ago, before Rosalie first came. And yet, after all, I don't think—in spite of mesmerism or anything else—one need ever have been afraid of

liking the Baron too much. I could quite understand being afraid of him. Rosalie evidently is, and to own the truth so am I a little, or I should not have been beaten in that way to-day. To-day was my last 'séance' with Rosalie, and I had made up my mind to get the Baron out of the way, and try and get something out of Rosalie. They came at two o'clock as usual, and as I thought I would not lose a chance, I had got dear William to lie in wait in his study, and call to the Baron as he passed, in hopes that Rosalie would come up alone. That was no use, however, for the Baron kept his stout little self perseveringly between her and the staircase, and when I went—thinking to be very clever—to the top of the staircase and called to her to come up, it only gave him an excuse for breaking away from poor William altogether, and coming straight up to me before her. I *was* so provoked I could hardly be civil. Well, of course the Baron was in a great hurry, and we went to work at once with the mesmerising. When that was done,

we both tried to keep them talking, and I made signs to William to get the Baron out of the way. I was really beginning to get quite anxious about it, and kept on repeating over and over to myself the two German words I had learned on purpose from Jane Morgan this morning. It was no use, however, and I began to grow quite nervous; and I am quite sure Rosalie saw what I was wanting, for she seemed to get fidgety too, and then that made me more nervous still. At last the Baron declared he must go, and they both got up to leave. William would have given it up, but he says I looked so imploringly at him he could not resist, so made one more effort by asking the Baron to come into his study for a short private consultation. This he refused, saying he had not time, but could say anything needful were they were. Then William told me to take Rosalie into the next room, but the Baron would not have that either, though he laughed when he said he could not trust to a lady's punctuality in this case, but if I would leave Rosalie she

would not understand anything that was said. Of course this would not do, and at last William, with more presence of mind and determination than I should have thought him capable of, took him by the button-hole and fairly drew him away into the further window, where he began whispering eagerly to him to draw off his attention. I suppose it was the consciousness of a sort of stratagem, but my heart beat quite fast as I brought out my two words, 'Gibst' was?' and I could see that hers was so too. She seemed surprised at my speaking to her in German, and certainly I was no less so to hear her answer in English, with a slight accent certainly, but still in quite plain English—'Don't seem to listen. I am . . .' and then she stopped suddenly and turned quite pale, and I could feel all my own blood rush back to my heart with such a throb! I looked up, and there were the Baron's eyes fixed upon us. Poor Rosalie seemed quite frightened, and I declare I felt so too. At all events, we neither of us ventured on another word, and the next

minute the Baron succeeded in fairly shaking off poor William and taking his leave. So there is an end of my little romance about Rosalie. I am *sure* there was something in it. Why, if she had nothing particular to say, should she have taken the trouble of learning that little bit of English? and why—but I must not sit here all night speculating about this, which after all is, I dare say, nothing at all. It is positively just twelve o'clock.

Nov. 6.—How strange! There is certainly some mystery about Rosalie and the Baron. I am quite certain I saw them in a cab together this morning, and yet they were to cross on Saturday night and be in Paris yesterday. I wonder whether they were late after all, and yet an hour and a-half is surely time enough to London Bridge, and if he had missed the train I should think he would have come to us yesterday. At all events he might have gone early this morning. It is very odd. . . .

Nov. 7.—I wonder whether any one ever

had such a husband as I have got. Yesterday he must needs worry himself with the idea that I am fretting about the loss of my mesmerism,—as if I could possibly think a moment about the loss of anything when I had got him with me. So nothing would satisfy him but that we must go to the Haymarket to see 'Paul Pry' and the Spanish Dancers. I have not laughed so much for many a long day. I don't like all that violent dancing, so we came away directly after the absurd little farce—'How to Pay the Rent.' How we did laugh at it to be sure, and the absurdities of that little monkey, Clark. Wright, too, in 'Paul Pry,' is quite inimitable. Dear William, how good it was of him! . . . .

Dec. 5.—Just going to the theatre again when news came of poor Harry Morton's illness. My own dear William, how good he is to every one. And so prompt, too. Touch his heart or his honour, and the Duke himself could not be more quick and decided. The news only came as we were dressing, and to-morrow we are off to

Naples to meet poor Mr. Morton, and nurse him.

Dec. 6.—There is no one like Willie. After all the scramble we have had to get ready, he would not take me across when it was so rough. So we have taken two dear little rooms, from day to day, because Willie cannot bear the publicity of an hotel, and I am sure I hate it too, and we are to wait till it is fine enough to cross.

Dec. 9.—Still here; but the wind has gone down almost suddenly within the last three hours, and to-morrow morning I hope we really shall cross. Dear William getting quite worried; I persuaded him to take me to a lecture that was going on, and while we were there the wind went down, and we have been packing up ever since. Twelve o'clock! and William calling to me. I *must* just put down about Mr. . . . Good Heaven! What is the matter? I feel so ill—quite—

2.—*Statement of Dr. Watson.*

'My name is James Watson, and I am a

physician of about thirty years' standing. In 1854, I was practising at Dover. On the night of the 9th of December in that year, I was sent for hurriedly to see a lady, of the name of Anderton, who had been taken suddenly ill immediately after her return from a lecture at the Town-hall, which she had attended with her husband. The message was brought by the servant from the lodgings where they were living. On our way to the house she told me that "the lady was dying, and the poor gentleman quite distracted." On arriving at the house I found Mr. Anderton supporting his wife in his arms. He seemed greatly agitated and cried, "For God's sake be quick—I think she has got the cholera!"

[N.B.—The following portion of Dr. Watson's statement, relating entirely to the symptoms of Mrs. Anderton's case, though some details are excluded, and others described as far as possible in non-medical terms, necessarily contains much that must be interesting only to the medical profession, and disagreeable to the general reader. The following paragraph may therefore be passed over, merely noting that the symptoms were such, as would be developed in a case of antimonial poisoning.]

'Mrs. Anderton was on the couch in her dressing-room, partially undressed, but with two or three blankets thrown over her, as she seemed shivering with the cold. There was a good fire in the room, but notwithstanding this and the blankets, her hands and feet were both quite chilly. I asked Mr. Anderton why she had not been got to bed, to which he replied, that she had been, until within a very few moments, so violently sick, that they had been unable to move her. Almost immediately on my arrival this disturbance re-commenced, though there appeared to be now hardly anything left in the stomach. The sickness continued with unabated violence for more than an hour after the stomach had been evidently completely emptied, and was accompanied with other internal derangement and severe cramps both in the stomach and the extremities. I at once sent to my house for a portable bath I happened to have hired for my own wife's use, and on its arrival, placed Mrs. Anderton in it at a temperature of 98°, having previously

added three quarters of a pound of mustard. While waiting for the bath, I administered thirty drops of laudanum in a wine-glassful of hot brandy-and-water, but without, in any degree, checking the symptoms before mentioned, which continued almost incessantly. They were accompanied also by violent pains and great swelling of the 'epigastrium.' A fresh dose of opium was equally unsuccessful, nor was any amelioration of symptoms produced by the exhibition of prussic acid and creosote. On removing the patient from the warm bath, I had her carefully placed in bed, shortly after which she began to perspire profusely, but without any relief to the other symptoms.

[The narrative here recommences.]

'I now began to fear that some deleterious substance had been swallowed, more especially as the patient had, up to the very moment of her seizure, been in unusually good health. I therefore made careful examinations with the view to detecting the presence of arsenic; and instituted, by the

aid of Mr. Anderton, the strictest enquiries as to whether there was in the house any preparation containing this or any other irritant poison. Nothing of the kind could, however, be found, nor were such tests, as I was at the time in a position to apply, able to detect anything of the kind to which my suspicions were directed. Deliberate poisoning proved, moreover, on consideration, entirely out of the question, as there could be no doubt of Mr. Anderton's devoted attachment to his wife, and the people of the house were entire strangers to her. Moreover, the length of time since any food had been taken was almost conclusive against such a supposition. Mrs. Anderton had dined at six o'clock, and between that hour and midnight, when the attack came on, had eaten nothing but a biscuit and part of a glass of sherry-and-water, the remainder of which was in the glass upon the dressing-room table when I arrived. Since then I have removed portions of all the matters tested, as well as the remaining wine-and-water, and have had

them thoroughly examined by a scientific chemist, but equally without result. I am compelled, therefore, to believe that the symptoms arose from some natural, though undiscovered cause. Possibly from a sudden chill in coming from the heated rooms into the night air, though this seems hardly compatible with the fact that she never complained of cold during the long drive home, and that she was seated comfortably in her dressing-room, making her customary entries in her journal, when the attack came on. Another very suspicious circumstance was that, afterwards mentioned by her, of a strong metallic taste in the mouth, a symptom sometimes occasioned, and in conjunction likewise with the others noticed in her case, by the exhibition of excessive doses of antimony in the form of emetic tartar. This medicine, however, had never been prescribed for her, nor was there any possibility of her having had access to any in mistake. At Mr. Anderton's request, however, I exhibited the remedies used in such a case, as port wine, infusion of oak-

bark, &c., but with as little effect as the other medicines. Indeed, the remedies of whatever kind were precluded from exercising their full action by the extreme irritability of the stomach, by which they were rejected almost as soon as swallowed. This being the case, I abandoned any further attempt at the exhibition of the heavy doses I had hitherto employed, or indeed of drugs of any kind, and confined myself, until the irritation of the 'epigastrium' should have been in some measure allayed, to a treatment I have occasionally found successful in somewhat similar cases; the administration, that is to say, of simple soda-water in repeated doses of a teaspoonful at a time. I have often found this to remain with good effect upon the stomach when everything else was at once rejected, nor was I disappointed in the present case. About an hour after commencing this treatment, the first violence of the symptoms began to subside, and by the next afternoon the case had resolved itself into an ordinary one of severe 'gastro-enteritis,' which I then proceeded

to treat in the regular manner. After quite as short a period as I could possibly have expected, this also was subdued, leaving the patient, however, in a state of great prostration, and subject to night-perspirations of the most lowering character. I now began to throw in tonics, and to resort, though very cautiously, to more invigorating diet. Under this treatment she continued steadily to improve, though the perspirations still continued, and her constitution cannot be said to have at all recovered the severe shock it had sustained by the month of April 1855, when they left Dover, by my recommendation, for change of air. Since that time I have not seen her. I am quite unable to account for the seizure from any cause but that of a chill; an hypothesis which, I must admit, rests its authority almost solely on the fact that no other can be found.'

3. *Extracts from Mrs. Anderton's Journal —continued.*

Jan. 20, 1855.—At last I get back once more to my old brown friend.* Dear old thing, how pleasant its old face seems! Very little to-day, though; only a word or two, just to say it is done. Oh, how it tries one.

Jan. 25.—My own dear husband's birthday; and, thank Heaven! I am once more able to sit with him. Oh! how kind he has been through all these weary weeks, when I have been so fretful and impatient. Why should suffering make one cross? God knows, I *have* suffered. I never thought to live through that terrible night. It makes me shudder to think of it. And, then, that horrid, deathlike, leaden taste—that was worst of all. Well, thank God! I am better now, but *so* weak. I am quite tired with writing even these few lines. . .

Feb. 12.—How weak I still am! Walked out to-day with dear William, for the first

* Apparently the journal, which is bound in brown Russian leather.

time, upon the pier; but had scarcely got to the end of it, when I felt so tired I was obliged to sit down, while poor William went to fetch a chair to take me home.

Feb. 13.—I have been quite startled to-day. I was talking to Dr. Watson about my being so tired yesterday, and about how very weak I still was, and how ill I had been—and, at last, he let slip that, at the time, he thought I had been poisoned. It gave me quite a turn, and then he tried to make us talk of something else; but I could not get it out of my head, and kept coming back and back to it, and wondering who could have had any possible interest in poisoning poor me. And so we went on talking; and, at last Dr. Watson said something which let out that at first he had suspected—William! my own William! my precious, precious husband! Oh! I thought I should have choked on the spot. I don't know what I said, but I do know I could not have said too much, and poor William tried to laugh it off, and said: 'Who else would have gained anything by it? Would

he not have had that miserable 25,000*l.*? and besides him, there was no one but the Charities in India, and they could not have done it, because they would not exist till we were gone;' but I could see how he winced at the idea, and I felt as though my blood were really boiling in my veins. And then that man—oh! how thankful I shall be when we can get away from him—tried to persuade me that he had not really thought it. I should think not, indeed! and that he soon saw it was impossible, and all that; and at last, I fairly burst out crying with passion, and ran out of the room. And—and—I could cry now to think of my poor dear Willie being—and I shall, too, if I go on thinking about it any longer, so I will write no more to-night.

Feb. 15.—No journal yesterday: I really could not trust myself to write. And poor Willie, though he tried to laugh at it, I could see how bitterly he felt the imputation. Good Heaven! think if that wretched man had really charged him with it. It would have killed him. I know it would,

and he would rather have died a thousand times. Well, I must not think of it any more. Only, once more, thank Heaven! we shall soon be going away.

April 7.—Back once more at home, thank Heaven! But how slow, how very slow this convalescence, as they call it, is. Oh! shall I ever be well again, as I was last year before that horrid day at Dover?

May 3.—So we are to leave England for a time, and try the German baths. I am almost thankful for it. I have grown very fond, too, of this dear little luxurious house, though I could hardly say why. It is like my wonderful fancy for Rosalie. Ah, poor Rosalie! I wonder where she is now, and when they will return. I cannot help thinking she might do me some good. But, as I was saying, fond as I am of this dear little house, I shall be really glad to leave it for a time, and see what change of air will do for me. If I could only get rid of those terrible night perspirations. It is they that pull me down so, and make me so weak and miserable. Oh! what would

I not give to be well once more, if it were only to get rid of the memory of that time.

July 7.—Safe at Baden Baden; and too early as yet for the majority of the English pleasure-seekers. What a delicious place it is; I declare I quite feel myself better already. . . .

Sept. 11.—Really almost well again. Quite a comfortable talk to-day with dear Willie about that foolish Dr. Watson; the first time the subject has been mentioned between us, since that day when I got into such a passion about it. Poor man, he was hardly worth going into a rage about. We heard to-day of his having made some terrible blunder in the new place he has gone to, and lost all his practice by killing some poor old woman through it. It was this made us talk of his poisoning notion, and oh! how glad I was to see that dear Willie had quite got over his nervousness about it. We had quite a long talk; and, at last, he promised me faithfully never to say a word more about it to any one.

Oct. 10.—Home again at last, and in

our own dear little house. And really I feel once more as well and strong as this time last year. Dear William, too, how happy he is; the shadow seems quite to have passed away. God grant it may not return.

Oct. 30.—An eventful day. All the morning at the Crystal Palace, and just as we returned who should walk in but the Baron R**! It was just a year since he left us, but he had not altered in the very least. I do not think that short, square figure, with the impenetrable rosy face, and the large white hands, and those wonderful great green eyes that you can so rarely catch, and when you have caught, so invariably wish you had let alone, can ever change. I am afraid I was not very cordial to him. I ought to be, for he has done great things for me; and yet somehow when I saw him, I felt quite a cold shudder run all through me. Dear William saw it, and asked if I was ill, and when I laughed and said, 'No, it was only some one walking over my grave,' I could not help fancying that for a moment the Baron's

lips seemed to turn quite white, and I just caught one glance from those awful eyes that seemed as if it would read me through and through. And yet after all it may have been only fancy, for the next moment he was talking in his rich, quiet voice as though nothing could ever disturb him. So Rosalie is gone. That is clear at all events, though what has exactly become of her I cannot quite so well understand. From all I can make out, she seems, poor girl to have married very foolishly, and it was that that was the matter between them when they went away last year. The Baron seemed indeed to hint at something even worse, but he would not speak out plainly, and I would defy any one to make that man say one word more than he may choose. Poor Rosalie, I hope she has not come to any harm.

Nov. 1.—Another visit from the Baron, to say good-bye before his return to—his wife! How strange that we should never have heard of her before, and even now I cannot make out whether he has married

since he left us or whether he was always so. Certainly that man is a mystery, and just now it pleases him to talk especially in enigmas. He does not seem disposed, however, to put up with vague information on our part. I thought he would never have done questioning poor William and me about my illness, and at last he drew it out of me—not out of William, dear fellow—what that foolish Dr. Watson had said. After all I am not sorry I told him, for it was quite a relief to hear him speak so strongly of the absurdity of such an idea, and I am sure it was a comfort to poor William. He—the Baron—spoke very strongly too about the danger of setting such ideas about, and particularly cautioned dear Willie not to mention it to any one. I knew he would not have done so any way, but this will make him more comfortable.

April 3.—Such a delightful day, and so tired. I never saw Richmond look so lovely, and how dear Willie and I did enjoy ourselves in that lovely park. But, oh! I am so sleepy. Not a word more.

April 5.—Another lovely day—strolling about Lord Holland's Park all the morning, and this evening some music in our own dear little drawing-room. How happy—how very happy—good Heaven, what is this? That old horrible leaden taste; and oh, so deadly sick. . . .

April 6.—Thank heaven, the attack seems to have passed away. Oh, how it frightened me. Thank heaven, too, I was able to keep the worst from dear William, and he did not know how like it was to that other dreadful time.

April 20.—Again that horrible sickness, and worse—oh, far worse—still, that awful deadly leaden taste. Worse this time, too, than the last. In bed all day yesterday. Poor Willie terribly anxious. Pray Heaven it may not come again.

May 6.—Another attack. God help me! if this should go on, I do not know what will become of me. Already I am beginning to feel weaker and weaker. Poor Willie!—these last three days have been terrible ones for him. However, the doctor

says it will all pass off. Pray Heaven it may!

May 25.—More sickness, more derangement, more of that horrible leaden taste. The doctor himself is beginning to look uncomfortable, and I can see that poor Willie's mind is reverting to that terrible suggestion a year ago. Thank Heaven, I have as yet managed to conceal from him and from Dr. Dodsworth that horrid deadly taste which made such an impression on Dr. Watson. Oh! when will this end?

June 10.—A horrible suspicion is taking possession of me. What can this mean? I look back through my journal, and it is every fortnight that this fearful attack returns. The 5th and 18th of April—3rd and 21st of May—and now again the 7th of this month. And that terrible leaden taste which is now almost constantly in my mouth; and with every attack my strength failing—failing—O God, what can it be?

June 26.—Another fortnight—another attack. There *must* be foul play some-

where. And yet who could—who would do such a thing? Thank Heaven, I have still concealed from my poor William that worst symptom of all, the horrible leaden taste which is now never out of my mouth. My precious Willie, how kind, how good he is to me. . . . .

July 12.—I cannot hold out much longer now. Each time the attack returns I lose something of the little, the very little strength that is left. God help me, I feel now that I must go. . . . The Baron came to-day, and for a moment my poor boy's face lighted up with hope again. They had a long discussion before the doctor would consent to consult with him, but after that, they seemed to change the medicines. But something must have gone wrong, for I have never seen Dr. Dodsworth look so grave.

Aug. 1.—I think the end is drawing very near now. This last attack has weakened me more than ever, and I write this in my bed. I shall never rise from it again. My poor, poor Willie . . Three days I have

been in bed now, but I have taken nothing from any hand but his.

Aug. 17.—This is, I think, almost the the last entry I shall make. Another fortnight and I shall be too weak to hold the pen—if, indeed, I am still here.

Sept. 5.—Another attack. Strange how this weary body bears up against all this pain. Would that it were over; and yet my poor, poor boy. . . He too, is almost worn out: night and day he never leaves me. . . . I take the things from his hand, but I cannot taste them now—nothing but lead. . . .

Sept. 27.*—Farewell, my husband—my darling—my own precious Willie. Think of me—come soon to me. God bless you—God comfort you—my darling—my own.

In the hand of Mr. Anderton.

This day my darling died.
Oct. 12th, 1856. W. A.

* Written in pencil, the characters barely legible from weakness.

SECTION IV.

1. *Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

In the following certificate * you will see that the lady therein mentioned is described as of 'Acacia Cottage, Kensington.' The identity of the name with that given by Julie and Leopoldo, as the proper designation of the Baron's 'medium,' confirmed my suspicion that it was in fact to the girl Rosalie that the Baron was married under that name, notwithstanding the strong opinion of Julie as to the impossibility of such being the case. Still, however, it was possible that this might, after all, be a mere coincidence; and I therefore proceeded to make such enquiries as seemed most likely to elucidate the point. I had considerable difficulty in finding the house, which two

* See next page.

CERTIFICATE.

1854. *Marriage solemnised at the Parish Church in the Parish of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex.*

No.	Date.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence.	Father's Name.	Rank or Profession of Father.
61	6 Nov. 1854.	Carl Schwartz.	Full age.	Bachelor.	Gentleman.	Windermere Villas, Notting Hill.	Carl Schwartz.	Gentleman.
		Charlotte Brown.	Full age.	Spinster.		Acacia Cottage.	Not known.	Not known.

Married in the Parish Church according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, *after banns*, by me

J. W. EDWARDS, B.A.

This marriage was solemnised between us, CARL SCHWARTZ, CHARLOTTE BROWN, In the presence of us, THOMAS JONES, FREDERICK COLEMAN.

The above is a copy from the Register of Marriages belonging to this Church. Witness my hand, 7th day of November, 1854.

R. JOHNSON.

or three years back was included in the regular numbering of the row of similar tenements in which it stands; but I at last succeeded in identifying it. I found the landlady a very deaf old person, whose memory was evidently failing, and was at first unable to extract from her any kind of information on the subject, except that 'she had had a great many lodgers, and couldn't be expected to know all about all of them.' In the course of a second visit, however, I succeeded in persuading her to favour me with a sight of her books, and looking back to October and November 1854, I found the sum of 2*l.* 5*s.*, entered as payment from Miss C. Brown of three weeks' rent, from the 18th of October to the 8th of November.* On further examining the books, I found that at this time, while the other lodger was charged sundry sums for fire, Miss Brown, though occupying the principal sitting-room, had no fire at all during the whole time of her tenancy, though the commencement of November

* Compare Sections II., 2 and 5, and III., 1.

in that year was unusually cold. There were also sundry other little charges invariable in the other cases, but omitted in the case of Miss Brown; and at length, on these things being pointed out to her, the old lady managed to remember that the rooms had been taken by a gentleman for a lady who was to give lessons in drawing. The gentleman had paid the three weeks' rent in advance, and had specially requested that they might be kept vacant for her, as the time of her arrival was uncertain. He had also begged that any letters or messages received for her should be sent to a certain address immediately. After a great deal of searching, this address was at length found, and proved to be the square glazed card which I enclose.

2. '*Letters or messages for Miss Brown to be forwarded immediately to care of*

'Baron R**,

'*Post Office, Notting Hill.*'

The old lady further stated that she never saw the gentleman again and that

she had never seen the lady at all. In fact, after payment of the money, nothing further had been heard of either of the parties concerned; and as no enquiries had been made for Miss Brown, the subject had altogether passed from her mind.

Being thus pretty well satisfied of the identity of Madame R**, my next care was to trace the proceedings of the Baron between the time of his marriage and the death of his wife, which took place, as you are aware, in London, about two years and a half subsequently; the insurances having, as you well know, been effected at about the middle of this period. The information afforded me by Dr. Jones, the medical man who signed the certificate to your office in connection with the policy on the life of Madame R**, first gave me the required clue, and you will, I think, find in the depositions immediately following, sufficient, at all events, to justify if not entirely to corroborate, the suspicions which first gave rise to my enquiries. It is certainly unfortunate that

here, too—as in the case of Mr. Aldridge, whose letter first aroused these suspicions —the witness on whose evidence the principal stress must be laid, is not one whose testimony would probably carry much weight with a jury. Such, however, as it is, I have felt it my duty to lay it before you; and I will now leave it, with such other as I have been able to collect, to tell its own tale.

3.—*Statement of Mrs. Whitworth.*

'My name is Jane Whitworth. I am a widow, and gain my living by letting furnished apartments at Bognor, Sussex. The principal season at Bognor is during the Goodwood races, and there are very few visitors there in the autumn and winter. On the 6th November, 1854, I let the whole upper part of my house to a lady and gentleman, who arrived there late that evening. They gave some foreign name; I forget what. It was some queer German name. They did not give the name at first. Not till I asked for it. I don't

pleasant about it. He was always very pleasant to me. I don't know what he may have been to other people. I always had my money to the day, and he was always pleasant. I can't say better than that. He got a servant a few days after they came. I did not turn away my own. I had none at the time. The season being over, it was a great chance whether I let again, and I sent my servant away, and did for myself. A charwoman did for the gentleman till he got a servant. He got one from Brighton. I recommended two or three in Bognor, but they did not suit. The one he got was a girl about twenty. Her name was Sarah something. I did not think much of her. I used sometimes to think my tea and sugar went very fast. I never caught her taking anything. She was very quiet and civil-spoken. She stayed with the gentleman about a month; not quite. She was sent away for giving the lady a dose of physic in her arrow-root to make her sick. The lady was very bad indeed. We thought she would have died.

She was dreadfully sick, and had the cholera awfully bad. This was the 9th of December.* I know it from my books. The gentleman sent out for brandy and several things, and they are down in my book. On the following morning he sent for some stuff from the chemist.† Before that he had given her some medicine himself. I don't know what it was. He had a lot of chemicals and things. He kept them in a back room. The lady had a doctor. Not at first. Not till the Monday after she was ill. I asked him to send for one, but he said he was a doctor himself. She continued very ill, and on the Sunday night I asked him again. He said, if she was not better next morning, he would. I wanted him to send for Dr. Pesketh or Dr. Thompson, but he would not. He said they were no good. I have always heard them very highly spoken of. Dr. Pesketh I have

* Compare Mrs. Anderton's Journal, December 9, p. 80.

† On enquiry I find this to have been the decoction of Peruvian bark.—R. H.

always heard of as a first-rate doctor. He is since dead. Dr. Thompson is a very good doctor, too; but Dr. Pesketh, perhaps, had most practice. I don't think the gentleman knew anything about either of them. He sent for a Dr. Jones, who was in lodgings in the Steyne. I believe he lived in London. He prescribed for the lady while he stayed in Bognor. He went away the week after. He was only there a fortnight. The gentleman heard of him through a friend of mine in the Steyne. He asked me to find out whether there was no London doctor in the place. He would not have anyone that belonged to the place. He said country doctors were no good. The lady got better, but very slowly. She was ill several weeks. When she was strong enough, they went away. He was very attentive to her. Never left her alone for a minute hardly. She did not seem very fond of him. I think she was afraid of him, but I don't know why. He was very kind to her, and always particularly civil. Sometimes

she seemed quite put out like by his civility. I thought sometimes she would have flown out at him. She never did fly out. He always seemed able to stop her. I don't know how he did it. He never said anything; only looked at her; and it was quite enough. I thought she must have been doing something wrong, and he had brought her to Bognor to be out of the way. I do not know exactly what made me think so. It was the way they went on, and what he said to me. He never told me so. It was from things he said. I did not talk much to the lady. I thought her very ungrateful when he was so kind. Then she was hardly ever alone. Only once, when the gentleman went out for something. Then she was left about an hour. She was writing part of the time. She borrowed writing materials of me. There were none in the sitting-room. There usually were, but the gentleman had sent the inkstand downstairs. He said it was sure to be upset. I lent the lady the things, and she gave me

two letters for the post. She did not say anything to me ; only asked me to post them immediately. One was addressed to Notting Hill. I noticed that, because I have a sister living there; the other was to some theatre. I forget where. It struck me, because I thought it odd that a lady should write to a theatre. I didn't think it was right. I would rather not say what I thought. Well, it was that she was connected with some one there. Improperly, of course. The letter was not addressed to a man. It was "Miss Somebody," but that might be a blind. I thought this might account for her behaviour to her husband. I was very angry. A woman has no business to go on so. It is particularly bad when she has such a good husband. I did not say this to her. I did not notice the address till I got down-stairs. I kept the letters, and told the gentleman when he came in. He seemed very much vexed. He took the letters, and was very much obliged to me. He put the letter to the theatre

into the fire without opening it. The other he said he would post himself. I don't know whether he did post it, or not. I suppose so, of course. I think he spoke to the lady about it. I am sure he did; for, that night, when I went up, I could see she had been crying, and she would never speak to me again. She spoke English quite well. The letters were addressed in English. When she spoke to the gentleman it was generally in some foreign language, but she could speak English perfectly. I do not know what became of the girl, Sarah. I think she went into service again at Brighton. I know the gentleman gave her a character. He was very kind to her. He was always very kind. He was the pleasantest and most civil-spoken gentleman I ever met, and I think his wife behaved very bad to him.'

4. *Statement of Dr. Jones, of Gower Street, Bedford Square.**

'I am a physician, residing in Gower Street, Bedford Square. In the beginning

* Compare Section III., 2.

of December 1854, I was suffering from a severe cold, and being unable to shake it off, went for a fortnight to the sea for change of air. I selected Bognor, because I had been in the habit of spending my holidays there for two or three years. I was lodging in the Steyne. Some few days after my arrival, I received a message requesting me to call and see a lady who was dangerously ill at a lodging in another part of the town. At first I declined to go, not wishing to interfere with the established practitioners of the place. A gentleman then called upon me, who gave the name of the Baron R**. He informed me that the lady in question was his wife, and that she was dangerously ill from the effects of a considerable quantity of emetic tartar, administered to her by the maid. He was very urgent with me to attend, saying that he was in the greatest anxiety about his wife, and that he could not in such a case sufficiently rely upon the skill of any country doctor. He pressed me so strongly, that I at length consented to accompany him to his

lodgings. I found the patient in a very exhausted condition, and evidently suffering from the effects of some irritant poison. From what the Baron told me, the symptoms were much abated, but the disturbance still continued, accompanied with severe griping pains and profuse perspirations. I learned from the Baron that, being himself a good amateur chemist, and having accidently discovered at the outset the origin of his wife's illness, he had so far treated her himself, rather than trust to the chance of a country physician. He described his treatment, which appeared to me perfectly correct. On becoming satisfied of the cause of the disturbance, he first promoted vomiting as much as possible by the exhibition of tepid water, and afterwards of warm water, with a small quantity of mustard. When no more food appeared to be left in the stomach, he then administered large quantities of a saturated infusion of green tea, of which he had a few pounds at hand for his own drinking, and, finally,

at the time of my arrival was exhibiting considerable doses of decoction of Peruvian bark: both which remedies are recommended by Professor Taylor in cases of antimonial poisoning. Their action left no doubt on my mind as to the origin of the symptoms; but by desire of the Baron I proceeded to make with him the customary analyses; carefully testing, also, a portion of the arrow-root in which the tartarised antimony was supposed to have been administered. In each case we together applied the usual tests,—viz., nitric acid, ferrocyanide of potassium, and hydrosulphuret of ammonia,—and succeeded in ascertaining beyond doubt the presence of antimony in all three. The quantity, however, appears to have been small. So far as we could ascertain, there could not have been more than one, or at the most two grains of tartarised antimony in the arrow-root, of which not much more than three parts was eaten. I cannot account for the violent action of so small a quantity. I have frequently administered much larger

doses in cases of inflammation of the lungs without ill effect. Two grains is by no means an unusual dose when intended to act as an emetic; but the action of antimony varies greatly with different constitutions. Having certified ourselves of the presence of the suspected poison, the question was, as to the person by whom it had been administered. The Baron said he had no doubt that it was a trick on the part of the servant maid, between whom and her mistress there had been some dispute a few days since. We therefore determined on taxing her with it; but, before doing so, proceeded to examine a bottle of prepared tartar emetic, which, as the Baron informed me, he kept for his own use, being subject to digestive derangement. He was, I believe, addicted to the pleasures of the table, and was in the habit of taking an occasional emetic. The bottle was not in its usual place, but was standing on the table at the side of the dressing-case in which it was usually kept. It was labelled, "The emetic. One tea-spoonful to be taken as directed."

I remarked that it should be labelled "poison," and the Baron quite agreed with me, and immediately wrote the word in large characters on a piece of paper and gummed it round the bottle. We then weighed the contents of the bottle, from which three doses only had been taken by the Baron, and, on comparing the results, we found that a quantity equivalent to about one grain and a-half of the tartarised antimony had been abstracted in excess of this amount. The servant maid was the only person besides the Baron who usually had access to the apartment; and we at once sent for her and taxed her with having administered it to Madame R** in the arrow-root before mentioned. My own counsel was to give her immediately in charge, but the Baron pointed out, very justly, that there was nothing to show the girl that she was doing anything that could possibly affect life; and that, in the absence of any motive for such a crime, it was only fair to conclude that nothing was intended beyond a foolish practical joke. He said the same

to the girl, and spoke to her very kindly indeed. At first she altogether denied it, and pretended to be quite astonished at such an imputation. The Baron, however, looked steadily at her and said, "Take care, Sarah! Remember what I said to you only three days ago." She did not attempt then to deny it any longer, but said she was very sorry, but she hoped the Baron would forgive her. The Baron said he could not possibly retain her in his service, and she then begged of him not to send her away without a character. At this time I interfered, and said he would be very wrong to send her into any other family after playing such a trick. She again protested she had meant no harm, and the subject then dropped, the Baron saying he would take time to consider of it. From that time I attended Madame R** until my return to London, when she was clearly recovering. I did not enter into any conversation with her, as she seemed very reserved and of an unsociable disposition. The Baron seemed an unusually attentive husband. Talking

over the subject of the seizure a day or two afterwards, he informed me that the death of his wife would also have been a severe loss in a pecuniary point of view, as if she lived she would inherit a considerable fortune. I asked him why he did not insure her life, and he said he should now certainly do so, but had not before thought of it. He called upon me about two months later, in passing through town, and informed me that he intended to travel abroad for some months. I recommended the German baths, and on his objecting to the crowds of English there, suggested Griesbach or Rippoldsau, in the Black Forest, where Englishmen are rarely to be encountered. It was too early for either place at that time, and I recommended the south of France until the season was sufficiently advanced. I did not see him again till October 1855, when he again called upon me with Madame R**, who seemed perfectly restored, and of whom I had no difficulty in reporting most favourably to the —— Life Assurance Association, as

also some weeks later to the —— Life Office of Dublin, when applied to for my professional opinion. I think Madame R**'s was an excellent life, and there could be no better proof of it than her entire recovery in the course of a very few months, or indeed weeks, from so severe an illness. The sensitiveness to antimony would not affect this opinion. Indeed Professor Taylor, in his work on poisons, points out distinctly the "idiosyncratic" action of antimony and other medicinals on certain constitutions, as "conferring on an ordinary medicinal dose a poisonous instead of a curative action." I have a copy of his work now before me, in which he says that "daily experience teaches us that some persons are more powerfully affected than others by an ordinary dose of opium, arsenic, *antimony*, and other substances;" and again, in considering the probable amount of the "fatal dose," he speaks of "that ever-varying condition of idiosyncracy, in which, as it is well known, there is a state of constitution more liable

to be affected by antimonial compounds than other individuals apparently in the same conditions as to health, age," &c. I did not, therefore, nor do I now, consider the sensitiveness of Madame R**'s constitution to that medicine any objection to her life, especially in view of the immense vitality shown by her recovery. With regard to the sleep-walking, I have had no hint from the Baron of such a propensity on the part of Madame R**. Certainly it was never suggested that she could have poisoned herself in that way. Indeed, the servant girl admitted the act. The mode of Madame R**'s death does not in any degree shake my confidence in my former opinion, as such an occurrence might have happened, though by no means likely to do so, to any one in the habit of walking in their sleep, a propensity which in Madame R**'s case I had no means of ascertaining. I have been enabled to be thus precise in my statement, from the fact that the interesting nature of the case led me to make a special memorandum of it in my diary,

from which the above is taken. I shall therefore have no difficulty in confirming any portion of it upon oath.'

5. *Statement of Mrs. Throgmorton.*

'MRS. THROGMORTON presents her compliments to Mr. R. Henderson, and begs to inform him that the girl, Sarah Newman, who is still in her service, and continues to give entire satisfaction in every way, came to her about Christmas, 1854, with a written character from the Baron R**, then residing at Bognor, and with whom she had been as housemaid and parlourmaid for some weeks. The character given by the Baron was a most satisfactory one, but on Mrs. Throgmorton's desiring to know the reason of Sarah Newman's leaving the situation, she was informed by the Baron that it was on account of her having played a foolish trick upon her late mistress by administering an emetic to her without authority, a highly reprehensible proceeding, which rendered Mrs. Throgmorton very much indisposed to receive her into her

family. On further correspondence with Sarah Newman's late master, however, Mrs. Throgmorton received the impression that the fault had, in point of fact, been chiefly on the side of Madame R**, though, of course, as a gentleman, impossible to say so directly with respect to his own wife, and Mrs. Throgmorton therefore agreed to take Sarah Newman on trial, as she appeared truly penitent for her most reprehensible conduct, and has since proved a very valuable servant in every respect. Mrs. Throgmorton trusts that this information will be satisfactory to Mr. Henderson, as he appears interested in Sarah Newman's welfare, in whom Mrs. Throgmorton herself takes great interest.

'Cliftonville.'

6. *Statement of Mr. Andrews.*

'Sir,

'In reply to your letter of the 25th ult., I beg to inform you that the girl, Sarah Newman, certainly was in my service at Brighton for a month or two in the sum-

mer of 1854, but was discharged, I think, in September, of that year, for various petty thefts. She was a very interesting girl, and took us in completely, but was accidently discovered by one of our children, and after full proof of her delinquencies, turned away without a character. My own wish was to prosecute her, which indeed I considered almost a duty to others by whom she might hereafter be plundered; but I was persuaded to relinquish my intention by my wife, who had taken a great fancy to her. About two months after her dismissal, a gentleman, who gave some German name—I cannot now remember it—called to enquire our reasons for discharging her, and I then informed him of the whole case. He questioned me pretty closely as to my real opinion of the girl, stating that he was philanthropically disposed, and would give her a chance for reform, if there was any likelihood of her availing herself of it. I told him frankly my own opinion, viz., that the girl was a hardened offender; but my wife was very eager that she should have

another chance, and I have very little doubt the German gentleman took her. He was, so far as I remember, a stout good-natured looking man, and he had with him a young lady whom he left in the carriage, and who was, he said, his wife. I think the name you mention—Baron R**—is the same name as that given—or at least something like it—but cannot be quite sure.

'I am, dear Sir,

'Faithfully yours,

'CHARLES ANDREWS.

'P.S.—My wife begs me to ask that should you know anything of the after-career of her protégée, you will kindly communicate it to us.

'R. Henderson, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
'Clement's Inn, W.C.'

6. *Statement of Sarah Newman.*

N.B.—This statement was not obtained without considerable difficulty, and must be taken for whatever it may be worth. The girl was naturally anxious to be secured against the possible consequences of

her own admissions, and I only at last succeeded in inducing her to speak out by means both of a promise on the part of Mrs. Throgmorton not to discharge her, and a threat of police interference if she did not confess the whole truth. I have, myself, no doubt whatever of the correctness of her statement as it now stands, and it is, as you will see, corroborated in several very important particulars; but whether it could be produced before a jury, or, if it were so, what effect it would have upon their minds, are both very doubtful questions. R. H.

Statement.

'My name is Sarah Newman. I was in the service of Mr. Andrews, at Brighton, for three months. I was discharged by him for stealing tea and sugar. Mr. Andrews wanted to take the law of me, but my mistress would not let him. My mistress would have kept me on, but master said, "No." She was always very kind to me, and it was very ungrateful of me to rob her. I would never do so again. My present

mistress is very kind to me, too. I have never robbed her of a pin. I declare to goodness I have not, nor I never will steal from anybody again. I have often wanted to tell Mrs. Andrews so since, but did not know where she was. I did not say it to her when I left. I felt quite hard like, because of master. I was out of place two months after that. No one would take me without a character. At last a friend at Bognor told me of a gentleman, and I got her to speak to him. It was the Baron. He came to see me one day when he was at Brighton. He insisted on knowing all about me—where I had been and why I had left Mr. Andrews. He was very kind, and said it was hard a poor girl should be ruined for one false step. He said if I would promise never to steal again he would give me a trial. I promised him faithfully, and he at last took me down to Bognor with him. I do not know whether he made any enquiries about me. I think not. He did not tell me he had. I meant to keep my promise. Indeed I did, and I did keep it,

almost. I mean I only took one little thing, and I really did not think that was stealing. Nothing was ever locked up. The Baron always insisted on having the tea-chest and other things left open, in case he wanted some. I never took any. I might have taken a great deal, but I did not. I used to think sometimes things were left on purpose to tempt me, but of course that was fancy. Often there were coppers left about, but I never touched them. I did take one thing at last. I did not think that was stealing. It was only some orange-marmalade. I am very fond of sweet things. One day there was a pot of orange-marmalade. It was left on the table. It was after they had gone away from breakfast. I couldn't help it. It looked so nice. I just put in my finger. That was all. I declare to goodness that was all. I did not even taste it. The Baron came back and caught me. He did not say anything. He just shut the door close and walked straight up to me. I was so frightened I could not move. He took

hold of my wrist and held up my hand. I burst out crying. He said it was no use crying; I had deceived him, and must go. He said if he did his duty he ought to give me up to the police. I said indeed I had taken nothing, but only that little taste of sweets. He said, who would believe me with my character? He spoke very kind but very stern, and I was dreadfully frightened. I begged of him not to give me up, and he said he would give me one chance more; but I must go away. I said, if he turned me out without a character, I might as well drown myself at once. I begged him to let me stay; but he said that was impossible. Then I begged him not to say why I was sent away. He said, what else could he say? I begged him again very hard. At last he said he would think over it. He said he would try and make some other excuse for my going, but I must go next day, positive. He told me, if he did make an excuse for me, to be very careful not to contradict him. I was very grateful to

him. He is a kind, good gentleman, and I shall always bless him for it. I did not go next day. I was kept by my mistress's illness. She was very bad indeed. I did all I could for her. I hoped the Baron had forgotten and would let me stay. He sent for me two or three days afterwards. There was another gentleman with him. It was the doctor. He charged me with having given some stuff to my mistress to make her sick. Of course I denied it. *I never gave her anything.* I never had any quarrel with her at all. She was always very good-natured to me, but I did not like her much. I don't know why. I think it was because she did not like master. I said I had given her nothing. No more I had. I never saw the bottle, and don't know what it was. I cannot read at all. I saw master look at me, and he said something about two or three days ago. I knew then that he was making an excuse to send me away. He made signs at me to abide by what he said, and I did abide by it. The other gentleman was very hard, but of course he did

not know. What the Baron said was given as a reason for my going away. That was all. The real reason was my taking the marmalade. If you ask the Baron, he will tell you so. I hope you will tell him how grateful I am for his kindness to me.'

Section V.

1.—*Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

We have now reached a point in this mysterious story at which I must again direct your attention most particularly to the coincidences of dates, &c., on which, indeed, depends entirely, as I have before said, the only solution at which I have found it possible to arrive.

The length to which these depositions have run has obliged me to divide them into distinct sections, each of which should bear more directly upon some particular phase of the case. For this purpose I have taken, as you will have perceived, first the early history of Mrs. Anderton, and as we may, I think, fairly assume, of Madame R** also; thus establishing, at the outset, the initiatory link of that chain of connection

between these two extraordinary cases, which, inexplicable as either is in itself, will nevertheless, I cannot but imagine, each help to elucidate the other. The second division placed us in possession of the histories both of Mrs. Anderton and Madame R**, up to the point at which the thread of their singular destinies crossed; showing also, how the Baron became aware of his wife's probable relationship to Mrs. Anderton, and of the benefit thereby accruing to her upon the death, without issue, of her sister and Mr. Anderton. The third section deals with the first illness of Madame R**, to the date and circumstances of which I felt it right to direct your most particular attention.

In the fourth division of the evidence we then reviewed the circumstances attending the fatal illness of Mrs. Anderton, which led to her husband's arrest on suspicion of murder, and finally to his suicide while awaiting investigation. A considerable portion of the evidence connected with this phase of the subject I have thought it best

to keep back for insertion in that division of the case which bears more particularly upon the conduct and death of Mr. Anderton, and which will follow that on which we are now about to enter. The narrative, therefore, of Mrs. Anderton's last illness has been thus far confined to the mention of it in the unfortunate lady's own diary, with the note at its termination, in which her husband records the fact of her decease. With this, however, I have coupled an account, drawn partly from an earlier portion of the same diary, and partly from the statement of the medical man by whom she was at the time attended, of a previous illness very similar in general character to that by which she was finally carried off, and apparently of an equally unaccountable description. The object with which I have thus placed in juxta-position the first attacks respectively of Madame R** and Mrs. Anderton will probably be sufficiently apparent. I have now to direct your attention to a second illness of Madame R**, occurring, under what I

cannot but feel to be most suspicious circumstances, but a very few months before her demise.

In proceeding with this portion of the case, the extreme importance attaching to a thorough and correct appreciation of the dates of the various occurrences will become more obvious at every step, and to them I must again request your utmost attention. I had at first proposed to submit to you in a tabular form the singular coincidences to which I allude; but, on reflection, such a course appeared objectionable, as tending to place too strongly before you a view of the subject with which I must confess myself thoroughly dissatisfied. I have, therefore, preferred leaving entirely to yourselves the comparison of the various dates, &c., limiting myself strictly to a verification of their accuracy. In many instances this has been no easy task, and more particularly in establishing satisfactorily the exact date (5th April, 1856), at which the symptoms of Madame R**'s second illness first appeared, wherein I have experienced a difficulty

only compensated by the importance of the result.

I have, therefore, to request that the depositions here following may be carefully compared with the concluding portion of Mrs. Anderton's diary, and also with the statement of Dr. Dodsworth. In making this comparison you will notice, besides the points I have already referred to respecting dates, various discrepancies between facts as actually occurring and as represented to Mr. and Mrs. Anderton by the Baron. These I need not here particularise, as they will be sufficiently obvious on a perusal of the depositions themselves; but it is as well to draw your attention generally to them, as they seem to have a significant bearing upon other parts of the case.

I must request you also to bear in mind the relation in which the Baron and his wife were supposed to stand towards each other previously to their marriage, and will now proceed to lay before you the depositions relating, as I have said, to the second illness of the latter.

promise of something at Melbourne, and was obliged to go back directly. He worked his passage home from Melbourne. I do not know what ship he came in. I don't think he shipped in his own name. I forget why it was. Something about not liking to have it known. I don't know why not. I don't know at all what name he took. I cannot remember when he came home or when he went. I do not know when he left Melbourne. He brought home one paper. There is only a small piece of it left. He was with me all the time he was at home, except Saturdays and Sundays. He used to go down to Brighton then to see Ellen. She was in a shop there. He used to go by the excursion train and stay with her mother from Saturday to Monday. All the rest of the time he was with me. That is all I can tell you about him. The other lodger was a friend of his. He had known him in Australia. He asked him to his wedding. That was at our house. It was on a Monday, and he came the Saturday before. They all came

up together from Brighton. The Baron let us use his rooms. He went away somewhere to give his lady change of air. I think it was because she had been ill. I cannot be sure. She was ill several times at my house. She died there. I forget when was the first time she was ill there. It was while my son was in England. I remember talking to him about it. He was away from home at the time. There was no one in the house but myself. I remember it because I was so frightened. There was nobody at all. Not even a servant. I generally have a servant. I was without one then for two or three months. I got a charwoman to come in the day. The reason was my servant got tipsy. She had to be taken away by the police, and I was afraid for a long while to get another. I can't at all remember when that was. I think it must have been before the Baron came. I can't be sure. I am quite sure it was before Madame R** was taken ill. I am sure of that because I remember so well how frightened I was. I

think Dr. Marsden attended Madame R**. He used to be very friendly with the Baron. Everybody liked him. He was so good-natured and so very kind to his wife. We did not think so much of her. She was very quiet, but she did not seem to care about him. She seemed frightened like. I sometimes thought she was not quite right in her head. The Baron was always kind to her. He was good-natured with everybody. I never heard him say a hard word of anyone but once. That was of young Aldridge. He was Richard's friend who lodged with us.* He made a noise and disturbed Madame R**. He came in one night quite intoxicated, and the Baron asked me to give him notice. He said if Mr. Aldridge did not go, he must. Of course I gave him notice directly. He said it was all spite. Of course I knew that was not true. He said he was not drunk, but the policeman found him lying on the doorstep. I forget

* This portion of Mrs. Brown's evidence affects more particularly the part of the case to be hereafter referred to in Part vii. ; but I have thought it best to preserve it intact.—R. H.

what he said. It was some foolish story about the Baron. I do not know of any reason why they should have quarrelled. I remember he said something once about Madame R** walking in her sleep. I don't know what it was. I don't think that could have had anything to do with it. Of course it could not. The Baron complained of being disturbed. That was all. I do not remember that I was ever disturbed myself. His room was next to mine. I might have been disturbed without remembering. I certainly was disturbed that night he came home intoxicated. He might have disturbed Madame R**, and I slept through it. I sleep heavy sometimes. I forget when this was and when he left the house. I cannot remember the exact dates of anything. My poor dear husband always did everything of that sort for me. He was a very exact man. I have no sort of books or papers of any kind to which I could refer. This is all I can tell you about it.'

3. *Statement of Mrs. Troubridge.*

'My name is Ellen Troubridge. My husband is a seafaring man. He is captain of a small collier. We live at Shoreham, near Brighton. I have one daughter, whose name is Ellen. She is married to a man of the name of Richard Brown. He is in Australia. He went out to Australia in 1856. I forget the exact date. It was some time in April or May. The ship's name was the Maria Somes. She sailed from Gravesend. My daughter was married on the 14th of April. That was not very long before they sailed. She had been engaged to young Brown for three or four years. He came home on purpose to marry her. I don't remember exactly when he came home. It must have been about a month before. Something of that kind. He was in a great hurry to get out again. He wanted to marry by license, so as to be quicker, but I told him it was a foolish expense. He had the banns put up the first Sunday he was at home. I think it was

the first, but cannot be quite sure. My daughter was then in service. She was at a shop in Brighton. During the week she used to sleep at a friend's house, and on Saturdays she used to come home to us for Sundays. Brown used always to come down on Saturdays. He used to come by the cheap excursion train. He used to go to Brighton and call for Nelly, and walk with her to Shoreham. He used to walk back with her early Monday morning, and go on to town. He never came at other times. It was no good. Nelly was only at home Sundays. He wanted her to leave and go to his mother's. She would not leave the shop until her time was out. I would not let him be at Brighton. I was afraid people might talk. So far as I know, he was at home all the rest of the time. The marriage took place from Mrs. Brown's house. She had a lodger then—a foreigner, I think. He went out of town for two or three days, and lent her his rooms. After the wedding, young Brown and my daughter went to Southend for a few days. I

cannot say exactly how long. About a week or a fortnight. On the Saturday before they sailed, we all went down to Gravesend to meet them and see them off. The ship was to have sailed on the Sunday. We all went to Rosherville, and slept at Gravesend that night. I had some friends there, who gave us beds. Mrs. Brown went back on Sunday, but I stayed. A young man by the name of Aldridge was with us. He was a friend of Brown's. I did not much like him. He went back with Mrs. Brown. I think he took lodgings in her house. I cannot call to mind the exact day young Brown came home. I think it must have been some time in March.'

4. *Statement of Dr. Marsden.*

'My name is Anthony Marsden. I am a physician, and formerly resided at Mrs. Brown's house, in Russell Place. Some three or four years ago I found the atmosphere of London beginning to tell upon my health, and determined to remove into the

suburbs. I bought a small practice in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, and gave up the greater portion of my London patients. I was, however, desirous of not altogether relinquishing that connection, and with this object rented two rooms at Mrs. Brown's, where I might be consulted by such patients as I still retained in that neighbourhood. I used to drive up for this purpose every Monday and Friday morning. I had been doing this for some time, when the first and second floor apartments were taken by the Baron R**. I did not at first much like him. I thought him an impostor. He seemed, however, to wish to make my acquaintance, and I found that he was, at all events, a very highly informed man on all matters of science. We had frequent conversations respecting mesmerism. He certainly seemed to be himself a believer in it. Were I not myself thoroughly satisfied of its impossibility, I am not at all sure but that he might have convinced me on the subject. I am quite unable to account for many of the pheno-

mena exhibited. They were, however, of course to be accounted for in some way. He seemed a very excellent chemist, and we used at times to pursue our investigations together. There was a small room at the back of the house, on the basement floor, which he used as a laboratory. He invited me to make use of it, and I was frequently there. He was always engaged in experiments of one kind or another, and had various ingenious projects in hand. In the laboratory was a large assortment of chemicals and medicines of various kinds. In the case of poor patients, I have sometimes asked him to make up a prescription, and he has done so. At the time at which I knew him, he was engaged in a series of experiments on the metals, and more especially on mercury, antimony, lead, and zinc. I think he must have had almost every preparation of these that is made. I believe that his researches were for the purpose of finding a specific against the disease so prevalent among painters, which is known by the name of 'lead colic.' The

laboratory was at the back of the house, and quite detached from all the other rooms. There was an open space between it and the rest of the house, with only a passage communicating with the offices. This passage was shut off by a glass door, and there was a wooden door at the end into the laboratory. Both these doors were always kept closed. They were not usually locked. I told the Baron I thought they should be, but he said no one would go there. He had a weight put on to the laboratory door to close it. The glass door had a spring already. I frequently made use of his laboratory: sometimes when he was absent. I might go there with or without him, whenever I pleased. There was no attempt at concealing from me anything whatever that was done there. It was all quite open. I attended Madame R** through greater part of her illness. It was a very long affair, and of a very singular character. I cannot be at all certain as to the date at which it commenced. I was not regularly called in at the time, and did not notice it

in my book. The Baron only consulted me in a friendly way about it, two or three days afterwards. It was certainly as much as that. I think it was the third day. I cannot be sure of that, but I am quite sure it was at least the second. By being the second day, I mean that at least one clear day had intervened between the night on which she was ill and the day on which I was consulted by the Baron. I cannot swear to more than one, but I think it must have been. From what the Baron told me of the symptoms, I remember concluding it to be a case of English cholera, but she was almost recovered at the time I first heard of it, and I did not prescribe for her. About a fortnight or three weeks after this she had another slight attack, for which the Baron himself also prescribed. He acquainted me on my visit to town with the course he had pursued, and I entirely concurred in his treatment of the case. The attack, however, returned I think more than once, and he then asked me to see and prescribe for her. I first saw her professionally on

the 23rd of May, 1856.* This was two days after the third or fourth attack, which occurred on the night of the 21st of May. As soon as I regularly took up her case, I made notes of it in my diary. Extracts from this are enclosed (*vide* 5 *herewith*), showing the progress of the case from time to time. I attended her throughout her illness. The attacks occurred, as will be seen from my diary, about every fortnight. They increased in intensity up to the 10th of October, 1856. At this time, she was apparently, for three or four days, almost 'in articulo mortis,' and I was unable to hold out any hope of her recovery. Another attack would certainly have been fatal. Happily the disease appeared to have spent itself, and at the expiration of the fortnight no renewal of the more acute symptoms was experienced. From this date, Madame R** progressed slowly but steadily to convalescence, and would no doubt have ultimately entirely recovered, but for the unfortunate ac-

* Comp. Journal of Mrs. Anderton, 25th May and 10th June. *Vide* Section III., 3.

cident which put an end to her life. Madame R**'s case was one of great difficulty. It was apparently one of chronic 'gastritis;' but its recurrence in an acute form at stated intervals was a very abnormal incident. The case presented, in fact, all the more prominent features of that of chronic antimonial poisoning recorded by Dr. Mayerhofer in "Heller's Archiv., 1846," and alluded to by Professor Taylor in his work on "Poisons," p. 539. There were also strong points of general resemblance to the other cases of M'Mullen and Hardman, quoted by Professor Taylor at the same page, and recorded in Guy's Hospital Reports for October 1857. As matters progressed, I took the opportunity of pointing this out as delicately as I could to the Baron, and asked if he had any suspicions of foul play. He seemed at first almost amused by the suggestion; but upon further consultation was inclined to take a graver view of the matter. We went carefully through the cases in question, the Baron translating that of Dr. Mayerhofer

for my benefit, as I was not a German scholar. At his suggestion, we determined to make the customary analyses, and an examination was accordingly instituted in the Baron's laboratory. He was always very particular in keeping up the supply of medicine, and would never allow the bottles, &c., to be thrown away. There was therefore some remnant of every medicine that had been made up for her. These, with the other subjects of analysis, we tested carefully, both for arsenic and for antimony, but without finding the slightest trace of either. The analysis was conducted by the Baron, who took the greatest interest in it. I could not perhaps have done it myself. Such matters have not come within my line of practice. In such a case I should certainly not trust to my own manipulations. I trusted to those of the Baron, because I knew him to be an expert practical chemist, and in the daily habit of such operations. My own share in them was limited to the observation of results, and their comparison with those pointed out

by Professor Taylor. I did not take any special pains to ascertain the purity of the chemical tests employed or of their being in fact what they were assumed to be. That is to say, when a colourless liquid, with all the apparent characteristics of nitric acid was taken from a bottle labelled "Nit. Ac.," I took for granted that nitric acid was being employed. Similarly, of course, with the other chemical agents. It never occurred to me to do otherwise. Nor did I take any especial precautions to identify the matters examined. Others might certainly have been substituted; but if so, it must have been done by the Baron himself. It was, perhaps, possible that he might have conducted his investigations, under such supervision as I then exercised, with fictitious tests, and it was quite so to substitute other matters and mislead me by subjecting them to a real analysis. That is to say, this would have been possible to be done by the Baron. No one else could, under the circumstances, have done it, or at least without his direct connivance. I

had no ground for any suspicion of the kind, nor do I see any now. I think it most unwarrantable. Every circumstance that came under my notice goes equally to contravene such a supposition. The Baron was devotedly attached to his wife; he supplied her liberally with professional advice, as also with nurses, medicine, and every necessary; his care for her led him to precautions which, in their incidental results, must have inevitably exposed any attempt at the administration of poison. During the severer period of the disorder, he had no opportunity of attempting such a crime, as he universally insisted on both food and medicine being both prepared and administered by the nurses; he himself rendered every assistance in the endeavour to detect any such attempt when its possibility had been suggested by myself; and lastly, Madame R** did not die, although the investigation had already removed all suspicion. I think such an imputation wholly unwarranted and unwarrantable from any one circumstance of the case.'

5. *Extracts from Dr. Marsden's Diary.**

May 23*rd.*—Madame R**, nausea, sickness, tendency to diarrhœa, profuse perspiration, and general debility. Pulse low, 100. Spirits depressed. Burning pain in stomach — abdomen tender on pressure. Tongue discoloured.

26*th.*— Madame R** slightly better—less nausea and pain.

30*th.* — Madame R**. Improvement continues.

June 2*nd.*—Madame R** improving.

6*th.*—Ditto.

9*th.*—Recurrence of symptoms on Saturday evening.† Increased nausea, vomited matter yellow, with bile. Pulse low, 105.

* These extracts will, of course, be chiefly interesting to the medical profession, and may be passed over by the general reader. Some details are necessarily excluded. The notes, also, relating to the treatment adopted by Dr. Marsden, not materially affecting the question at issue, which is concerned only with the symptoms of disorder, are omitted as irrelevant, and therefore confusing. *Vide* note to statement of Dr. Watson, Section III., 2.

† 7th June.—R. H.

Throat sore, and slight constriction. Tongue foul.

13*th*.—Symptoms slightly ameliorated. Treatment continued.

16*th*.—Ditto. Tongue slightly clearer. Pulse 100.

20*th*.—Improvement continued. Pulse slightly firmer.

23*rd*.—Ditto.

24*th*.—Special visit. Return of symptoms last night. Great increase of nausea and vomiting — very yellow with bile. Throat sore and tongue foul. Abdomen very tender on pressure. Slight diarrhœa. Tingling sensation in limbs.

27*th*.—Slight improvement.

30*th*.—Continued, but slight. Pulse firmer.

July 3*rd*. — Improvement continued, especially in throat. Perspiration still distressing. Less tingling in limbs.

6*th*. — Improvement continued. Pulse somewhat firmer, 110.

(10*th* to 20*th*.—Absent in Gloucestershire.)

20*th*.—A slight rally. Baron says, attack

shortly after last visit, but recovery for time more rapid.

24*th*.—Improvement continues, but less rapid. Pulse 110.

27*th*.—Recurrence yesterday. General symptoms as before, much aggravated. Soreness and aphthous state of mouth and throat. Perspiration. Pain in abdomen. Complains of taste in mouth like lead. Pulse low, 115. Qy. antimony? Speak, Baron.

31*st*.— Analysis—satisfactory. Symptoms slightly abated.

August 3*rd*. — Improvement continued. Pulse 112, firmer.

7*th*.—Same.

10*th*.—Return of sickness, &c. General aggravation of symptoms. Patient much prostrated.

24*th*, 28*th*, 31*st*.—Slight improvement.

September 4*th*.—Improvement continued, but slight.

7*th*.—Return of severe symptoms. Vomiting, extremely yellow, much bile. Diarrhœa. Pulse low and fluttering, 120. Violent perspiration. Slight wandering.

Extreme soreness and constriction of throat. Slight convulsive twitchings in limbs. Great exhaustion and prostration.

10*th*, 14*th*, 18*th*.—Very slight abatement of symptoms.

21*st*.—Violence of symptoms increased. Pulse 125. Great prostration.

25*th*, 28*th*. — Very slight amelioration. Pulse 125. Wandering.

October 1*st*, 4*th*, 8*th*.—Symptoms slightly less severe.

11*th*. — Aggravation of all symptoms. Pulse 132, low and fluttering. Face flushed and pale. Much convulsive twitching in limbs. Power of speech quite gone. Entire prostration. Can hardly live through night.

12*th*, 13*th*, 14*th*.—Special visits. No perceptible change.

15*th*.—Pulse a shade firmer, 136.

N.B.—From this date, recovery slow, but steady.

6. *Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

From the very vague nature of the foregoing evidence, so far as dates are con-

cerned, it was, as you will at once perceive, no very easy task to determine the precise day of Madame R**'s first attack. To the view of the case, however, which I was even then inclined to adopt, this was a matter of the last importance, and I determined to spare no effort to elucidate it if possible from the very loose data furnished by the depositions. In this I have, I think, been successful; but as the process has been somewhat complicated, I must ask you to follow me through it step by step.

The difficulty of tracing the truth seemed at first sight not a little augmented by the fact that no one had been in the house but Mrs. Brown herself, whose memory, even had it afforded any clue, could not have been relied on. On further consideration, however, I began to fancy myself mistaken in this respect, and finally conceived a hope that this very fact might, if properly handled, prove an assistance instead of an obstacle to my investigation. The following was the course of reasoning I pursued.

There are only two points on which Mrs.

Brown appears to be certain; her son's presence in England, and her being herself alone in the house on the actual day in question. The only chances of success therefore seemed to be:—First, in ascertaining precisely the limit of time within which such a combination was possible; and, second, in determining by a process of elimination the actual day or days on which such a combination could fall.

The result has been far more complete than at the outset of the investigation I could venture to hope.

1st. For the period of time to which our researches should be directed.

This was obviously limited by the residence of Richard Brown in England, and my first efforts were therefore directed towards determining the exact dates of his arrival and departure.

1. On enquiry at Liverpool, I found that the only vessels which had arrived from Melbourne during the month of March 1856, were as follows:—

Ship.	Captain.	Owners.	Arrived.
James Baines	M'Donald	Jas. Baines & Co.	4th March
Lightning .	Enright .	„	24th „
Emma . .	Underwood.	Pilkington Bros.	27th „

Of these, the James Baines left Melbourne on the 28th November, and the Lightning on the 28th December. The exact date of sailing of the Emma I have not been able to ascertain, but it is immaterial to the case.

The fragment of newspaper preserved by Mrs. Brown has no date, nor could I at first find any clue by which it might be determined. The last paragraph, however, commences as follows:—

> SEASONABLE WEATHER!—The thermometer has, for the last four days, never been lower than ninety degrees in the shade. We wonder what our friends in England would say to singing their Ch . . . rols in such a . . . .

The remainder is torn off, but the missing syllables are clearly Ch*ristmas Ca*rols, and this shows clearly that the paper must have been published after the departure of the James Baines on the 28th November. Richard Brown must, therefore, have come home either in the Lightning or the Emma,

the earliest of which reached Liverpool on the evening of the 24th March. The 25th of March, therefore, is the earliest date from which our examination need commence.

2. From Mrs. Troubridge, mother of the young woman to whom Richard Brown was married during his stay in England, I learned that the young couple sailed for Sydney in the Maria Somes. Mrs. Brown was unable to give me the date of this vessel's departure, but a search through the file of the Times for April 1856, shows that she left Gravesend on the 23rd of that month. The period to be analysed is therefore confined to the interval between the 25th March and the 25th April, 1856.

3. During this period, as we learn from Mrs. Brown's statement, Richard Brown was at home every day except Saturdays and Sundays. These were respectively, 29th and 30th of March, and 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 19th, and 20th of April.

4. Dr. Marsden, in his evidence, states most distinctly that he did not see Madame R** until at least 'one clear day' had

elapsed after her attack. Dr. Marsden's visits take place on the Monday and Friday of each week. Madame R**'s seizure, therefore, did not occur on a Sunday. This reduces the days on which it may have happened to the 29th March, and 5th, 12th, and 19th April.

5. From Mrs. Troubridge's evidence we learn that Mrs. Brown and the whole party slept at Gravesend on the Saturday night previous to the sailing of the Maria Somes. Mrs. Brown was therefore absent from town on the 19th April. The issue is thus narrowed to the 29th March and the 5th and 12th April.

6. From Mrs. Brown's statement we learn that on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the wedding, her son's friend, Aldridge, slept at the house. The wedding took place on the 14th April. On the 12th April, therefore, Mrs. Brown was not alone. The only days, therefore, on which the occurrence, as described, could have taken place are the 29th March and 5th April.

At this point I feared for some time that my clue was at an end. This would, however, have been most unsatisfactory, as the possible error of a week in point of date would have seriously detracted from the trustworthiness of the entire case. The only possible chance of determining the point seemed to lie in ascertaining the precise date of the servant's dismissal, and it at length occurred to me that this might be accomplished by means of the police records of the Court before which she was carried. From them I found—

7. That the offence for which she was discharged was committed on Sunday, the 30th of March. On the 29th, therefore, she was still in Mrs. Brown's house. The only day, therefore, on which Madame R**'s first seizure could have taken place, as stated during Richard Brown's stay in England, and on a night when Mrs. Brown was alone in the house, was the 5th of April.

The importance of this date, thus fixed, you will, I think, at once perceive.

SECTION VI.

1. *Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

We have now arrived at a point in this extraordinary case at which I must again direct your attention to the will of the late Mr. Wilson. By this will, 25,000*l.* was, as we have seen, bequeathed to Miss Boleton (afterwards Mrs. Anderton), with a life interest, after her death, to her husband. At his decease, and failing children by his marriage with Miss Boleton, the money passed to the second sister, whom, as I have before said, we may, I think, be justified in identifying with the late Madame R**. It seems, at all events, clear, both from the circumstances attending the marriage of the Baron, and from the observation made by him at Bognor to Dr. Jones relative to the pecuniary loss he would have sus-

tained by the death of his wife, that the Baron himself believed and was prepared to maintain this relationship, and that the various policies of assurance effected on the life of Madame R**—to the gross amount of 25,000*l.*, the exact sum in question,—were intended to cover any risk of her death before that of her sister. This is all that we need at present require. What import should be attached to the degree of mystery with which the whole affair, both of the marriage and of the assurance, seems to have been so carefully surrounded, will, of course, be matter for consideration when reviewing the whole circumstances of the case. It is enough for our present purpose that the Baron clearly looked upon his wife as the sister of Mrs. Anderton, and calculated upon participation, through her, in the legacy of Mr. Wilson. The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Anderton thus alone intervened between this legacy and the Baron's family, and we have thus established, on his part, a direct interest in their decease.

On the death of Mrs. Anderton, under

the circumstances detailed in an earlier portion of the case, the life of her husband only now stood in the way of Baron R**'s succession, and it is important to bear this in mind in considering, as we are now about to do, the various circumstances attendant on the death of that gentleman.

The chain of evidence on which hangs, as I have so often said, the sole hypothesis by which I can account for the mysterious occurrences that form the subject of our enquiry, is not only of a purely circumstantial character, but also of a nature at once so delicate and so complicated that the failure of a single link would render the remainder altogether worthless. Unless the case can be made to stand out clearly, step by step, in all its details, from the commencement to the end, its isolated portions become at once a mere chaos of coincidences, singular indeed in many respects, but not necessarily involving any considerable element of suspicion. It is for this reason that I have, as before stated, endeavoured to lay before you in a distinct and separate

form each particular portion of the subject. Hitherto our attention has been entirely occupied with the death of Mrs. Anderton, the coincident illness of Madame R**, and other circumstances, the bearing of which upon those occurrences will be more clearly shown hereafter. We have now to consider the very singular circumstances attending the lapse of the second life—that of Mr. Anderton—intervening, as we have seen, between Mr. Wilson's legacy and Madame R**.

For the purpose of this enquiry, I propose adducing pretty much the same evidence as that given at the inquests held on the bodies of Mrs. and Mr. Anderton. The final result of the former of these inquests was, as you are aware, a verdict of 'Died from natural causes,' though the case was at first adjourned for a fortnight, in order to admit of a more searching examination of the body, during which time Mr. Anderton remained in custody in his own house. In the latter case the jury, after some hesitation, returned a verdict of 'Temporary insanity, brought on by extreme distress of

mind at the death of his wife, and suspicions respecting it which subsequently proved to have been unfounded.' Our present concern, however, being with the conduct of the Baron rather than with that of Mr. Anderton, I have omitted portions not directly bearing upon this part in the matter, and have endeavoured to procure such additions to the evidence of Doctor Dodsworth and others as might serve to further elucidate the subject of our enquiry. I now, therefore, lay before you this portion of the case, with special reference to its bearing upon the proceedings of Baron R**.

2. *Doctor Dodsworth's Statement.*

'I was in attendance on the late Mrs. Anderton during the illness which terminated fatally on the 12th of October, 1856. I was first sent for by Mr. Anderton, on the night of the 5th of April* in that year. I found her suffering apparently from a slight attack of English cholera, but was

* Compare Section III., 3 &c.

unable to ascertain any cause to which it might be attributed. There was nothing to lead to any suspicion of poisoning: indeed, this seemed to be rendered almost impossible by the length of time that had elapsed since the last time of taking food and that at which the attack commenced. This was at least three or four hours; whereas, had the symptoms arisen from the action of any poisonous substance, they would have shown themselves much earlier. This is only my impression from after consideration. No idea of poison occurred to me at the time, nor should I now entertain any were I called in to a similar case. I prescribed the usual remedies for the complaint under which I supposed Mrs. Anderton to be suffering. They appeared to have their effect, though not so rapidly as I should have expected. The symptoms appeared rather to wear themselves out. I visited her several times, as the debility which ensued seemed greater than, under ordinary circumstances, should have followed on such an attack. About a fort-

night later she had a fresh seizure, of a very similar kind. This time, however, the symptoms were aggravated, and accompanied by others of a more alarming character. Of these the most conspicuous were nausea, vomiting, violent perspiration, and increasing tendency to diarrhœa. The patient also complained of great sinking of the heart, and of a terrible lowness of spirits, almost amounting to a conviction that death was at hand. In the course of another fortnight or three weeks there was a fresh recurrence of the symptoms. The tongue, which in the former attacks had been clammy and dry, was now covered thickly with dirty mucus, and there was a greatly increased flow of saliva. The condition of the tongue became greatly aggravated as the disease progressed, the mouth and throat becoming ultimately very sore, with great constriction of the latter. The abdomen was distended, and very tender to the touch, the liver also being very full and tender. Pulse low and rapid, decreasing in fulness as the disease progressed, and

reaching finally to 130 or 140; and the depression of spirits and sinking at the heart considerably increased. The patient appeared to be daily losing strength, and at each attack, which seemed to return periodically at intervals of about a fortnight, the same symptoms appeared more severely than before. Mr. Anderton seemed to be in the deepest distress. From the time when the symptoms first became serious, he hardly ever left her side, administering both food and medicine with his own hand. So far as I am aware, Mrs. Anderton took nothing of any kind from any other person throughout the greater portion of her illness. I have heard her say this herself, in his presence, shortly before her death. For the last few weeks she took scarcely any nourishment, and could with difficulty swallow her medicine. The principal cause of this difficulty lay in the extreme nausea which followed any attempt to swallow, but it was greatly increased by the painful and constricted state of the throat, which was extremely rough and raw, and

rendered swallowing very painful. As the disease progressed, the vomited matter became strongly coloured with bile, and was of a strong yellow colour. The oppression on the heart also increased, until at length respiration was almost impeded. The heart and pulses also gradually lost power, and latterly the lower portion of the body was almost paralysed, the limbs being stiff, and the whole frame, from the waist downward, very heavy and cold. The patient also suffered from severe cold perspirations, as well as from heat and irritation of the upper portion of the body, and from entire inability to sleep. A very remarkable feature in the case was, that notwithstanding this general sleeplessness, each fresh attack of the malady was *preceded by a sound slumber* of some hours' duration, from which she appeared to be aroused by the return of the more active symptoms of the disorder. I tried all the usual remedies indicated by such symptoms, but without any permanent effect; and I was a good deal

perplexed by the anomalous appearance of the case, and especially by its intermittent character, the symptoms recurring, as I have said, with increased severity, at regular intervals of about a fortnight. I mentioned my difficulty to Mr. Anderton, and asked if he would wish further advice. At his urgent request I consented, though with some hesitation, to meet Baron R**, who holds, as I was given to understand, a regular diploma from several of the foreign Universities, but whose practice has been of a somewhat irregular character. I first consulted with him on the 12th July.'*

[Dr. Dodsworth here details at some length how he became convinced of the Baron's great skill and knowledge of chemistry, and was finally persuaded to meet him in consultation.]

'After examination of the patient, however, and some conversation as to the nature of the symptoms and of the reme-

* Vide Section V., 5.

dies employed, I had some difficulty in drawing from him (the Baron) any expression of opinion. He appeared, however, to agree entirely in the course hitherto pursued, and after some further conversation we separated. The consultation took place in Mrs. Anderton's dressing-room, and in passing by the wash-hand stand on his way out, the Baron suddenly took up a small bottle which was standing there, and turning sharply upon me, asked "If I had tried that?" On taking it from his hand, I found it contained tincture of tannin, a preparation much used for the teeth. I was somewhat startled by the suddenness of the question, and replied in the negative, on which the subject dropped. On my way home, however, I was again struck by the peculiarity of the Baron's manner in putting the question; and on thinking the matter over, the idea suddenly flashed across me that tannic acid was the antidote to antimony, and that the symptoms of poisoning by tartarised antimony, to which attention

had just been drawn by Professor Taylor, in the case of the Rugely murder, closely resembled in many respects those under which Mrs. Anderton was then suffering. At the first moment this supposition seemed to account for all the mysterious part of the case; but on reflection the difficulty returned, for it seemed impossible that the poison could have been administered by any one but Mr. Anderton himself, and I felt it still more impossible to suspect him of such an act, in face of the evident and extreme affection existing between them. On mature reflection, however, I determined on trying, at all events for a time, the course suggested by the Baron, and accordingly exhibited large doses of Peruvian bark, together with other medicines of the same kind. My suspicions were at first increased by the improvement apparently effected by these remedies, and I took occasion to ask Mr. Anderton, in a casual way, in presence of the nurse and one of the servants, whether he had any emetic tartar or antimonial wine in the

house. The manner of his reply entirely removed from my mind any idea that either of those present, at least, had any knowledge of such an attempt as seemed implied by the Baron, and on seeing that gentleman a day or two after, I questioned him as to the true bearing of his suggestion. He disclaimed, however, any such meaning as I had been disposed to attribute to his words, stating, in a general way, that he had before known great benefit to accrue from the exhibition of such medicines in similar cases, and expressing a hope that they might be successful in the present instance. Something, however, in his manner, and especially the great stress laid upon careful watching of the patient's diet while under this course of treatment, led me still to fancy that he was not so entirely without doubt as he wished me to believe; but that, on the contrary, his suspicions pointed towards Mr. Anderton, his friendship for whom made him desirous of concealing them. This opinion was confirmed by the recollection of another apparent instance of suspicion on the part

of the Baron, to which, a few days previously, however, I had not at the time attached any importance. I accordingly continued the bark treatment, determining, should any fresh attack occur, to take measures for investigating the matter; for which purpose I gave private orders to the nurse, on whom I knew that I could thoroughly depend, to allow nothing to be removed from the room until I had myself seen the patient. The beneficial effects of the bark continued for about ten or twelve days, at the end of which period I was sent for hurriedly in the middle of the night, the disease having returned with greater violence than at any previous attack. Having done what was in my power to alleviate the immediate pressure of the symptoms, I took an opportunity of securing portions of such matters as are tested in suspicious cases, which I immediately had submitted to a searching chemical analysis. No trace, however, of antimony, arsenic, or any similar poison, could be detected, and as the tannic acid appeared now to have lost its remedial

power, I came finally to the conclusion that its apparent efficacy had been due to some other unknown cause, and that the suspicions of the Baron were altogether without foundation. I continued the former treatment, varied from time to time as experience suggested, but without being able to arrest the progress of the disease, which I am inclined to think must have been constitutional in its character, and probably hereditary, as I learned from Mr. Anderton that the patient's mother had been subject to some internal disease, the exact symptoms of which, however, he was unable to call to mind. Towards the close of the case the patient was almost constantly delirious from debility, and the immediate cause of death was entire prostration and exhaustion of the system. I wished Mr. Anderton to allow a post-mortem examination, with a view to discovering the true nature of the disorder, but he seemed so extremely sensitive on the subject, and was in such a state of nervous depression, that I forbore to press the point. The Baron also seemed to dis-

courage him from such an idea. Subsequently an order came for an inquest, and I then assisted at the analysis which followed, and which was performed by Mr. Prendergast. We found no traces of antimony in any part of the body or its contents. The report of Mr. Prendergast, in which I fully concurred, will show the result of the analysis. Looking at that, and at all the circumstances of the case, I was, and still am, convinced that Mr. Anderton was perfectly innocent of the crime imputed.'

In answer to the queries forwarded at various times by Mr. Henderson, Dr. Dodsworth gives the following replies:—

'1. In questioning the Baron as to his suggestion respecting the tincture of tannin, I put it plainly to him whether he had been led to make it by any suspicion of poison. This he disclaimed with equal directness, but with such hesitation as convinced me that the suspicion was really in his mind.

'2. I told the Baron that I had exhibited bark and other similar remedies, and with

what success. He smiled, and turned the conversation.

'3. The Baron was not present at the post-mortem examination. He wished very much to be so, but Mr. Prendergast objected so strongly that I was obliged to refuse him. I promised, however, to let him know by telegraph the result of the examination, which took place at Birmingham, where Mr. Prendergast was living at the time. I enclose a copy of the message sent. He offered to assist in removing the intestines, &c., from the body, but this I also declined, as Mr. Prendergast had particularly requested me to allow no one to come near the body after it was opened but myself and some student or surgeon from one of the great hospitals, to render such assistance as might be necessary. The caution was, I think, a very reasonable one, and I followed it out strictly.

'4. The Baron certainly seemed at first, as I thought, annoyed at being excluded, but I attributed this to his interest in the case. He did not make the request as to

telegraphing at the time, but wrote to me afterwards on the subject.

'5. The object of Mr. Prendergast's precaution was, of course, to prevent the body from being tampered with.

'6. By tampered with, I mean in such manner as to destroy the traces of the poison.

'7. It would, of course, be possible to manufacture traces of poison where none had previously existed; but this could only be done with the view of fastening on an innocent person the guilt of a murder which had never been committed, and was by no means what we intended to guard against in the exclusion of his friends.

'8. Certainly, had such a thing been successfully attempted in this instance, it would have rendered the case almost conclusive against Mr. Anderton.

'9. The other incident to which I have alluded, as evincing suspicion on the part of the Baron, was as follows:—We were one morning in consultation in Mr. Anderton's room. I wished to seal a letter. The

Baron lighted a taper for me with a piece of paper which he took from the waste basket. As he did so, he appeared struck with something on the paper, and untwisted it and showed it to me. There were only a few letters on it, part having been torn off and part burned. The letters were . . . RTAR EME . . . and part of what was evidently a T. Beneath was the upper portion of a capital P in writing. I did not, however, take much notice of it, and the thing passed from my mind.

'10. I have no doubt myself that the paper came from the waste basket. The Baron said so. I did not actually see him take it out, but I saw him stoop to do so. There was nothing physically impossible in his having taken the paper from his own pocket, but I cannot see the slightest reason for such a supposition. The only object he could possibly have had in such an act would have been that of throwing suspicion on Mr. Anderton, and his whole desire evidently was to conceal the suspicions in his own mind as far as possible.

'11. The Baron gave me no other grounds for supposing that he suspected anything. On the contrary, he was continually pointing out to me the affection of Mr. Anderton for his wife, and especially the assiduity of his attendance in permitting no one else to administer either food or medicine.

'12. The practical effect of all this was certainly, I admit, to impress upon my own mind the suspicious circumstances of the case more strongly perhaps than if they had been pointed out in a directly hostile manner. It is impossible, however, that the Baron could have reckoned upon this, and I feel bound to add that it seems to me exceeding the limits of legitimate enquiry to suggest anything of the kind.'

3. *Statement of Mrs. Edwards.*

'I am a sick nurse. I was in attendance on poor Mrs. Anderton all through her sickness. The poor lady was greatly cast down. She was expecting her death for weeks before it came. She seemed to think there was a doom on her. I do not think she

had any suspicion that she was being poisoned. I am sure, poor dear lady, no one would ever think of poisoning her; everybody loved her too much. Mr. Anderton was dotingly fond of her. I never saw so good a husband in my life. I could have done anything for him, he was so good to his poor wife. I don't think he hardly ever left her. I used to be vexed sometimes, because, I said, he would not let me do anything for her. I mean he would not let me give her her slops or her physic. She took nothing but slops the best part of the time. She couldn't feel to relish anything at all, and meat made her sick. For the last two months or better I don't think she took anything from anybody, excepting it was from Mr. Anderton himself. He used to bring her her physic as regular as the clock struck, and everything from the kitchen was took first into his room, if he wasn't with the mistress, and he would carry it to her himself. He used to have rare work sometimes to get her to take anything. I am sure she wouldn't

have done it, poor lady, for anyone but him. Not the last few weeks. She was so very sick and ill, and everything seemed to turn upon her stomach. Mr. Anderton always slept on a mattress in the mistress's room, so as to be within call. The mattress was put on the floor by the side of the bed, and nobody could have got to the bed without waking him. He was a very light sleeper. The least little sound used to wake him, and I often told him he was going the way to kill himself, and then what would our poor lady do? Once or twice I persuaded him to go out for a bit, and then he always insisted on my not leaving the room while he was away. Even when he was in his study he always made me stay with the lady; and if I wanted to go out for anything, I was to ring for him. Mrs. Anderton was never left without one or other of us for an hour, until the last six weeks; when she grew so bad, another nurse had to be got. Then we three did the same way between us. We were obliged to take her, because I was getting quite knocked up. How-

ever Mr. Anderton kept up the way he did, I cannot think or say; but he broke down altogether when the mistress died. I don't think after that the poor gentleman was ever quite right in his head. I remember the doctor asking him one day whether he had any tartar emetic in the house. He said, No; but he would get some, if it was wanted. Nothing more passed at the time, so far as I know. It was brought to my mind again by something which happened after the poor lady's death. It was nothing very particular; only I found in her room a piece of paper, with "Tartar Emetic" printed on it. That was all that was printed, but the word "Poison" was written under it. I kept the paper and showed it to the Baron. I don't know why I did so; I suppose because he was in the house at the time. Afterwards I showed it to the lawyer, and he took charge of it. I had no particular suspicion; none at all. I can't tell why I took it up. I did it without thinking, quite promiscuous like. I didn't show it

to master, because he was too ill to be worried. That was the only reason.

'The above is the evidence I gave at the inquest. I have nothing more to add. I am quite sure that Mr. and Mrs. Anderton were very fond of each other. I never saw two people so affectionate like. The Baron was very fond of both of them. I don't think Mrs. Anderton liked him much. She seemed to have a sort of dread of him. I don't know why; she never said so. The Baron used often to call on Mr. Anderton, to see the doctor, but, so far as I know, he only saw the mistress once. I think he knew she did not like him, and kept away on purpose. He was a very kind-hearted gentleman. He was always particularly polite and civil-spoken to me. He used often to talk to me about master doting so on mistress. He used to speak about his always giving her her physic and things. I remember one day his saying it wouldn't be very easy to give her anything unwholesome without his knowing of it, or something of that sort. He seemed as if

he never could say enough in praise of master, and I am sure he deserved it. I took him the paper I found just like I might have taken it to master if he had been well enough. He was in the house at the time. He had been in the poor lady's room with Dr. Dodsworth just before, and had stayed in the parlour to write something. He sent me into the room to see if he had left his glove there. It was in looking for it that I saw the paper. It was lying just under the bed when I stooped down to look for the glove. I took it up at first, thinking how careless it was to have left it there when the room was put straight after the poor lady died, and then I saw what was written upon it. The glove was lying on the floor close to it. There was no vallance to the bed; it had been taken off for the sake of sweetness. I forget exactly what the Baron said when I showed him the paper. It was something that made me think I might get into trouble about it. That was why I showed it to the lawyer. My brother had been to

him once before about some money that ought to have come to us. He took the paper to the magistrates, and that was how the inquest came about. I was very angry about it, and so was the Baron. He asked me how I could have been so foolish? I don't know what made me think of taking it to him. I think it was something the Baron said. He did not advise me to do it. He did not advise me anything, but I think he wanted me to burn it. I offered it to him, but he said he was afraid, or something of that kind; and I think that was what put it into my head to ask the lawyer about it.'

4. *Memorandum by Mr. Henderson.*

The statement of the other nurse, herewith enclosed, merely corroborates that of Mrs. Edwards, with respect to such matters as came within her cognisance. I have, therefore, not thought it necessary to insert it here.

Mr. Prendergast's report, also enclosed, is somewhat lengthy, and of a purely

technical character. It is to the following effect:—

'1. That, on examination, the body of the late Mrs. Anderton presented in all respects the precise appearance which would be exhibited in a case of poisoning by antimony.

'2. It was, nevertheless, possible to account for these appearances as the result of chronic 'gastritis,' or 'gastro-enteritis,' though in some respects not such as either of those diseases would be expected to present.

'3. The strictest and most thorough examination entirely failed in showing the very slightest trace of either antimony or arsenic; either in the contents of the various organs, or in the tissues.

'4. A portion of the medicine last taken by the deceased was also examined, but equally without result.

'5. From the lengthened period over which the poisoning, if any, must have extended, and the small doses in which it must have been administered, it is scarcely possibly but that, had such really been the case, some traces of it must have been

found in the tissues, though not perhaps in the contents of the stomach, &c.

'6. In a case of poisoning, also, the symptoms would have recurred in their severest form within a short period of taking the food or medicine in which it had been administered. In this case, however, they appear to have uniformly shown themselves at a late period of the night, and several hours after either food or medicine had been taken.

'7. It is therefore concluded that, notwithstanding the suspicious appearance of the body on dissection, death is to be attributed not to poison, but to an abnormal form of chronic 'gastro-enteritis,' for the peculiar symptoms of which the exceptional constitution of the deceased may in some degree account.'

5. *Statement of Police-Sergeant, Edward Reading.*

'I am a sergeant on the detective-staff of the Metropolitan Police. In October 1856, I was on duty at Notting Hill. I was em-

ployed to watch a gentleman by the name of Anderton. He was in custody on a coroner's warrant for the murder of his lady, but couldn't be removed on account of being ill. I was put in the house to prevent his escape. I did not stay in his room. I did at first, but it seemed of no use; so I spoke to our superintendent, and got leave from him to stop in the outer-room. I did this to make things pleasant. I always try to make things as pleasant as I can, compatible with duty, especially when it's a gentleman. It comes harder on them than on the regular hands, because they are not so much used to it. In this case prisoner seemed to take on terribly. He was very weak and ill—too ill seemingly to get out of bed. He used to lie with his eyes fixed upon one corner of the room, muttering sometimes to himself, but I couldn't tell what. He never spoke to anyone. The only time he spoke was once, to ask me to let him see the body. I hadn't the heart to say no; but I went with him and kept at the door. He could hardly totter along, he was so weakly.

After about half-an-hour, I thought it was all very quiet, and looked in. He was lying on the floor in a dead faint, and I carried him back. He never spoke again, but lay just as I have said. Of course I took every precaution. Prisoner's room had two doors, one opening on the landing, and the other into the room where I stopped. I locked up the outer-door, and put three or four screws into it from the outside. The window was too high to break out at, but our men used to keep an eye upon it from the street. At night I used to lock the door of my room and stick open the door between the two. I was relieved occasionally by Sergeant Walsh,* but I mostly preferred seeing to it myself. I like to keep my own work in my own hands, and this was a very interesting case. When I first took charge I made a careful examination of the premises and of all papers, and the like. I found nothing to criminate

* The evidence of Sergeant Walsh is enclosed, but is merely corroborative of the present statement.—R. H.

the prisoner. I found a journal of the lady who was murdered, with a note at the end in his handwriting; but so far as it went they seemed to be on very good terms. I found also a lot of prescriptions and notes referring to her illness, but no papers like that found by the nurse, nor any traces of powders or drugs of any kind. I went with the nurse into the bed-room of the murdered party, and made her point out the exact spot where the paper was found. According to what she said it was lying just under the bed on the right-hand side. The glove was lying close to it, but not under the bed. Somehow I didn't quite feel as if it was all on the square. I thought the business of the paper looked rather queer. It didn't seem quite feasible like. I have known a thing of that sort by way of a plant before now, so I thought I'd just go on asking questions. That's always my way. I ask all kinds of questions about everything, feeling my way like. I generally find something turn up that way before I have done. Something turned up this

time. I don't know that it was much—perhaps not. I have my own opinion about that. This is how it was. After more questions of one kind and another, I got to something that led me to ask the nurse which side of the bed Mr. Anderton usually went to give the lady food and physic. She and the other servants all agreed that, being naturally left-handed like, he always went to the *left*-hand side of the bed, so as he could get to feed her with a spoon. He was very bad with his right hand. Couldn't handle a spoon with it no more than some of us could with the left. Nurse said she had seen him try once or twice, which he always spilled everything. I mean of course with his right hand. He was handy enough with his left. When I heard this, I began to suspect we might be on a false scent. This is the way I looked at it. The glove, as I told you, was lying on the floor by the right side of the bed, so as anybody who dropped it must have been standing on that side which it's the natural side to go to as being nearest the door. The paper

was close to it, just under the same side of the bed. Now, I took it as pretty clear prisoner hadn't put that paper there for the purpose, but if he'd done it at all, he had dropped it by accident in giving the stuff. I fancy, too, he'd naturally be particularly careful in giving that sort of stuff not to spill it about the place, so he'd be pretty well sure to take his best hand to it. In that case he'd have dropped it on the left-hand side of the bed—not the right. Still, of course it might have got blown across, or, for the matter of that, kicked, though that was not very likely, as the bed was a wide one, and put in a sort of recess like, quite out of any sort of draught. So I thought I'd have another look at the place, and, poking about under the bed, I found a long narrow box, which the servants told me was full of bows and arrows, and hadn't been moved out of its place since they first came to the house. It took up the whole length of the bed within a foot or so, and lay right along the middle, on the floor. There was a mark along the

floor that showed how long it had been there. A bit of paper like that never could have got blown right over that without touching it, if there had been ever such a draught. When I'd got so far, I fancied things began to look very queer; so I got the bed shifted out of its place altogether. The coffin was in the way, and I got that moved to one side of the room, and pulled the bed right clear of the box. As we shifted the coffin, I thought I saw something like a piece of paper under the flannel shroud. I said nothing at the time, but waited until the undertaker's men were out of the room and I was alone. I then opened the shroud and found a small folded paper: it was put just under the hands, which were crossed over the bosom of the corpse. I opened it and found a lock of hair, which I saw directly was Mr. Anderton's, and there were a few words in writing, which I copied down, in my note-book; and then I put the hair and the paper and all back where I found them. The writing was, "Pray for me, darling, pray for me."

I knew the hand at once for Mr. Anderton's. His writing is very remarkable, by reason, I suppose, of being so left-handed. Of course that wasn't evidence, but somehow I got an idea out of it that a man wouldn't go on in that way with his wife just after he'd been and murdered her. It struck me that that would be against nature, leastways if he was in his right mind. After I had finished with the coffin, I took a look at the box. As I expected, the top was covered ever so thick with dust, and it was pretty clear that, at all events, the bit of paper had never lain a-top of it. I put a piece just like it on to try, and blew it off again; and it made a great mark and got all dirty. The paper picked up by the nurse was quite clean, or very nearly so. Putting all this together I came pretty nigh a conclusion that, at all events, it wasn't Mr. Anderton as had dropped the paper there. The sides of the box were also dusty, but there were marks on them like as if a brush or a broom had brushed against them. I put the box and the bed back into their places, and went

down to question the housemaid.* I found that she had put the room tidy the day Mrs. Anderton died, and had passed a short hair-broom under the bed, as there were several things lying about. She said she was quite sure there was no bit of paper there then, as she had stooped down and looked under. I tried with the same broom, and you couldn't reach the box without stooping, as she said. I then enquired who had been in the room between the time of the death and the finding of the paper. No one had been there but the nurse, the doctor, the housemaid, and Baron R**. I was determined to hunt it out if possible. I questioned the nurse and the housemaid —on the quiet, not to excite suspicion— but felt pretty clear they knew nothing more about it; and when next Baron R** came I sounded him about different points. He did not seem to know that Mr. Anderton was so left-handed, nor could I get any information from him on the subject. He

* The housemaid's deposition corroborates this part of the evidence.

didn't seem at first to see what I was driving at, and, of course, I didn't mean he should; but after a while I saw he had struck out the same idea as I had about the place where the paper was found, though I had not meant to let him into that. He seemed quite struck of a heap by it. I fancied at the moment that he turned regularly pale, but he was just blowing his nose with a large yellow silk handkerchief, and I could not be sure. He said nothing to me of what he had guessed, nor did I to him. I like to keep those things as quiet as I can, particularly from parties' friends. I have not been able to get any further clue, but I am convinced that something is to be made out of that paper business yet. I generally know a scent when I get on one, and my notion is that I am on one now. I did not see the Baron again until the evening before Mr. Anderton made away with himself. He came then in a great hurry, and insisted on seeing the prisoner. I said I would ask, but did not expect he could, as Mr. Anderton would see or speak to no one.

He seemed to be in a sad state, partly with exhaustion after waiting on his wife so long, and partly with the worry of having this hanging over him. He was a very sensitive gentleman, and seemed to take it more to heart than anyone I ever saw. He wouldn't see any one, not even his lawyer. When I told him about the Baron, however, he said he might come in, and they were together half-an-hour or more. I did not hear anything that passed. When the Baron came out, he took me on one side and told me everything was all right, and his friend was sure to get off. He said he was quite overpowered with the good news, and particularly begged that he might not be disturbed by anyone, as he thought he could sleep now. He had hardly slept a wink all the time. I promised not to disturb him, and he lay quite quiet all night. I peeped in once or twice to make sure he was there, but did not speak. I noticed a faint smell like peaches once, but did not think anything of it. In the morning I went in to take him his breakfast, and found him dead and quite

cold. In his hand was a little bottle which had contained prussic acid, and which had evidently come out of a pocket medicine-chest that lay on the bed. I gave the alarm, and the divisional surgeon was sent for; but he was stone dead. At about nine o'clock the Baron's servant came round to know whether he had left a pocket medicine-chest the night before. I questioned the servant, and found the Baron had given him a list of the places where he had been, and that he had asked at several already. The medicine-chest wanted proved to be the one found in Mr. Anderton's room. On the pillow I found also a piece of paper in Mr. Anderton's handwriting, of which I enclose a copy.'

6. *Pencil note found on the pillow of Mr. Anderton.*

'Let no man condemn me for what I do. God knows how I have fought against it. My darling! my own darling! have I not seen you night and day by my side beckoning me to come? Not while a chance

remained. Not while there was one hope left to escape this doom of hideous disgrace, which dogs me to the death. No, darling, my honour—*your husband's* honour before all. It is over now. No chance—no hope—only ignominy, shame, death. I come, darling. *You* know whether I am guilty of this horrible charge. My darling—my own darling—I see you smile at the very thought. God bless you for that smile. God pardon me for what I am about to do. God reunite us, darling.'

Section VII.

1.—*Statement of Mr. Henderson.*

In the concluding portion of the evidence we have now a double object in view. First, to lay before you the various links by which the circumstances, already detailed, are connected into a single chain; and secondly, to elucidate the general bearing of the whole upon the particular case of the death of Madame R**, into which it is my more immediate duty to enquire. It was this apparent connection with the entire story which first led me to investigate matters otherwise quite beyond my province, and you will, I have no doubt, after reading the evidence, concur in the propriety of my so doing.

It is unfortunate that, in this important part of the case, as previously with regard to the no less important point of the suspicious circumstances attendant on Madame

R**'s first illness at Bognor, the evidence of the principal witnesses is open to very grave question. It is not indeed, as then, that the moral character of the individuals themselves rests under any suspicion, for, so far as I have been able to learn, both the servant-of-all-work, and her lover, John Styles, are perfectly respectable people; whilst the young man, Aldridge, though certainly a foolish and perhaps rather a dissipated young fellow, has a very fair character from the house of business in which he is now employed. But the evidence of the two former is, as will be seen, greatly diminished in value by the circumstances under which it was obtained, whilst, in the latter, there is so clear a suspicion of *animus* as cannot but throw still greater doubts upon evidence in itself sufficiently questionable—and rendered yet more so by other circumstances which will hereafter more fully appear.

It was this man Aldridge, whose letter, as you will remember, led to the investigation, of which the result is now before you;

rendered swallowing very painful. As the disease progressed, the vomited matter became strongly coloured with bile, and was of a strong yellow colour. The oppression on the heart also increased, until at length respiration was almost impeded. The heart and pulses also gradually lost power, and latterly the lower portion of the body was almost paralysed, the limbs being stiff, and the whole frame, from the waist downward, very heavy and cold. The patient also suffered from severe cold perspirations, as well as from heat and irritation of the upper portion of the body, and from entire inability to sleep. A very remarkable feature in the case was, that notwithstanding this general sleeplessness, each fresh attack of the malady was *preceded by a sound slumber* of some hours' duration, from which she appeared to be aroused by the return of the more active symptoms of the disorder. I tried all the usual remedies indicated by such symptoms, but without any permanent effect; and I was a good deal

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and his statement, hereto annexed, that first gave substance to the suspicions of foul play on the part of the Baron, and, in conjunction with the discovery of the enclosed papers, subsequently induced me to extend my enquiries to the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Anderton. I confess that, notwithstanding the doubt with which his statement is surrounded, I am still inclined to accept it as substantially true, though possibly somewhat coloured by personal feeling against the Baron. The point, however, has seemed to me of sufficient importance to justify the occupying a considerable portion of this present division of the case, with such evidence as I have been able to gather respecting the circumstances of his final ejectment; and it will be for you to determine between the story as told by himself and that of Baron R**.

With regard to the other two witnesses, who, by one of those singular coincidences that, in criminal cases, seem so often to occur, are able to confirm in some degree the evidence of Aldridge, there is, I think, less

difficulty. They had certainly no business where they were, but the circumstances are such as to fully acquit them of any felonious intent, while, even had such existed, it would be difficult to see how the fact of such intent could have exercised any influence over their present statements. It is, moreover, quite clear that there has been no collusion upon the subject.

I have now only to refer, in conclusion, to the fragment of paper found in the Baron's rooms in Russell Place, and the marked copy of the 'Zoïst,' belonging to the late Mr. Anderton, to which Mr. Morton referred in his statement* as having formed the subject of discussion at Mr. Anderton's house on the evening of October 13, 1854. The first of these is a portion of a letter, which I have endeavoured, so far as possible, to complete. Admitting that I have done so correctly, and coupling it with the fact of the visit which, as I have been able to ascertain, was paid by a foreign lady to the Baron 'very early in the morning' fol-

* Section II., 2.

lowing the death of Madame R**, it appears to throw no inconsiderable light upon the extraordinary circumstances of the death of Madame R**. The bearing of the second document on the case will be perhaps less clear. I have no hesitation in admitting that when the connection first suggested itself to my own mind, I at once dismissed it as too absurd to be entertained for a moment. But I feel bound to add, that the further my enquiries have progressed, the more strongly this apparent connection has forced itself upon me as the only clue to a maze of coincidences such as it has never before been my lot to encounter; and that while even now unable to accept it as a fact, I find it still more impossible to thrust it altogether on one side. I have, therefore, left the matter for your decision, merely pointing out, as I have before, in the opening portion of my report, that, even admitting the influence of these passages upon the mind of the Baron, and the ultimate success of the plan founded upon their suggestion, that success, however extraordinary, may not necessarily involve,

as at first appears, the admission of those monstrous assertions of the 'mesmeric' journal on which it was based.

With these observations, I now submit to your consideration the concluding portion of the evidence; after which, it will only be necessary for me to take a brief review of the whole case before leaving it finally in your hands.

2.—*Statement of Mrs. Jackson.*

'My name is Mary Jackson. I live in Goswell Street, City Road. I am a monthly and sick-nurse. In June 1856, I was engaged to nurse Madame R**. I was recommended to the Baron by Dr. Marsden, who lodged in the same house. I have often nursed for him. Madame R** was not very ill. I don't think she was ill enough to require a nurse. Of course she was the better for one—everybody always is—but she could have done without one. I came by the Baron's wish. He was anxious like. The poor gentleman was very fond of his wife. I never saw such a good husband.

I am sure no other husband would have done what he did, and she so cold to him. I don't think she cared about him at all. She hardly ever spoke to him unless it was when he spoke first. She never spoke much. She always seemed frightened; especially when the Baron was there. She certainly seemed to be afraid of him, but I can't tell why. He was always kind to her. He was the nicest and most civil-spoken gentleman I ever knew. It was not that he was not particular. Quite the reverse. I wish all husbands were half so particular, and then nurses wouldn't so often get into trouble. Everything used to be done like clockwork. Every morning he used to give me a paper what was to be given in the day. I mean medicine and food. A list of everything, with the time it was to be taken. Everything used to be ready, and I used to give it regular. No one else ever used to give anything. *The Baron never gave anything himself.* Never at all. I am quite sure of that. He used to say that it was nurse's business, and so it is. He often said he had

seen so much sickness he had learned never to interfere with the nurse, and I only wish all other gentlemen would do the same. He used to be very particular about the physic. We always have the bottles for our perquisite. We get a shilling a dozen for them all round, if they are clean. The Baron objected to this. He allowed me a shilling a dozen instead. The bottles were all put away in a cupboard. They never used to be quite emptied. The Baron always made a point of having fresh in before the old was quite finished. He said he always liked to have them to refer to in case of accident or mistake. He was a very careful gentleman. I nursed Madame R** every day until her recovery. I am quite certain that, during the hours I was there, nothing was ever given to her but what passed through my hands.'

3.—*Statement of Mrs. Ellis.*

'My name is Jane Ellis. I am a sick-nurse, and live in Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road. At about the end of July

1856, I was engaged as night nurse to Madame R**. Perhaps she did not exactly require one. She was ill, but she could help herself. At times she was very ill. It was much more comfortable for her, and she could afford it. Baron R** never seemed to spare anything for her. She was generally worst at night. The worst attacks used to come on about every fortnight. It was generally on a Saturday. I took turn and turn about with Mrs. Jackson. She took the day-work, and I took the night. I used to come at ten o'clock, and leave at breakfast-time. During that time I was never out of the room. It was the Baron's particular desire. When I first came he made it a condition that I should never leave the room, and never go to sleep. He was the most particular gentleman I ever nursed for. I have nothing whatever to say against him. Quite the contrary. He was always civil and pleasant-spoken, and behaved most handsome, as a gentleman should do. He was uncommon fond of the lady. She didn't seem to care much

about him. She was ill, poor soul, and could not care about anybody. She seemed quite frightened like. When the Baron came into the room she used to follow him about with her eyes, as if she was afraid of him. I never heard him say an unkind word. Other times she would lie quite quiet, and not speak a word for hours. She seemed afraid of everybody. If I moved about the room, I could see her eyes following me about and watching me everywhere. I think it was part of her complaint. The Baron was most attentive. I never saw such an attentive husband. He used to lie in the next room. It opened into the bedroom, and he always had the door wide open. He was a wonderfully light sleeper. If either of us spoke a word, he would be in the room directly to ask what was the matter. I couldn't even move across the room, but what he would hear it. He was a wonderful man. He seemed to live almost without sleep. I think it must have been the meat did it. He used to eat enormous quantities of meat. I never saw a

man eat so much. When I first came he used to joke with me about it. Madame R** was not so bad then, and we used to talk sometimes. He told me it was because he was a mesmeriser. I don't believe in mesmerism. I told him so. He didn't say anything; he only laughed. One night he offered to send me to sleep. That was when I had been there about a week. I said he might try if he could. He looked hard at me, ever so long, and made some odd motions with his hands. I did go to sleep. I don't believe it was mesmerism. Of course not. I think it was looking at his eyes. I told him so. He asked if he should do it again. He did it once more. That was the night after. I went to sleep then almost directly. Of course, I knew it was not mesmerism, but I couldn't help it. He did not talk about it any more. He only said I must take care not to go to sleep of my own accord. I did drop asleep three or four times after that. That was not from anything the Baron did. He was not in the room at the

time. He must have been in the next room. I suppose the door was open. It always was. The first time I went to sleep was about a week after we had talked about the mesmerism. It was on a Saturday night or Friday. I am not quite sure which. It was one of the nights when Madame R** was so ill. She had gone to sleep at about eleven o'clock. She seemed very well then. She was sleeping quite quiet. I suppose I must have dropped off. I was awoke by her moaning in her sleep. That was about one o'clock. She soon woke up in great pain, and had a very bad attack. The Baron came into the room just as I awoke. Something woke him, and he came in directly. He told me what it was that woke him. It was me snoring. He said so. I fell asleep again a fortnight after in the same way. The Baron was not there. Madame R** was asleep. She had not slept for many nights. I must have dropped off in a doze hearing her so nicely asleep. The Baron woke me. That was at about one o'clock. He was very much displeased. He

told me Madame R** had been walking in her sleep and might have killed herself. He said she went into the kitchen. I am certain that was where he said. I can swear it. He asked what I had taken for supper, and tasted what was left of the beer. He seemed very much vexed and disturbed. I was very sorry, and promised to be very careful another time. I never had such a thing happen in any other case, and I told him so. He said he would look over it that time, but it must never happen again. He went up-stairs afterwards. I think it was to speak to somebody. He said somebody had seen her, I think. Madame R** was ill that night. She began to moan while we were talking, and had a very bad attack. The Baron said she must have caught cold, and I am afraid she did. I determined to be particularly careful for the time to come. I was very careful for some time, particularly when she was asleep. She hardly slept at all for two weeks, but when she did I was very careful. At the end of that time I must have fallen asleep again. I

was hardly aware of it. I know I must have been asleep, because when I looked at the clock it was two hours later than I thought. Madame R** was ill again that night. I was very much vexed. I began to think somebody was playing tricks upon me. It was so strange, coming every fortnight. I did not tell the Baron. I know it was wrong, but I was afraid. Next fortnight I was on the look-out. Madame R** went to sleep again. I was determined not to go to sleep. I thought somebody must have played tricks with the beer, so I wouldn't drink it. I ate no supper, and drank nothing but some strong green tea I made for myself. I was quite sure the tea must keep me awake. It did not. I awoke with a great start about one o'clock, and found Madame R** bad again as usual. I was very much bothered about it. I made up my mind to tell the Baron if it happened again. It did happen again, but I did not tell him. Madame R** was so bad then I was really afraid; and, after that, it never happened again, and she

got well. I know I ought to have told the Baron. I am very sorry I did not. Such a thing never happened to me before. Of course I have slept in a sick-room before, but not when it was against orders. I was there about three months. I dropped asleep in that way, I think, six times; but I am not quite sure. It was always while Madame R** was asleep. She was always bad afterwards. I did not say anything to her about it, or about her walking. The Baron particularly desired I would not. He said it would frighten her. He never asked me again whether I had been asleep, or I would have told him. I was really going to tell him once or twice, but something always happened to stop me. I can swear that nothing of the kind ever happened to me before. There must have been something wrong. I have sick-nursed twenty years, and have the best characters from many doctors and patients.' *

* This I find to be the case.—R. H.

4.—*Statement of Mr. Westmacott.*

'London, September 20, 1857.

'SIR,

'I have the honour to inform you that in compliance with your request, I have submitted to the most careful and searching examination and analysis the contents of three dozen and seven (43) medicine phials forwarded by you for that purpose.

'The number and contents of these phials correspond exactly with the prescriptions, &c., furnished by Messrs. Andrews and Empson,* and after the most exact analysis I have been unable to detect the slightest trace of either arsenic, antimony, or any similar substance.

'I have the honour to be,

'Your most obedient servant,

'THOMAS WESTMACOTT,

'Analytical Chemist.'

* The chemists from whom the Baron obtained his medicines.—R. H.

5.—*Statement of Henry Aldridge.*

'My name is Henry Aldridge. I am a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Simpson and Co., City. In the summer of 1856 I came to lodge at Mrs. Brown's in Russell Place. I did not come there first as a lodger, but as a friend of her son. I had known him in Australia. We were together in the same store in Melbourne, and got to be great friends. We did not come home in the same ship. That is a mistake. I came home some weeks before he did, and was in Liverpool when he arrived. I think he came in the Lightning, but cannot be sure. I used to board so many ships, that I can't call to mind. I was in a Liverpool house then for a time, and it was my duty to board every ship as she came up. I agreed to go with him to London. I could not go directly, as I had to give notice to my employers, but I was to follow him. He asked me to stay with him for his wedding at his mother's house, and I did so. That was how I first came

to Russell Place. After that he arranged with his mother for me to take a room regularly; and I was to pay so much a week, and so much more when I got a situation. I was not aware of the Baron making any objection. I saw very little of him. I slept on the floor above, and was always very careful not to make any noise on account of Madame R**. She was ill, and I took particular care not to disturb her. I used sometimes to be out late. I have been intoxicated in my life. Not very often. Not often at all. Never while I was in Russell Place. I have been out to my friends while I was there, and have drunk wine and spirits, but never to be the worse for it. I may have been merry. I don't say I have not been once or twice a little excited with wine. What I mean is, that I have never been in such a state as not to be quite conscious of what I was doing, and quite able to control myself. I am quite certain that I never made the slightest disturbance, or could have done so without knowing it. That

I will swear to. I believe the Baron accused me of it to Mrs. Brown. He spoke to her several times about it, and wished her to turn me out. She said she had never seen anything wrong, and couldn't say anything till she did, because I was her son's friend. At last he got her to do it. The reason was that I was found by a policeman on the doorstep at about twelve o'clock one night insensible. The policeman knocked and rang, and woke up the house, and the Baron said I was drunk. I was perfectly sober. I had had nothing whatever but one small bottle of ale. The facts of the case were these, and I will swear to them. I had been kept late at our office with some heavy correspondence, and had then walked home with another clerk from the same office—William Wells—having taken nothing but one small bottle of ale, which I had at a public-house in High Holborn, as I felt quite tired. Wells had some brandy-and-water. He left me at the corner of Tottenham Court Road. When I got to Russell

Place I tried to open the door with my latch-key, but the latch was fastened. I then rang at the bell, but could not make it sound, and the handle came out loose, as if the wire was broken. I tried the key once more, and was just thinking whether I should not go to some place, as I did not like to disturb Madame R** by knocking, when the door was opened from the inside. I turned round to go in, when something was thrust into my face, and I can remember nothing more. I must have fallen down insensible, and the policeman found me. This is the truth. I could not see who opened the door. There was a street-lamp close to the area-gate, but the person was in the shadow. I cannot account for it. I made sure at the time it was a trick of the Baron to get me turned out. I think so still, but am not so sure of it as I was. What I mean is, that, on reflection, I don't think it is certain enough to accuse him of such a thing. I will swear to the truth of what I have said. I will swear that I was perfectly sober—as sober as I am now. My

employers and Will Wells can prove it. I do not know why the Baron should have wished so much to turn me out. We never had words about anything. I don't think I ever spoke to him but once. I mean, not more than "Good morning," or such like. That was on the occasion about which I wrote to the Assurance Office after Madame R**'s death. It was one Saturday night. I had had a half-holiday, and had been up to Putney in a boat with some friends. We had drunk a good deal of beer and shandy-gaff, but I was not drunk. I was quite sober, though perhaps a little excited. Nothing to speak of. I got home at about eleven o'clock. I had a latch-key then, but the lock was hampered; and when I got back home I found the servant-girl sitting up to let me in. I went up very quietly, not to disturb Madame R**. I saw her bedroom-door ajar as I passed. The door of the room next to it was wide open, and there was some sort of lamp burning. No one moved or said anything as I went by. I took off my shoes to go more softly; but the house

was old, and it was impossible to move without the stairs creaking a little. The stairs below the Baron's room were stone, and did not creak. I had a candle, which I shaded carefully with my hand. I went to bed; but I suppose I was over-tired, for I could not get to sleep. The night was very hot. When I had been in bed about a couple of hours I thought I would have a good wash, and see if that would cool me. I got up and went to the washhand-stand. I found the jug empty. The maid often forgot to fill it. I took the jug, and went out on to the landing to fill it at the tap. I went very softly, not to disturb Madame R**. As I got on to the landing, I saw some one coming out of her room, and went to look over the bannister. From the landing of my room you can see that of the floor below. I looked over, and saw that it was Madame R**. She was in her dressing-gown, but had no candle. She went to the stairs, and there I lost sight of her. As I watched her past the door of the other room, I saw the shadow of a man's head

and shoulders upon the wall, as if somebody was watching her. I leaned against the bannister to watch her, and it creaked, and the shadow vanished directly. When I looked up again it was gone, and at first I thought it must have been fancy; but I am quite certain about it now. I was only doubtful for the moment. It was so sudden. I could swear to it now. I saw it perfectly plain. I saw it all the time Madame R** was going down the first flight of stairs. About twelve of them. She was at the corner when I turned and leaned over to watch her. I felt convinced that Madame R** was walking in her sleep. The staircase was quite dark beyond the corner, and she had walked straight down. I was afraid she would hurt herself, and went down to the Baron's door. He was asleep; at least, I had to knock twice. He then came to the door, and I told him what I had seen. He seemed a good deal annoyed, and at once took up the lamp and went down stairs. I looked over the bannister, and saw him go down. From that place you can see right

down to the door which leads to the kitchen-stairs. There is a glass partition between them and the hall. I saw him go in at the door, and I saw the light through the glass as he went part of the way down stairs. Presently he came up again, and stood back from the door while Madame R** came up past him, and walked up stairs; and he then followed her. When I saw her coming up, I went back to my own landing and looked over. She went back to her own room, fast asleep still, as it seemed to me, and he followed. I heard whispering in the room, and then the Baron came up to me. He thanked me very much for telling him, and said that Madame R** had gone down into the kitchen, and was just coming out as he got to the foot of the stairs. He particularly begged me never to mention it, as it might come to her ears and do her harm; and I have never spoken of it to any one till I wrote to the Assurance Office. I had almost forgotten all about it, when it was recalled to my mind by seeing that poor Madame R** had killed herself in a sleep-

walking fit. I then wrote. I had no malice against the Baron, nor have I now. I don't know why he tried to turn me out. I suppose he really thought I disturbed his wife. He was very fond of her, and I dare say he was anxious and fretful about her. I was very angry at the time, but when I come to think of it, I dare say I was hard upon him. He never seemed to bear me any grudge about what I have seen. On the contrary, he always said he was very much obliged to me. This is all I know on the subject, and I can swear to the truth of every word. I am quite positive he said Madame R** had been into the kitchen.'

6.—*Statement of Miles Thompson.*

'I am a police-constable. In August 1856, I used to be on night duty in Russell Place. I remember Baron R** speaking to me one night, and asking me to keep a look out as often as I could of a night to keep the street quiet. He gave me five shillings for my extra trouble. I was on the beat one night, about twelve o'clock, when I saw

some one lying on the Baron's door-step. It was a young gentleman, and at first I thought he was dead; but found he was only insensible. I set him up against the railings, and was going to ring the bell, when I saw a latch-key in his hand. I tried it in the door, and it opened it directly, and I took him into the hall. I then knocked and rang till somebody came. The bell rang quite well. The Baron came down in his dressing-gown, and two or three other people. I offered to go for a doctor, but the Baron said he was only drunk. I helped to carry him up-stairs, and get him into bed. The Baron gave me half-a-crown for my trouble. He seemed very much annoyed, as was natural, and said he wished I had taken the young man to the station. I think he was drunk myself. He smelt a little of beer, but not much. I helped to put him to bed, and went away. That is all I know.'

[N.B.—By letters from Messrs. Simpson and Mr. Wells, Mr. Aldridge's assertion that he was sober is borne out up to the time of the latter's leaving him

at the corner of Tottenham Court Road, certainly not more than half-an-hour before he was found as above stated by Police-constable Thompson.—R. H.]

7.—*Statement of John Johnson.*

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'jon jonsun

'Plommr hand belanger

'totunmcort rode

'lundon'

8.—*Statement of Susan Turner.*

'My name is Susan Turner. In August 1856, I was general servant to Mrs. Brown in Russell Place. I remember the night that Madame R** came down-stairs. I

had sat up to let Mr. Aldridge in because the latch was broken. Mistress broke it that afternoon. I don't suppose the Baron knew anything about it. Mr. Aldridge came in rather late. I cannot justly say the time. He was quite right. I mean quite sober. He went straight up to bed. I did not go up to bed. My young man was in the kitchen. He is a very respectable young man, upon a railway. I don't know what railway. I know he goes to Scotland sometimes with his engine, that is all. He is what they call a fireman. He was going down with a luggage-train somewhere that night very late, and came to see me. Mistress didn't know he was there. He came in after she was gone to bed. He was to start at two, and we sat till about one. He was just going away, and we were standing at the kitchen-door, when we heard somebody in the hall. I said, "Oh, Lor! that 's missis." He said, "She'll be coming to look for you," and wanted me to go and meet her while he cut out by the area. I said, No, that wouldn't do, by

reason of its being all glass, and a gas-lamp at top of the area-steps.* I pulled him along to the lumber-room. The lumber-room is behind the kitchen and the cellar. There are some old boxes and things there, but nobody ever goes into it. I thought my mistress would not think of looking there. Just as we got to the door, we saw somebody come from the hall and down the stairs. I whispered to John, "Why, that's not missis—that's Madame." My mistress was very tall and stout, and Madame R** was small and thin. I could see her as she came through the door, because there was some sort of light in the hall. She came right down-stairs and passed where we were. She went right on into the little place at the end where the Baron kept all his bottles and stuff. She did not go into the kitchen. Not at all. I will swear to that. She went into the Baron's place.

* The arrangement alluded to will be seen from the frontispiece. The inner partition is entirely of glass, while the outer has a row of large panes along the top.—R. H.

The laboratory, I dare say it is; I don't know. It was where the bottles are. John and me crept to the window and looked out. The window of the lumber-room looks right into the window of the back-room where the bottles are. You could see in quite plain. It was a bright moonlight night, and there is a sort of tin looking-glass over the back-room window to make more light like. We saw Madame go into the room and take a bottle from a shelf. She poured out a glassful and drank it. Then she put the bottle back in its place. It was the last on the second shelf. Then she went out again; and when we turned round we saw a light shining into the room from the kitchen-stairs. It stayed there till Madame had gone past our door again, and then it went up again. Just as it got to the top of the stairs I peeped out, and saw it was the Baron. Madame was close behind him. I said to John, "Why, John, there's the Baron." He said he supposed he had come to look after his wife. After they had gone, John and me went into the bottle-place.

We found the glass on the table. There were a few drops of stuff in it. John and me smelt it, and it was just like wine. It tasted just like wine, too. Then we looked for the bottle. It was at the end of the second shelf. It was about half-full of stuff that looked like wine. There was something in gold letters on the bottle. I can't tell what it was. It was "vin" something. I know that, because John and me settled it must mean wine. I think I should know the rest if I saw it'—[being here shown several labels, witness here picked out the following: 'Vin. Ant. Pot. Tart.'—designating antimonial wine, a mixture of sherry and tartar-emetic]—'I am pretty sure that was the one. I remember it because they were such funny words. I remember John and me joking about "pots and pies." The stuff in the bottle smelt just like wine. It was just like sherry wine. I did not taste that. John wouldn't let me. He said I might go and poison myself for aught I knew. We put the bottle back, and then John went away. I said nothing

about it to anybody. Not even when Madame was taken ill that night. I was afraid, by reason of John. I have never said a word about it to any living soul till I was asked to-day. Certainly not to Mr. Aldridge, nor he to me. I will swear to the truth of all I have said. I am quite positive that Madame never went near the kitchen. I am quite positive that the Baron must have seen her come out of the bottle-place. He was standing with the candle in his hand waiting for her. That I can swear.'

[N.B.—The statement of the 'young man' referred to fully corroborates the above statement. The accompanying plan (see frontispiece) will make this witness's evidence more clear.—R. H.]

9.—*Copy of a Letter from a leading Mesmerist to the compiler, with reference to the power claimed by mesmeric operators over those subjected to their influence.*

'Dorset Square.

'MY DEAR SIR,—

. . . . . Many times after throwing Sarah Parsons into the mesmeric state, I have *willed* her to go into a dark room and pick up a pin or other article equally minute, and however powerless she might be at the time out of the state was quite immaterial. My will and power being employed was sufficient. Then, Mr. L——, a paralytic, under my influence, without losing conciousness or undergoing any recognisable change, has many times, with the lame leg, stepped up on to and down again from an ordinary dining-room chair. This, of course, was a master-piece of mesmeric manipulation. I wish I could write more and better, but my eyes forbid * * *

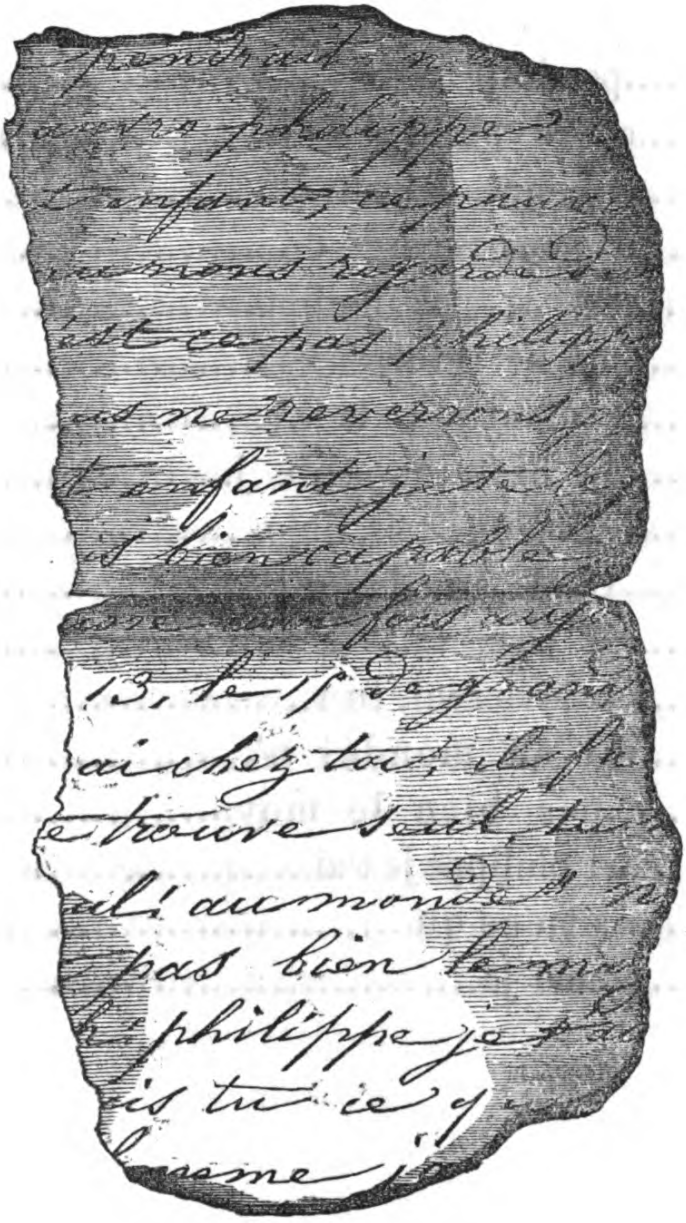
'With kindest regards,

'Yours most truly,

'D. HANDS.'

10.—*Fragment of a Letter found in the Baron's room after the death of Madame R**.*

[FACSIMILE.]



[THE WRITING ON THE FRAGMENT.]

.....pendrait n'e.....
....auvre philippe? E.....
.....t enfant, ce pauvre.....
....ui nous regarde du.....
.....est ce pas philipp.....
.....us ne reverrons ja.....
.....t enfant je te le j.....
.....is bien capable j.....
.....core une fois, aujo.....
.....13, le 15, de grand.....
....rai chez toi; il fa.....
...e trouve seul, tu i.....
.....ul au monde! n'.....
.....pas bien le moy.....
.....h! philippe je t'ai.....
.....is tu ce qu.....
....emme ja.....

[THE WRITING COMPLETED.]

.....On (?)
te...pendrait n'e...st ce pas mon p...auvre philippe? E...h bien par ce...t enfant, ce pauvre...petit ange (?) q...ui nous regarde du...haut du ciel, n'...est ce pas philipp...e et que no...us ne reverrons ja...mais, par ce...t enfant je te le j...ure. Tu m'en sa...is bien capable j...e crois. En...core une fois, aujo...urd'hui c'est le...13, le 15, de grand... matin je se...rai chez toi; il fa...ut que je t...e trouve seul, tu n...ne comprends; se...ul au monde! n'...en sais tu ...pas bien le moy ... en ? O...h! philippe je t'ai...me (je t'aime?) sa...is tu ce qu...e c'est qu' une f...emme ja...louse ?—

Translation.

'(They) would hang thee, would they not, my poor Philip? Well, by that child—that poor (little angel) who is now—is it not so, Philip?—looking down on us from heaven, and whom we shall never see again: by that child I swear it to you. Once more. To-day is the 13th. On the 15th, very early in the morning, I shall be at your house. I must find you alone—you understand me, alone in the world! Do you not well know the means? Oh, Philip, I love thee (I love thee?). Knowest thou what a jealous woman is?

11.—*Extracts from the 'Zoïst Magazine,' No. XLVII., for October* 1854.

'MESMERIC CURE OF A LADY WHO HAD BEEN TWELVE YEARS IN THE HORIZONTAL POSITION, WITH EXTREME SUFFERING. By the Rev. R. A. F. Barrett, B.D., Senior Fellow of the King's College, Cambridge.

* * * * *

'In January 1852, I was calling upon

——, when she happened to tell me that she had been in considerable pain for a fortnight past; that the only thing that relieved her was mesmerism; but the friend who used to mesmerise her was gone. . . . . I continued to mesmerise her occasionally for some months. . . .

'*April* 21*st*.—I kept her asleep an hour and a quarter in the morning and the same in the evening. She said* her throat looked parched and feverish; at her request, *I ate some black currant paste, which she said moistened it.* . . . She said, "Before you ate, my stomach was contracted and had a queer-looking sort of moisture in it; now the stomach is its full size and does not look shrunk, and part of the moisture is gone."

'I. "But you could not *get nourishment* so?"

'A. "Yes: *I could get all my system wants.*"

* * * * *

* In a former portion of the case we are told that this patient was *clairvoyant*, and could see her own internal condition.—R. H.

'*April* 26*th*.—In the evening I kept her asleep one hour, *and took tea for her*.

'*April* 27*th*. . . . *I ate dinner*, and *she felt* much stronger.

* * * * *

'I kept her asleep two hours and a quarter in the morning and one hour in the evening, *eating for her as usual*.'

SECTION VIII.

CONCLUSION.

THERE now only remains for me, in conclusion, to sum up as briefly and succinctly as possible the evidence contained in the preceding statements. In so doing, it will be necessary to adopt an arrangement somewhat different from that which has been hitherto followed. Each step of the narrative will therefore be accompanied with a marginal reference to the particular deposition from which it may be taken.

First, then, for what may be called the preliminary portions of the evidence. With these we need here deal but very briefly. They consist almost entirely of letters, furnished by the courtesy of a near relation of the late Mrs. Anderton, and read as follows: Some six

I.

or seven-and-twenty years ago, the mother of Mrs. Anderton—Lady Boleton—after giving birth to twin daughters, under circumstances of a peculiarly exciting and agitating nature, died in child-bed. Both Sir Edward Boleton and herself appear to have been of a nervous temperament, and the effects of these combined influences is shown in the highly nervous and susceptible organisation of the orphan girls, and in a morbid sympathy of constitution, by which each appeared to suffer from any ailment of the other. This remarkable sympathy is very clearly shown in more than one of the letters I have submitted for your consideration, and I have numerous others in my possession which, should they be considered insufficient, will place the matter, irregular as it certainly is, beyond the reach of doubt. I must request you to bear it particularly and constantly in mind throughout the case.

Almost from the time of the mother's death, the children were placed in the care of a poor, but respectable woman, at Hastings. Here the younger, whose constitution

appears to have been originally much stronger than that of her sister, seems to have improved rapidly in health, and in so doing to have mastered, in some degree, that morbid sympathy of temperament of which I have spoken, and which in the weaker organisation of the elder sister, still maintained its former ascendency. They were about six years old when, whether through the carelessness of the nurse or not is immaterial to us now, the younger was lost during a pleasure-excursion in the neighbourhood. Every enquiry was made, and it appeared pretty clear that she had fallen into the hands of a gang of gipsies, who at that time infested the country round; but no further trace of her was ever after discovered.

The elder sister, now left alone, seems to have been watched with redoubled solicitude. There is nothing, however, in the years immediately following Miss C. Boleton's disappearance having any direct bearing upon our case, and I have, therefore, confined my extracts from the correspond-

ence entrusted to me, to two or three letters from a lady in whose charge she was placed at Hampstead, and one from an old friend of her mother, from which we gather the fact of her marriage. The latter is chiefly notable as pointing out the nervous and highly sensitive temperament of the young lady's husband, the late Mr. Anderton, to which I shall have occasion, at a later period of the case, more particularly to direct your attention. The former give evidence of a very important fact; namely, that of the liability of Miss Boleton to attacks of illness equally unaccountable and unmanageable, bearing a perfect resemblance to those from which she suffered in her younger days sympathetically with the ailments of her sister; and, therefore, to be not improbably attributed to a similar cause.

Thus far for the preliminary portion of the evidence. The second division places before us certain peculiarities in the

II. married life of Mrs. Anderton; its more especial object, however, being to elucidate the connection between the

parties whose history we have hitherto been tracing, and the Baron R**, with whose proceedings we are properly concerned.

It appears, then, that in all respects but one, the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Anderton was particularly happy. Notwithstanding their retired and often somewhat nomad life, and the limits necessarily imposed thereby to the formation of friendships, the evidence of their devoted attachment to each other is perfectly overwhelming. I have no less than thirty-seven letters from various quarters, all speaking more or less strongly upon this point, but I have thought it better to select from the mass a small but sufficient number, than to overload the case with unnecessary repetition. In one respect alone their happiness was incomplete. It was, as had been justly observed by Mrs. Ward, most unfortunate that the choice of Miss Boleton should have fallen upon a gentleman, who, however eligible in every other respect, was, from his extreme constitutional nervousness, so peculiarly ill-adapted for union with a lady

of such very similar organisation. The connection seems to have borne its natural fruit in the increased delicacy of both parties, their married life being spent in an almost continual search after health. Among the numerous experiments tried with this object, they at length appear to have had recourse to mesmerism, becoming finally patients of Baron R**, a well known professor of that and other kindred impositions.

Mrs. Anderton had not been long under his care, when the remonstrances of several friends led to the cessation of the Baron's immediate manipulations, the 'mesmeric fluid' being now conveyed to the patient through the intervention of a third party. Mademoiselle Rosalie, 'the medium' thus employed, was a young person regularly retained by Baron R** for that purpose, and of her it is necessary here to say a few words.

She appears to have been about the age of Mrs. Anderton, though looking perhaps a little older than her years; slight in figure, with dark hair and eyes, and in all respects

but one answering precisely to the description of that lady's lost sister. The single difference alluded to, that of wide and clumsy feet, is amply accounted for by the nature of her former avocation. She had been for several years a tight-rope dancer, &c., in the employ of a travelling-circus proprietor; who, by his own account, had purchased her for a trifling sum of a gang of gipsies at Lewes, just at the very time when the younger Miss Boleton was stolen at Hastings by a gang whose course was tracked through Lewes to the westward. Of him she was again purchased by the Baron, who appears, even at the onset, to have exercised a singular power over her, the fascination of his glance, falling on her whilst engaged upon the stage, having compelled her to stop short in the performance of her part. There can, I think, be little doubt that this girl Rosalie was in fact the lost sister of Mrs. Anderton, and of this we shall find that the Baron R** very shortly became cognisant.

It does not appear that on the first meeting of the sisters he had any idea of the

relationship between them. He was, indeed, perfectly ignorant of the early history of both. The extraordinary sympathy, therefore, which immediately manifested itself between them was not improbably set down by him as a mere result of the 'mesmeric rapport,' and it was not till he had been for some weeks in attendance on Mrs. Anderton that accident led him to divine its true origin. Nor, on the other hand, does this singular sympathy—a sympathy manifested in a precisely similar manner to that known to have existed years ago between the sisters—appear to have raised any suspicion of the truth in the mind of either Mrs. Anderton or her husband. From the former, indeed, all mention of her early life had been carefully kept till she had probably almost, if not entirely, forgotten the event; while the latter merely remembered it as a tale which had long since ceased to possess any present interest.

The two sisters were thus for several weeks in the closest contact, the effects of which may or may not have been heightened

by the so-called mesmeric connection between them, before any suspicion of their relationship crossed the mind of anyone. One evening, however,—and from certain peculiar circumstances we are enabled to fix the date precisely to the 13th of October, 1854,—the Baron appears beyond all doubt to have become cognisant of the fact. I must request your particular attention to the circumstances by which his discovery of it was attended.

On that evening the conversation appears to have very naturally turned upon a certain extraordinary case professed to be reported in a number of the 'Zoïst Mesmeric Magazine,' published a few days before. The pretended case was that of a lady suffering from some internal disorder which forbade her to swallow any food, and receiving sustenance through mesmeric sympathy with the operator, who '*ate for her.*' From this extraordinary tale the conversation turned naturally to other manifestations of constitutional sympathy, as an instance of which Mr. Anderton related the story of

Mrs. Anderton's lost sister, and the singular bond which had existed between them. The conversation appears to have continued some time, and in the course of it a jesting remark was made by one of the party in allusion to the story of eating by deputy, to which I am inclined to look as the key-note of this horrible affair.

II., 2.

'I said,' deposes Mr. Morton, 'I said *it was lucky for the young woman that the fellow didn't eat anything unwholesome.*'

From the moment these words were spoken the Baron appears to have dropped out of the conversation altogether. More than this, he was clearly in a condition of great mental pre-occupation and disturbance. Mr. Morton goes on to describe the singularity of his manner, the letting his cigar expire between his teeth, and the tremulousness of his hands, so excessive, that in attempting to re-light it he only succeeded in destroying that of his friend. There can, I think, be no doubt whatever that from that moment he believed thoroughly in the identity of Rosalie with the

lost sister of Mrs. Anderton. What other ideas the conversation had suggested to him we must endeavour to ascertain from the evidence that follows.

On the morning of the day succeeding that on the evening of which he had become convinced of Rosalie's identity, we find Baron R** at Doctors' Commons II., 5 enquiring into the particulars of a will by which the sum of 25,000*l.* had been bequeathed, under certain conditions, to the children of Lady Boleton. Under the provisions of this will, the girl Rosalie was, after her sister and Mr. Anderton, the heir to this legacy. We need, I think, have no difficulty in connecting the acquisition of this intelligence with the steps by which it was immediately followed. Mr. Anderton at once received an intimation of the Baron's approaching departure for the continent, and at the end of the third week from that time leave was taken, and he apparently started upon his journey. In point of fact, however, his plans were of a very different character. During the three weeks which intervened

between his visit to Doctors' Commons and his farewell to Mr. Anderton, there had been advertised in the parish church of Kensington the banns of marriage between himself and his 'medium,' Rosalie,—not, indeed, in the names by which they were ordinarily known, and which would very probably have excited attention, but in the family name—if so it be—of the Baron, and in that by which Rosalie was originally known when with the travelling-circus. By what means he prevailed upon his victim to consent to such a step is not important to the matter in hand. The general tenour of the subsequent evidence shows clearly that it must have been under some form of compulsion, and, indeed, the unfortunate girl seems to have been made by some means altogether subservient to his will.

The marriage thus secretly effected, the Baron and his wife leave town, not for the continent, as stated to Mr. Anderton, but for Bognor,—an out-of-the-way little watering-place on the Sussex coast, deserted save for the week of the Goodwood races,—where,

at that time of the year, he was not likely to meet with any one to whom he was known. Before endeavouring to investigate the motive of all this mystery, it is necessary to bear in mind one important fact:—

*Between the wife of Baron R** and Mr. Wilson's legacy of* 25,000*l.*, *the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Anderton alone intervened.*

The first few days of the Baron's stay in Bognor seem to have been devoted to the search for a servant, he having insisted on the unusual arrangement of himself providing one in the house where he lodged. It is worthy of note that the one finally selected was in a position, with respect to character, that placed her entirely in her master's power. It is unfortunate that this same defect of character necessarily lessens the value of evidence from such a source. We must, however, take it for what it is worth, remembering at the same time, that there is a total absence of any apparent motive, save that of telling the truth, for the statement she has made.

It appears, then, from her account, that after trying by every means to tempt her into some repetition of her former error, the Baron at last seized upon the pretext of her taking from the breakfast-table a single taste of jam upon her finger, to threaten her with immediate and utter ruin. One only loop-hole was left by which she could escape. The alternative was, indeed, most ingeniously and delicately veiled under the pretext of seeking a plausible reason for her dismissal; but, in point of fact, it amounted to this, that, as a condition of her alleged offence not being recorded against her, she would own to the commission of another with which she had nothing whatever to do.

The offence to which she was falsely to plead guilty was this: on the night succeeding the commission of the fault of which, such as it was, she was really guilty, Madame R** was taken suddenly ill. The symptoms were those of antimonial poisoning. The presence of antimony in the stomach was clearly shown. In the presence of the medical man who had been

called in, the girl was taxed by the Baron with having administered, by way of a trick, a dose of tartar-emetic; and she, in obedience to a strong hint from her master, confessed to the delinquency, and was thereupon dismissed with a good character in other respects. Freed from the dread of exposure, she now flatly denies the whole affair, both of the trick and of the quarrel which was supposed to have led to it, and I am bound to say, that looking both to external and internal evidence, her statement seems worthy of credit.

Nevertheless, the poison was unquestionably administered. By whom?

Cui bono? Certainly, it will be said, not for that of the Baron; for until at least the death of Mr. and Mrs. Anderton his interest was clearly in the life of his wife. It is not, therefore, by any means to be supposed that he would before that event attempt to poison her. Of this mystery, then, it appears that we must seek the solution elsewhere.

Returning, then, for a time to Mr. and

Mrs. Anderton, we find that the latter has also suffered from an attack of illness. Comparing her journal and the evidence of her doctor, with that given in the case of Madame R**, it appears that the

III.

symptoms were identical in every respect, with this single but important exception, that in this case there is no apparent cause for the attack, nor can any trace of poison be found. A little further enquiry, and we arrive at a yet more mysterious coincidence.

It is a matter of universal experience, that almost the most fatal enemy of crime is over-precaution. In this particular case the precautions of the Baron R** appear to have been dictated by a skill and fore-thought almost superhuman, and so admirably have they been taken, that, save in the concealment of the marriage, it is almost impossible to recognise in them any sinister motive whatever. His course with respect to the servant-girl, though dictated, as we believe, by the most criminal designs, is perfectly consistent with motives of the

very highest philanthropy. Even in the concealment of the marriage, once granting —as I think may very fairly be granted— that such a marriage might be concealed without any necessary imputation of evil, the means adopted were equally simple, effective, and unblameable. They consisted merely in the use of the real, instead of the stage names of the contracting parties, and in the very proper avoidance of all ground for scandal by hiring another lodging, in order that before marriage the address of both parties might not be the same. In the illness of Madame R**, too, at Bognor, nothing can, to all appearance, be more straightforward than the Baron's conduct. He at once proclaims his suspicion of poison, sends for an eminent physician, verifies his doubts, administers the proper remedies, and dismisses the servant by whose fault the attack has been occasioned. Viewed with an eye of suspicion, there is indeed something questionable in the selection of the medical attendant. Why should the Baron refuse to send for either of the local

practitioners, both gentlemen of skill and reputation, and insist on calling in a stranger to the place, who in a very few days would leave it, and very probably return no more? Distrust of country doctors, and decided preference for London skill, furnishes us, as usual, with a prompt and plausible reply. It does not, however, exclude the possibility that the expediency of removing as far as possible all evidence of what had passed may have in some degree affected the choice. Be that as it may, this precaution, whether originally for good or for evil, has enabled us to fix with certainty a very important point.

*Mrs. Anderton was taken ill, not only with the same symptoms, but at the same time, with Madame R**.*

Before proceeding to consider the events which followed, there are one or two points in the history of this first illness of the sisters on which it is needful to remark. The action of those metallic poisons among which we may undoubtedly rank antimony,

is as yet but very little understood. We know, however, from the statements of Professor Taylor,* certainly by far the first English authority upon the subject, that peculiarities of constitution, or, as they are termed, 'idiosyncracies,' frequently assist or impede to a very extraordinary extent the action of such drugs. The constitution of Madame R** appears to have been thus idiosyncratically disposed to favour the action of antimony. There can be no doubt that the action of the poison upon her system was very greatly in excess of that which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been expected from a similar dose. The poison, therefore, by whomsoever administered, *was not intended to prove fatal*, though from the peculiar idiosyncracy of Madame R** it was very nearly doing so.

The narrowness of Madame R**'s escape seems to have struck the Baron, and to have exercised a strong influence over his future proceedings. Whether or not he knew or believed her to be exposed to any

* 'Taylor on Poisons.' 2nd edition, p. 98, et inf.

peculiar influences which might tend to render her life less secure than that of her delicate and invalid sister, it is impossible positively to say. There was no question, however, that her death before that of Mrs. Anderton would destroy all prospect of his succession to the 25,000*l.*, and with this view he proceeded to take as speedily as possible the necessary steps to secure himself against such an event. The obvious course, and indeed that suggested at once by Dr. Jones, was that of assurance, and this course he accordingly adopted, after having previously, by a tour of several months, restored his wife to a state of health in which her life would probably be accepted by the offices concerned. The insurances, therefore, with which we are concerned, were effected in consequence of a previous administration of poison to Madame R**, producing an illness far more serious than could have been anticipated, and accompanied by precisely similar symptoms on the part of her delicate sister, Mrs. Anderton, whose death, *if preceding that of Madame R***,

would more than double the Baron's prospect of succession.

Between him, therefore, and the sum of either 25,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* there now intervened three lives, those of Mr. and Mrs. Anderton, and of his own wife, Madame R * *, and on the order in which they fell depended the amount of his gain by their demise. The death of Mr. Anderton before that of Mrs. Anderton, would open the possibility of a second marriage, from which might arise issue, whose claim would precede his; that of his own wife, preceding that of either Mr. or Mrs. Anderton, would destroy altogether his own claim to the larger sum. It was only in the event of Mrs. Anderton's death being followed first by that of her husband, and afterwards by that of her sister, that the Baron's entire claim would be secured.

Within one year from the time at which matters assumed this position, these three lives fell in, and in precisely the order in which the Baron would most largely and securely profit by their demise.

We now proceed to examine the circumstances under which they fell.

Immediately on his return to England, and before apparently completing his arrangements with respect to the policies of insurance, the Baron, we find, calls upon Mr. Anderton, and by dint of minute enquiries draws from him the entire history of the attack from which Mrs. Anderton had suffered several months before. Supposing, therefore, that the information was of any practical interest, the Baron was now fully aware of the perfect similarity, both of time and symptom, between the cases of his wife and her sister. It is essential that this should be borne in mind.

He now proceeds to establish himself in lodgings in Russell Place, in a house in which, for five days and every night V. in the week, he is entirely alone. The only other tenant is a medical man, whose visits are confined to a few hours on two days in the week, and who lives at too great a distance to be called in

on any sudden emergency. Here he establishes himself upon the first and second floors, with a laboratory in a small detached room upon the basement floor, where his chemical experiments can be carried on without inconvenience to the rest of the house. It is essential that the position of this laboratory should be very clearly borne in mind, as it plays a most important part in the story which is now to follow.

In these lodgings, then, Madame R** is again taken ill with a return, though in a greatly mitigated form, of the same symptoms from which she had previously suffered at Bognor. The attack, however, though less violent in its immediate effects, is succeeded at regular intervals of about a fortnight by others of a precisely similar character. And here we arrive at what is at once the most significant, the most extraordinary, and the most questionable of the evidence we have been able to collect.

It appears, then, that upon a night

in August, a young man of the name of Aldridge, who, as a matter of special favour had been taken into the house since the arrival of the Baron, saw Madame R** leave her bedroom, and, apparently in her sleep, walk down the stairs in the dark to the lower part of the house. The room in which the Baron slept was next to her's, and on the wall of that room, projected by the night-lamp burning on the table, the young man saw what seemed to be the shadow of a man watching Madame R** as she went by. He looked again, and the shadow was gone—so rapidly that at first he could scarcely believe his eyes, and was only, after consideration, satisfied that it really had been there. He went down to the room, but the Baron was—or pretended to be—asleep. He told him what had happened to Madame R**, and he at once followed her. Aldridge watched him until he had descended the kitchen-stairs and returned, followed closely by the sleep-walker. He then went back to his room, to which

VII.

the Baron shortly afterwards came to thank him for his warning, and to tell him that, in some freak of slumber, Madame R** *had visited the kitchen.*

So far the story is simple enough. There is nothing extraordinary in a sick woman of exciteable nerves taking a sudden fit of somnambulism, and walking down even into the kitchen of a house that was not her own. The Baron's conduct—in all respects but that of the watching shadow—was precisely that which, from a sensible and affectionate husband, might most naturally have been expected. Nor is it very difficult, even setting aside all idea of malice, to put down the shadow portion of the story to a mere freak of imagination on the part of the young man who, though 'not drunk,' was nevertheless on his own admission, 'perhaps a little excited,' and who had been 'drinking a good deal of beer and shandy-gaff.' But the evidence does not end here.

By one of those extraordinary coincidences by which the simple course of or-

dinary events so often baffles the best laid schemes of crime, there were others in the house besides the young man, Aldridge, who witnessed the movements of the Baron and Madame R**. It so happened that, on the afternoon of that particular day, the woman of the house had hampered the little latch-lock by which young Aldridge usually admitted himself, and, as this occurred late in the day, it is more than probable that the Baron was unaware of it, as also of the fact that in consequence the servant-girl, Susan Turner, sat up beyond the usual hour of going to bed, for the purpose of letting the young man in. This girl, it seems, had a lover —a stoker on one of the northern lines— and him she appears to have invited to keep her company on her watch. Aldridge returned and went up to bed, but the lover —who was to be on duty with his engine at two o'clock, and who was doubtlessly interrupted in a most interesting conversation by the arrival of the lodger—still remained in the kitchen, and was only

just leaving it when Madame R** came down stairs. Taking her at first to be the mistress of the house, and fearful lest the street-lamp gleaming through the glass partition should betray her 'young man's' presence, Susan Turner draws him to the lumber-room, the window of which, it appears, looks into a sort of well between the house and the two rooms built out at the back, after a fashion not unusual in London houses. Into this well, also, immediately opposite to the window of the lumber-room, looks that of the back room or laboratory, furnished with what the witness describes as a 'tin looking-glass,' but which is really one of those metal reflectors in common use for increasing the light of rooms in such a position. The distance between the two windows is little more than eight feet. The night was clear, with a bright, full harvest moon, and its rays, thrown by the reflector into the laboratory, made every part of its interior distinctly visible from the lumber-room. The door of the latter room was open, and

the staircase illuminated by the Baron's approaching light. The hiders in the lumber-room could see distinctly the whole proceedings of both Baron and Madame R**, from the time Aldridge lost sight of them to the moment they again emerged into his view.

And this was what they saw:—

'*Madame R** never went into the kitchen at all;*' '*she went straight into the laboratory,*'—'*the Baron watched her as she came out.*'

A glance at the place will show the bearing of this evidence, and the impossibility of the Baron (who, if he had not been in the kitchen, must at least have thoroughly known the position of his own laboratory) having made any mistake on this point.

What, then, was his motive in thus imposing upon Aldridge, to whose interference he professed himself so much indebted, with this false statement of the place to which Madame R** had been?

There does not seem the slightest reason

for discrediting the evidence of these two witnesses. Their story is perfectly simple and coherent. There is neither malice against the Baron nor collusion with Aldridge, in whose case such malice is supposed to exist. The only weak point in their position is the fact, that they were both doing wrong in being in that place at that time; but the admission of this, in truth, rather strengthens than injures the testimony which involves it. We must seek the clue, then, not in their motives, but in those of the Baron. The errand of Madame R**, in her strange expedition, may perhaps afford it. What did she do in the laboratory?

'*She drank something from a bottle.*' '*It smelt and tasted like sherry.*' '*It was marked* VIN. ANT. POT. TART.' *That label designates antimonial wine, which is a mixture of sherry and tartar-emetic.*

Let us see if from this point we can feel our way, as it were, backwards, to the motive for concealment. The life of Madame R** was, as we know, heavily in-

sured. It had already been seriously endangered by the effects of precisely the same drug as that she was now seen to take. If the Baron knew or suspected the motive of her visit, here is at once a motive sufficient, if not perhaps very creditable, for the concealment of a fact, the knowledge of which might very probably lead to difficulty with respect to payment of the policy in case of death.

But here another difficulty meets us. The incident in question occurred at about the middle of the long illness of Madame R**. That illness consisted of a series of attacks, occurring as nearly as possible at intervals of a fortnight, and exhibiting the exact symptoms of the poison here shown to have been taken. One of the attacks followed within a very few hours of the occurrence into which we are examining. Was it the only occurrence of the kind?

The evidence of the night-nurse bears with terrible weight upon this point. Her orders are strict, on no account to close her eyes. Her hours of watch are short,

and the repose of the entire day leaves her without the slightest cause for unusual drowsiness. The testimonials of twenty years bear unvarying witness to her care and trustworthiness. Yet every alternate Saturday for eight or ten, or it may even have been twelve weeks, at one regular hour she falls asleep. It is in vain that she watches and fights against it—in vain even that, suspecting 'some trick' she on one occasion abstains entirely from food, and drinks nothing but that peculiarly wakeful decoction, strong green tea. On every other night she keeps awake with ease, but surely as the fatal Saturday comes round she again succumbs, and surely as sleep steals over her it is followed by a fresh attack of the symptoms we so plainly recognise. She cannot in any way account for such an extraordinary fatality. She is positive that such a thing never happened to her before. We also are at an equal loss. We can but pause upon the reflection that twice before the periodic drowsiness began, a similarly irre-

sistible sleep had been induced by the so-called mesmeric powers of the Baron himself. And then we pass naturally to her who had been for years habituated to such control, and we cannot but call to mind the statement of Mr. Hands—'I have often *willed* her (S. Parsons) to go into a dark room and pick up a pin, or some article equally minute.'

And then we again remember the watching shadow on the wall.

And yet, after all, at what have we arrived? Grant that the Baron knew the nature of his wife's errand in the laboratory; that the singular power — call it what we will—by which he had before in jest compelled the nurse to sleep, was really employed in enabling the somnambulist to elude her watch. Grant even that the pretensions of the mesmerist are true, and that it was in obedience to his direct will that Madame R** acted as she did, we are no nearer a solution than before.

It was not the Baron's interest that his wife should die.

We must then seek further afield for any explanation of this terrible enigma. Let us see how it fared with Mrs. Anderton while these events were passing at her sister's house.

And here we seem to have another instance of the manner in which the wisest precautions so often turn against those by whom they are taken. Admitting that the illness of Madame R** was really caused by criminal means, nothing could be wiser than the precaution which selected for their first essay a night on which they could be tried without fear of observation. Yet this very circumstance enables us to fix a date of the last importance, which without it must have remained uncertain. Madame R**, then, was taken ill on Saturday, the 5th of April. On that very night—at, as nearly as can be ascertained, the very same hour, Mrs. Anderton was unaccountably seized with an illness in all respects resem-

III. and V.

bling her's. Like her's, too, the attacks returned at fortnightly intervals. For a few days, on the Baron's advice, a particular medicine is given, and at first with apparently good effect. At the same date the diary of Dr. Marsden shows a similar amelioration of symptoms in the case of Madame R**. In both cases the amendment is but short, and the disease again pursues its course. The result in both is utter exhaustion. In the case of Madame R** reducing the sufferer to death's door; in the *weaker constitution* of her sister terminating in death. Examination is made. The appearances of the body, no less than the symptoms exhibited in life, are all those of antimonial poisoning. No antimony is, however, found; and from this, and other circumstances, results a verdict of 'Natural Death.' On the 12th of October, then, Mrs. Anderton's story ends.

*From that time dates the recovery of Madame R**.*

The first life is now removed from be-

tween Baron R** and the full sum of 50,000*l.* Let us examine briefly the circumstances attending the lapse of the second. Here again events each VI. in itself quite simple and natural, combine to form a story fraught with terrible suspicion. I have alluded to the inquest which followed on the death of Mrs. Anderton. That enquiry originated in circumstances which cast upon her husband the entire suspicion of her murder. To whose agency,—whether direct or indirect, voluntary or involuntary, is an after question,—may every one of these circumstances be traced? Mr. Anderton insists on being the only one from whom the patient shall receive either medicine or food. It is the Baron who applauds and encourages a line of conduct *diametrically opposed to his own*, and tending more than any other circumstance to fix suspicion on his friend. A remedy is suggested, the recommending of which points strongly to the idea of poison, and it is from the Baron that the suggestions comes. Two papers are found—the

one bearing in part, the other in full, the name of the poison suspected to be used. The first of these is brought to light by the Baron himself,—the second is found in a place where he has just been, and by a person whom he has himself despatched to search there for something else. He draws continual attention to that point of exclusive attendance from which suspicion chiefly springs. His replies to Dr. Dodsworth, respecting the recommendation of the antimonial antidote, are so given as to confirm the worst interpretation to which it had given rise, and even when, on the discovery of the second paper, he advises the nurse that it should be destroyed, he does so in a manner that ensures not only its preservation but its immediate employment in the manner most dangerous to his friend.

The evidence fails. What is the Baron's connection with the catastrophe that follows? He knows well the accused man's nervous anxiety for his own good name. He procures, on the ground of his friendly

anxiety, the earliest intelligence of his friend's probable acquittal. He enters that friend's room to acquaint him with the good news. Returning, he takes measures to secure the prisoner throughout the night from interruption or interference. In the morning Mr. Anderton is a corpse, and on his pillow is found the phial in which the poison had been contained, and a written statement that the desperate step had been taken in despair of an acquittal. By what marvellous accident was the hopeful news of the chemical investigation thus misinterpreted? By what negligence or connivance was the fatal drug placed within his reach? One thing only we know:—

It was the Baron who conveyed the news. It was from his pocket medicine-case, left by him within the sick man's reach, that the poison came.

Thus fell the second of the two lives which stood between the Baron and the full sum of 50,000*l.* Of this sum, the 25,000*l.* which accrues from the relation-

ship between Mrs. Anderton and Madane R** is already his as soon as claimed, but there is no immediate necessity for the claim to be preferred. He may perhaps have thought it better to wait before making such a claim until the first sensation occasioned by the double deaths through which he inherited had passed away. He may have been merely putting in train some plausible story to account for his only now proclaiming a fact of which he had certainly been aware for at least a year. Whatever his reason, however, he certainly for some weeks after Mr. Anderton's death made no movement to establish his claim upon the property, and during this time Madame R** was slowly but surely recovering her strength.

But while wisdom thus dictated a policy of delay, the irresistible course of events hurried on the crisis. A letter comes

VII.

filled with threats of the vengeance of jealous love, if its cause be not that night removed. It is but a fragment of that letter that is preserved, but its

meaning is clear enough, and it is that under threat of revelation of some capital crime, the connection between himself and Madame R** should be finally brought to an end.

'*N'en sais-tu bien le moyen?*'

That night the condition is fulfilled. Once more the sleeping lady takes her midnight journey to her husband's laboratory. Once more her unconscious hand pours out the deadly draught. But this time it is no slow poison that she takes. It is a powerful and burning acid that, even as it awakes her from her trance, shrivels her with a horrible and instant death. One shrill and quickly stifled shriek alarms the inmates of the house, and when they hurry to the spot they find only a disfigured corpse, lying with bare feet and disordered night-dress in the darkness of the stormy November night, and with the fatal glass still clasped in its hand.

My task is done. In possession of the evidence thus placed before you, your judg-

ment of its result will be as good as mine. Link by link you have now been put in possession of the entire chain. Is that chain one of purely accidental coincidences, or does it point with terrible certainty to a series of crimes, in their nature and execution almost too horrible to contemplate? That is the first question to be asked, and it is one to which I confess myself unable to reply. The second is more strange, and perhaps even more difficult still. Supposing the latter to be the case—are crimes thus committed susceptible of proof, or even if proved, are they of a kind for which the criminal can be brought to punishment?

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NEW-STREET SQUARE

ONE SHILLING.

THE BROWN BOOK

FOR 1865.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE MORNING POST.
THE MORNING HERALD.
THE STANDARD.
THE SUN.
THE READER.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
THE NEWS.
THE BUILDER.
THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.
THE LANCET.
THE WEEKLY REVIEW.
THE CITY PRESS.
THE ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.
THE LAW TIMES.
THE WESLEYAN TIMES.
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.
THE COURT JOURNAL.
THE MARYLEBONE MERCURY.
THE CLERKENWELL NEWS.
THE CLERKENWELL DIAL.
THE SPORTING GAZETTE.
THE CHELTENHAM JOURNAL.
THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.
THE RUGBY ADVERTISER.
THE CARLISLE PATRIOT.
THE STOCKPORT AND CHESHIRE COUNTY NEWS.
THE WESTERN NEWS.
THE COVENTRY HERALD.
THE STOCKPORT ADVERTISER.
THE BLACKBURN STANDARD.
THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE.
THE WITNESS.
THE BRADFORD OBSERVER.
THE NOTTINGHAM REVIEW.
THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.
THE POOLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN HERALD.
THE WARWICK ADVERTISER.
THE BERKSHIRE CHRONICLE.
THE NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL.
THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS GAZETTE.
THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON: SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO.,
66, BROOK STREET, W.

ONE SHILLING.

THE

BROWN BOOK

FOR 1865.

A Book of Ready Reference

TO THE

LONDON HOTELS, LODGING & BOARDING HOUSES; BREAKFAST & DINING ROOMS; METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS; PUBLIC & CIRCULATING LIBRARIES; AMUSEMENTS; PICTURE GALLERIES; HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, & CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS; RELIGIOUS, LEARNED, AND ARTISTIC SOCIETIES.

With full Information as to Situation, Specialty, &c., &c.

AND A

HANDY LIST,

SHOWING THE NEAREST POST OFFICE, MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, CAB STAND, POLICE, TELEGRAPH, AND COMMISSIONAIRE STATION, FIRE ENGINE AND ESCAPE, HOSPITAL, &c.,

TO UPWARDS OF

ONE THOUSAND

OF THE

PRINCIPAL STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS.

PUBLISHED YEARLY.

LONDON:
SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO.,
66, BROOK STREET, W.
1865.

MORNING HERALD.

The edition for 1865 of this most useful annual has just appeared. It contains a "Handy List" of the principal streets in the metropolis, with references to the nearest receiving-house, pillar-box, and money-order office, the station of the nearest commissionaire, telegraph, fire engine, fire escape, cab and police, as well as a direction to the nearest hospital. Besides these it has a list of boarding-houses and hotels, many with their prices stated. There is a capital general directory for those in search of lodgings, telling them where to find apartments, and the peculiar recommendations possessed by each district in and around London. A directory to restaurants where luncheon and dinner are provided will be of great value to the country visitor. The lists of religious, scientific, and artistic societies are very copious and well compiled, besides being a novel feature, and the directory of museums and picture collections tells in a few words what is to be seen by the visitor. We notice a decided improvement in the section devoted to "amusements, sights, &c.;" and strangers will find the short guide to the various metropolitan and suburban railways particularly useful.

STANDARD.

Considering that the price of "The Brown Book" is only a shilling, not only residents in London, but every visitor from the country, ought to possess it. Two minutes' study of it before setting out in the morning—or the merest reference to it in case of difficulty—will greatly facilitate the labours of the sight-seer; while Londoners will find it useful every day in the week.

THE SUN.

Everyone, excepting only those who are Green, ought to get "The Brown Book," a little Brown study, over the contents of which, as therein set down very plainly in Black and White, will be found, when read, to be a most effectual remedy for the Blue Devils. Within the compass of a goodly shilling pamphlet of some two hundred pages it presents to view a mass of really valuable, because useful, information in regard to all the Inns and Outs—that is, to all the Hotels and places of Public Amusement, scattered about the metropolis and its vicinity.

WESLEYAN TIMES.

The varied information seems to have been collected with very great care, and to be classified admirably. It is no mere scanty compilation, and extends to nearly 200 octavo pages, the price being merely nominal—one shilling.

THE NEWS.

Visitors to London had long felt the want of some guide or hand-book, not only to the various places of amusement, with a list of cab fares—which are the two most prominent objects to which our so-called guide books chiefly aspire—but some work that would give them a general idea of what was worth seeing, where to put up while in London, and generally how to avoid those little unpleasantnesses incident to strangers. This want "The Brown Book" is intended to supply. The subject of lodgings is well treated, though in the first issue we are told it was the cause of "much annoyance and vexation of spirit." Several good hints have been thrown out about situation, price, and climate in regard to taking lodgings.

MORNING POST.

Visitors to London will consult their convenience by arming themselves with "The Brown Book;" and dwellers within the sound of Bow bells will find it a valuable book of reference. There are few items of local information which it will not be found to contain; and so much attention has been bestowed to render the arrangement of the details at once simple and effective that, though they are necessarily multitudinous, no difficulty will be found in arriving at the desired intelligence. It is, amongst other things, a guide to the hotels, lodging and boarding houses of London; to the various railway termini, libraries, places of amusement, picture-galleries, schools, hospitals, religious, learned, and artistic societies; and gives full and explicit directions as to situation, and such short particulars as are likely to be useful to the inquirer. "The Brown Book" supplies a want which has long been felt, and its merits will no doubt be practically acknowledged.

THE CHELTENHAM JOURNAL.

This is a particularly cheap and useful handbook, containing a mass of instruction concerning those things on which visitors to the metropolis desire to be especially informed, the same being arranged in such a manner as to be easily referred to and made immediately available. In the present edition various imperfections which existed in last year's "Brown Book" have been amended, and several new features introduced. For instance, the information with regard to the subject of "lodgings" has been remodelled and rendered more serviceable than before, and lists of the "religious and artistic societies" of the metropolis have been added. Any stranger visiting London would do well to invest a shilling in the purchase of a copy of the "Brown Book" before setting out on a journey of discovery.

CHURCHMAN.

The bare enumeration of what is contained within these brown covers is a sufficient indication of its usefulness to the dweller in London or to visitors to the metropolis,—that is, to almost all the world.

THE RUGBY ADVERTISER.

The visitor to London could not possibly invest a shilling to better advantage than in procuring this admirable little work; indeed, the dweller in the metropolis, keen though he may be, will find on perusing its pages that there is a vast deal in the overgrown city of which he is not cognisant.

BRIGHTON GAZETTE.

This is a novel but very useful book of ready reference in all matters respecting the metropolis, concerning which "young men from the country," and, indeed, numbers of the inhabitants of "the modern Babylon" themselves, are very often very much at fault.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. have issued "The Brown Book for 1865." Besides the very useful information which the first volume contained, the present one has in addition Lists of the Religious and Artistic Societies, Guides to the Picture Collections of the Metropolis and the Metropolitan Railway System. The same admirable arrangements are preserved which rendered "The Brown Book for 1864" so valuable as an easy reference, and we are glad to see the projectors intend adding to the information by year.

THE MORNING POST.

This "Brown Book" is a novel attempt to furnish useful information which is not contained in the comprehensive mass of red books, guides, and directories. It is a spirited undertaking, and ought to be encouraged. The daily increase not only in the extent of London itself, but in the resort of strangers to the growing centre of the world's mighty interests, requires additional facilities of access, as well to the minor conveniences as to the higher amenities of confederate civilization. Such is the purpose of this intended half-yearly publication. Its compendious title-page enumerates the objects which it embraces; and which it proposes to place within the reach of all who can bebenefitted by them. It is very complete in its list of public offices, police stations, postal arrangements, and cab stands, of scientific societies, their constitutions and times of meeting for the next half-year, of libraries and museums, of theatres and other places of amusement, of hospitals and charitable institutions. On these points its copious statements may be serviceable alike to residents and visitors. But the department of hotels, lodging and boarding houses, and of breakfast and dining rooms, is as yet very imperfect—a mere skeleton without integuments—an outline framework which has yet to be filled up. The proprietors of these establishments were unwilling to give the particulars asked of them; they declined to advertise the rent of their rooms, or insert their names in a book of which the nature and object were unknown to them. In this branch of their labours the compilers of this work aimed at too much; the terms of lodgings are not fixable; they fluctuate with seasons of arrival and departure; they vary to permanent or casual inmates, to those who give trouble and to those who exact little attendance, to those who have a pendant of children, and to others who give frequent parties. Nor can the features of each dwelling be noticed; in many cases praise would be deceptive and truth libellous. For the purpose of "The Brown Book" it would be quite sufficient to state the general character of a street or square in which there are many lodgings, and the natures of its vicinity, with the numbers of these houses and the names of their keepers.* It would also be enough to say that in obscure localities the terms are low, in respectable situations moderate, but high in genteel and fashionable neighbourhoods. For a work constitued on this principle the editors would not fail to obtain all the information they want to satisfy the requirements of the public, and ensure an extensive patronage.

THE SUN.

Another ready reference book. Not *a* blue book. Not *the* Red Book. Not a *livre jaune*. Not party-coloured. But—a sensible, matter-of-fact, directly-to-the-purpose, plain, blunt, honest, sober *Brown Book*. A book to be published half-yearly—so that it will always convey the very latest information. A book that answers, among other frequently recurring questions, "Which is the nearest Post Office?" "How shall I find a Commissionaire?" "Whereabout is the nearest Telegraph Office?" A book so apropos that it ought to be placed so very handily for reference when required that the possessor should come at last to say of it as Charles

* This suggestion has been acted upon in the present issue, and it is hoped successfully. It will be easily understood that this department of "The Brown Book" is not merely difficult to carry out and of a most costly nature, but absolutely dependent on time and increasing confidence for its full development. With pains and patience, however, neither of which will be spared, the Editor hopes to make it with each successive issue more and more complete.

II. said of Rochester—"Never in the way, and never out of the way!" We don't know to whom it will prove the most acceptable—to the old Londoner, or to the young man from the country—to the true born Cockney, or to the unmistakeable Foreigner. To every one who consults it, it will for a dead certainty prove most welcome, and all the more welcome because, we believe, perfectly reliable.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A book containing the information detailed in this ample title-page cannot but be very useful, if the information be correct ; and we are bound to state that, as far as we have been able to test it, "The Brown Book" is as correct, and consequently as useful, as any of its Red and Blue contemporaries.

THE NEWS.

This handy little publication supplies a want which has long been felt not only by strangers, but also by Londoners themselves, for it contains in a well-arranged tabular form full information with respect to the situations and specialities of the different places of amusement, public and circulating libraries, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions of London, as well as of a great many of the hotels, lodging and boarding-houses, breakfast and dining-rooms, &c. There is also what is called a "handy list," which shows the situations of the different post offices, money order offices, cab stands, police stations, fire engines, fire escapes, and also about one thousand of the principal streets of the Metropolis. We certainly wish Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. every success in their undertaking, and from the great care which has evidently been bestowed upon the present number, and the correctness of the information therein contained, we have no doubt whatever that the "Brown Book" will soon come to be looked upon as one of our most convenient and reliable metropolitan guide books.

THE BUILDER.

Under the title of "The Brown Book," Saunders, Otley, and Co. have issued the first half-yearly specimen of a guide intended to supply several wants: to show the nearest post office, telegraph office, fire engine, cab stand, and so forth, to any given street; list of lodgings, the various societies, theatres, &c. Why are the artistical exhibitions and societies left out?*

THE READER.

A GOOD idea, and very well carried out. No country cousin should come up to the metropolis without first studying its lists of hotels and boarding and lodging-houses, in which, in all cases where they were not purposely withheld, the prices of bed, board, lodging, &c., are added in a tabular form to the name and situation—the former being placed under the names they are known by, and the latter under the names of the streets in which they are located, in alphabetical order. The dinner list is on the same plan as that of the hotels; and, indeed, all the lists are as complete as one can hope to find them in a first attempt of the kind. There are lists of schools, of tutors and governesses, of charities, of literary and scientific societies, and of their meetings; of public libraries and of circulating libraries; of museums, sights, theatres, with their plans, &c.; of music halls, dancing rooms, &c., in each of which there is full and sufficient evidence of care and pains taken to make them reliable sources of information and reference. These are

* The information given on this head could not be obtained in time for the first issue. It has now been supplied.

supplemented by a "Handy List," which, in a tabular form, arranged in alphabetical order under the names of one thousand of the principal streets and thoroughfares of the metropolis, gives the whereabouts of post office receiving houses, pillar boxes, and money order offices; of commissionaire stations, telegraph offices, cab stands, police stations, &c.; so that a stranger may journey about town without the necessity of asking his way, or of making inquiries on other points, of any one. "The Brown Book" should be in every counting house and on the hall-table of all well-to-do private residences.

THE MORNING HERALD.

This is an excellent idea well worked out. Strangers in London, and even residents in a different quarter of the modern Babylon and western Pekin, are continually at a loss for information about places and things. Tell them to meet you at such and such an hotel, and the first thing occurring to them is to ask or find out in what street is the hotel in question, and whereabouts is the street itself. Advise them to go to a particular place of amusement, and they often feel that their only chance of finding it is to give themselves over to a cabman. Let the dweller in the country or at Clapham have occasion to be at St. John's-wood, and there to seek a post or telegraph office and he becomes bewildered. It is the object of "The Brown Book" to put him at his ease on these matters; to tell him everything he can want to know about post and telegraph offices, commissionaire, fire engine and escape stations, hospitals, cab stands, police stations, boarding houses, hotels and lodging houses, dining rooms, schools, public charities, literary and scientific societies, public and circulating libraries, museums, theatres, music halls, and many other things. The first edition is naturally far from perfect, for it would have been impossible to make everybody who could supply the required information acquainted with the object and projected existence of such a work. Still the compilers have done wonders. All the information at all accessible in print has been carefully condensed, tabulated, and corrected. But the lists of hotels, for instance, has been, partly by the want of enterprise in the landlords or managers, rendered less complete as well in name as in detail of prices than it was intended to, and than it will doubtless ultimately be. Nevertheless, he must be very hard to please who cannot from the present list suit himself with an hotel accommodated to his means. The same remarks will apply to the lodging and boarding house lists. The dinner list—one most interesting to both country cousin and town resident—is sufficiently full for all purposes. The lists of schools and tutors and governesses, with their several specialities and terms, will save many persons a great deal of useless and frequently very unpleasant inquiry. The particulars of the charities and the scientific societies, especially the table showing the days of the meetings of the latter bodies, will be most useful; and the brief summaries of the features of the museums will prove valuable to nearly every class of visitors. The tabulated list of theatres and places of amusement is most complete. It gives the general style of the plays and sights for which each house is noted, the hour of commencement, the prices, and some miscellaneous remarks—such as the necessity of evening dress here and there, the name of the play for which the theatre has been lately celebrated, &c. Finally, there is a very clear index, reference to which will show at once the page on which the required information is conveyed.

THE LANCET.

This book will be found a useful book of reference in every commercial office.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

This is intended as a book of ready reference to the hotels of London, with full information as to situation, speciality, &c. It also includes a notice of the literary and scientific societies, with lists of their meetings for the present session; particulars and (in some instances) plans of the theatres and other places of amusement, and an account of the various sights of the metropolis.

THE STANDARD.

It will be very strange if the present edition of "The Brown Book," imperfect as it avowedly is, should not in some measure repay Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. for their enterprise in bringing out; and it will be stranger still if in its future half yearly editions it does not practically exclude all other guide books to the metropolis, for it is only half a crown,* and the use of it ought to save its price to the country cousin in a day, and to the average town resident in a week.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

Generally speaking, the name of a book is an indication of its contents, but not so in the present case. Why the compiler has chosen such a name remains a secret—only so far as conjecture can furnish, we imagine that there are numerous books of this kind, and therefore all suitable names have been consumed. The object of the book will be best shown by quoting the following from the Introduction: "'The Brown Book' is intended to supply several wants which have not hitherto been provided for by any of the numerous Introductions, Guides, and Handy-Books of London. Few words are required to bring home to every one the wants which every one has felt. In consequence of its vast extent, most quarters of the metropolis are as unknown to the resident in any one of them as they are to a total stranger. Both residents and strangers are continually puzzled by such questions as the following: 'Which is the nearest post office?' 'How shall I find a commissionaire?' 'Where is the nearest telegraph office?' It has not before now been attempted to give such information in an acceptable form. It is believed that the plan adopted in 'The Brown Book' of giving in a tabular form numerical references to numbered and alphabetical lists of the receiving houses and pillar boxes, money order offices, commissionaire stations, police stations, cab stands, telegraph stations, fire engines, fire escapes, and hospitals of the metropolis will be found simple and effective. Such a table, containing upwards of a thousand of the principal streets, will be found in our Handy List." Such is the information, with a few other items, this book supplies. It will be found very handy to all parties requiring such knowledge; and who does not? The price is 2s. 6d.*

THE CITY PRESS.

Every new publication is professedly started to supply "a want that has long been felt," &c. As a rule, addresses in first numbers are no more to be believed than are epitaphs. An exception, however, must really be made in the case of "The Brown Book," which is intended to supply several wants not hitherto provided for by any of the numerous Guides and Handbooks of London. In an ingeniously yet simply arranged table are given the nearest receiving house, pillar box, money order office, commissionaire station, telegraph, fire engine and fire escape stations, hospital, cab stand, and police station, to more than one thousand of the principal streets.

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* Now *One Shilling* only.

There are also lists of boarding and lodging-houses, hotels, dining-rooms, schools, charities, literary and scientific societies, with their officers, museums, theatres, music halls, and other places of entertainment, with their style of amusement, hour of commencement, prices, &c. The work has been produced in a neat and portable form, and should be in the counting-house of every business and mercantile establishment, the public room of every hotel, and on the table of every family.

THE ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

This work is intended as a supplement to the various guides and handbooks of London. It is, as its title-page tells us, a book of ready reference to the hotels, lodging houses, breakfast and dining rooms, libraries, amusements, charitable institutions, societies, &c. of London. The chief feature in it is a handy list, containing an alphabetical list of a thousand principal streets of the metropolis, which shows the nearest post office, pillar box, commissionaire, cab stand, police station, &c. The plan is a very useful one. On some points the information is meagre, owing to the refusal of parties to give the needful particulars, but we are assured that in future editions there is every expectation that the work will be more complete and comprehensive.

THE LAW TIMES.

The difficulty which not only strangers to the metropolis, but also residents, feel when they are in search of any of the above institutions lying out of the regular track, will at once recommend this book to their notice. The author candidly admits that many of the lists are not so perfect as could be wished. For instance, the lists of the parcels offices, he tells us, are not complete, owing to objections on the part of the Parcels Company. This seems the most unaccountable. We should have imagined that they would only have been too glad to have taken this means of publishing their whereabouts. The objections of hotel keepers we can better understand. As a whole, we think this book one of the most useful that has been introduced to our notice for a long time. Its small price places its purchase within the means of most people.

THE WESLEYAN TIMES.

"The Brown Book" is the somewhat inexpressive title of a new serial, the first issue of which Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. have just sent out. Its design is excellent and most useful. It is intended to be the guide and companion to both strangers and natives in this overgrown metropolis. There are tens of thousands who do not know where to find the nearest post office, or cab stand, or police station, or fire escape, or hospital. These pages supply ample and correct information on the subjects named, and also on boarding and lodging-houses, dining-rooms, schools, charities, learned and literary societies, libraries and museums, amusements, &c., with a full index. The great public utility of the work will be manifest to every one; but it requires further extension to complete the plan of the book.

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

This is another of the many guides to London which are sometimes so useful to provincial Englishmen, and always so bewildering to foreigners. Much of its contents may be easily guessed, such as places of public amusements and learned societies. The chief features of novelty are lists and

criticisms of hotels, so far as has been found practicable; lists of lodging-houses, breakfast and dining-rooms; libraries, "public and circulating;" and all kinds of public buildings, schools, charities, &c. The great novelty is a list, on the "cab fare" principle of tabulation, of the nearest receiving house, pillar box, money order office, commissionaire, telegraph station, fire engine, fire escape, hospital, cab stand, and police station, the "nearest" being given in columns by the side of a list of names of the principal streets. "The Brown Book" is worth looking at before the purchaser of a guide book makes up his mind.

THE COURT JOURNAL.

This useful volume contains a list of hotels, lodging and boarding-houses. dining-rooms, public and circulating libraries, amusements, &c. It is a miniature directory, in fact, and no stranger coming to London should be without so important a key to it.

THE MARYLEBONE MERCURY.

A handy book of reference, useful to every one. It supplies a want long felt and cannot fail to be successful.

THE CLERKENWELL NEWS.

"The Brown Book." Under this very curious title Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. issue, one of the most useful books that it is possible to have for half-a-crown.* It commences by giving a thousand of the principal streets in the metropolis, and to each of these references is given to the nearest post office, money order office, cab stand, police, fire engine, and fire escape stations, hospitals, and such like handy information of which Londoners stand very greatly in need. The country cousin will find "The Brown Book" worth his speculative half-a-crown, for it is a book of ready reference to the hotels, lodging and boarding-houses, breakfast and dining rooms of the metropolis, with the list of prices of those establishments, which show they mean to do well by the traveller, by making known their minimum and maximum charges. All the public and circulating libraries, amusements, schools, charitable institutions, hospitals, with all their specialities, are set forth in full, and all the particulars respecting the learned societies—as offices, objects, places and times of meeting, subscriptions and mode of entering, are given for the benefit of those who may need this information, which they will find, if they try, is very hard to be acquired without the aid of "The Brown Book." The volume will take rank at once as a book which all who are about town should be acquainted with.

THE CLERKENWELL DIAL.

The Red book, the Blue book, and the Post-office Directory have not been found sufficient to supply the daily thirst of the public for information, so here they have the "Brown Book" to supplement the others. Strangers in any locality of London will find here readily the nearest place to post a letter; or to obtain a money order and get cash for one; or the nearest commissionaire or telegraph for sending a message by either; or how most quickly to get a cab to convey them to the theatre or other place of amusement. It gives full particulars about all places of entertainment, the nature of amusement to be expected, when the doors open, and the various prices of admission. Then there are lists of hotels, coffee houses, dining rooms, &c., with the tariff of charges where the editor of the work

has been able to obtain them, but the information under this head is very meagre, owing to the petty jealousies of proprietors. "The Brown Book" contains abundance of other information on matters about which questions are daily asked, but which cannot be satisfactorily answered without reference to bulky volumes, and very often not there. For the next issue we would suggest another useful head—the routes of the metropolitan omnibuses.

THE SPORTING GAZETTE.

This neat little volume professes to give in a small compass a variety of information not to be found elsewhere, with much that might be gathered from Directories, and some details obtainable only by visiting the institutions it treats of. The complete table of the days of meeting, and of the objects promoted by every scientific society, will be found exceedingly useful. An original feature in "The Brown Book" is the so called "Handy List," intended to direct strangers to the nearest cab stand, letter box, and telegraph station, while timid visitors can forearm themselves against catastrophes by conning the bearings of the nearest fire escape, hospital, and police station under its pilotage. The list of hotels and places of refreshment is very incomplete, owing, as we are told, to the reluctance of the landlords to furnish any information; this defect, however, will be remedied. In the meantime, if this attempt to describe all establishments which minister to the intellectual or social comfort of Londoners were well supported by those who can best aid the publishers, the yearly "Brown Book" might command information of a special value, not clashing with its namesake in Blue or Red, from which its own title sufficiently distinguishes it.

THE CHELTENHAM JOURNAL.

This book is intended to supply a number of wants experienced not only by visitors to the metropolis, but by residents likewise, who are often at a loss to ascertain the locale of the many institutions with which London abounds, or to discover at a moment's warning the whereabouts of the various police stations, cab stands, post offices, fire engines, hotels, dining-rooms, libraries, and places of public amusement. This information is here afforded in a series of lists and tables, so arranged as to be clearly understood and readily referred to. The first, which is denominated a "handy list," contains the names of upwards of a thousand of the principal streets, alphabetically arranged, with a tabulated forest of figures disposed in columns, which form an index to ten other lists which give the situations of all the receiving houses, pillar letter boxes, money order offices, commissionaires, telegraph stations, fire engines, fire escapes, hospitals, cab stands, and police stations. These are followed by lists of boarding-houses, hotels, lodging houses, and dining rooms, giving their titles and situation, the names of their proprietors, and, as far as possible, the prices charged at each establishment. These lists are, however, far from complete, owing to the disinclination of the proprietors of hotels to supply the necessary particulars. Then there is a list of schools, and another of tutors and governesses, both of which appear to be capable of considerable extension. In another section of the book we find an alphabetical list of the most important charities; and, further on, a comprehensive and descriptive catalogue of scientific and literary societies, museums, public and circulating libraries, sights, and places of public amusement, the information under the last mentioned head embracing the name of the house, the style of amusement, the hour of commencement, and the prices of admission. The design of the publication is good, but there are some portions of it which are

susceptible of improvement. For instance, in connection with the "hotels" and "dining rooms" there appears to be an attempt to go into particulars which would not only be superflous, but tend to excite suspicion as to the impartiality of the compilers. It appears from the preface that it was intended to add "a report upon each hotel, the result of a special visit made to it," but the intention has been reduced to practice in two or three cases only, and we think it would have been better had it been altogether abandoned. Again, with regard to "amusements," only the bare facts should be given, and the remarks which are appended thereto eliminated in future editions.*

THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

A most useful and welcome edition to the Guide, and otherwise instructive works in connection with London, has just been issued by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., under the title of "The Brown Book." So large an amount of information (and much of it quite new) must be extremely valuable to, and, we trust, will be extensively patronised by the multitudes who throng London, and who are not unfrequently, for want of a good guide, as helpless as if they were in the Arabian desert.

RUGBY ADVERTISER.

This "Brown Book is one which has been long needed, and appears to be the very thing required. It is a comprehensive guide to the great metropolis of London: going more minutely into details than the usual Introductions, Guides, and Hand Books with which one is so often disappointed. "The Brown Book" contains the very fullest information respecting the London hotels, lodging and boarding houses, breakfast and dining rooms, public and circulating libraries, places of amusement, charities, the scientific societies, plans of the theatres, compendium of sights, and in fact every possible thing that a stranger or any person not well acquainted with London may want to know. Another excellent feature in the "Brown Book" is—a handy list of street post offices, cab stands, police stations, fire engines and escapes, hospitals and dispensaries, telegraph and commissionaire stations: giving at a glance the nearest of each to any street in which you may happen to be—a very excellent idea well worked out. And all this information for half-a crown !† As yet it is, of course, only an experiment, and—we can well understand—a costly one. It rests with the public to determine whether it shall become a success.

THE CARLISLE PATRIOT.

"The Brown Book" is a cheap book of ready reference to the hotels, lodging and boarding houses, breakfast and dining rooms, giving terms, prices, and bills of fare, every kind of place of entertainment and amusement, hospitals, schools, libraries, charitable institutions, with the fullest information on all points. It contains also a handy list showing the nearest post office, cab stand, police station, fire engine, fire escape, in one thousand of the principal streets in London. This book should be in the hands not only of every business man in the metropolis and lounger about town, but every traveller from the country, to whom it will afford valuable information.

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* It will be seen that the greater part of these suggestions are about to be adopted. The remarks, however, as to the nature, &c., of the different amusements are found to be generally esteemed a great service to country visitors. Upon their strict impartiality will of course depend in a great measure the reputation of the book, and of this both Editor and Publishers are fully aware. In the present edition this part of the work is very greatly extended.

† Now *One Shilling* only.

THE STOCKPORT AND CHESHIRE COUNTY NEWS.

Under the above original title we have one of the best guide-books to the Metropolis extant. It is, in fact, a complete book photograph of the principal places of business or amusement in London, and gives valuable information upon everything likely to be necessary to the strange visitor to that modern Babylon. Some idea of the extraordinary comprehensiveness of the book may be formed when we state that its contents embrace a list of one thousand of the principal streets, arranged in tables with numeral columns of reference, shewing the nearest receiving house, money-order office, telegraph station, fire-engine and escape house, hospital, cab-stand, and police-station to each. Nor does the work simply give a dry detail of names in each of these instances. Under every head will be found pointed and pithy remarks upon the various institutions, affording an amount of valuable information not to be found elsewhere in so small a compass. No visitor to London should be without this little work, which is calculated to render the greatest stranger perfectly at home even in the heart of the "big city." We advise all persons who wish without trouble to penetrate the "mysteries of London" to possess themselves of the work.

THE WESTERN TIMES.

A new work of great value to those who have occasion to frequent the metropolis, either for the purposes of business or pleasure. It contains a reference to the hotels, lodging and boarding-houses, breakfast and dining-rooms, libraries (public and circulating), amusements, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions of London. With such a programme, "The Brown Book," if properly conducted, could not fail to be of great service. For the first half-yearly number, the information is, of course, not so full in every respect as might be desired. The publishers complain that the novelty of their scheme has for a short time retarded the completeness of their success, but no one who glances at the book can for a moment designate it as a failure. The hotels, boarding-houses, lodging-houses, and dining-rooms, are chiefly the departments where a good deal more information is absolutely necessary; but the particulars of the scientific and literary societies, the museums and charities, are not only full, but admirably arranged. The amusements and sights, for which the metropolis is so famous, and which form its chief attraction to Young England, are classified for easy reference; and brief, but comprehensive instructions are given for the guidance of the sight-seer. The work will certainly become a standard one for purposes of reference.

THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE.

This is a guide-book, very useful to residents in and visitors to the metropolis, containing, in an ingenious tabular form, most complete information in reference to hotels, lodgings, dining-rooms, institutions, amusements, postal arrangements, cab-stands, and, in short, precisely that sort of information that every stranger in London feels the need of.

THE STOCKPORT ADVERTISER.

We have our black book of pensions and blue book of reports; and now we have "The Brown Book" of London, which will be a valuable medium of ready reference. Great pains appears to have been bestowed in its preparation.

THE COVENTRY HERALD.

This is a most useful publication, supplying several wants felt by the visitor and resident in the metropolis, which have not hitherto been provided for by any of the guides or handy-books of London.

THE BLACKBURN STANDARD.

This handy list will be found to answer fully the purpose for which it was intended, and prove a valuable acquisition not only to those residing in London, but to all whom business or pleasure may draw occasionally to the great metropolis. The information it contains is of a comprehensive nature, and such as is not to be found in any of the numerous guides and handy-books of London. The efforts made by the compilers to render the book one of easy and handy reference deserve to be crowned with success.

THE WITNESS.

This is a book of ready reference for the world of London, and a work which no one unacquainted with and intending to visit the great metropolis, should be without. It will save its possessor twice its value.

BRADFORD OBSERVER.

This portable, neatly-printed volume purposes to be "a book of ready reference to the hotels, &c., of London; with full information as to situation, speciality, &c." With all this information, its value to persons whose business calls them to the metropolis need not be poiuted out.

NOTTINGHAM REVIEW.

Under this title (derived from the colour of its covers) the above publishers have issued a very serviceable handbook of London. We fancy that few visiting London, or freshly settling in it, would regret the expenditure of the price, but, on the contrary, would recover it many times in the valuable information given.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

This a rather a strange name for a book to have, though that in itself is no reason at all why the book should not be a good one. The number of guide-books to London and its suburbs is almost infinite, and the publication before us aims at supplying a want which they have all neglected. The work is one to suit people in an emergency. We draw attention to the publication, as we think it one which may be of great use not only to strangers to the metropolis, but also to dwellers in the metropolis itself in cases when they have pressing need to seek any of the establishments enumerated.

POOLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN HERALD.

This useful handbook forms an excellent guide to London. Considerable space is devoted to information respecting the various public institutions and places of amusement, so that whether one may visit London on business or for pleasure this book will form an invaluable companion. Neither trouble nor expense has evidently been spared in its compilation.

WARWICK ADVERTISER.

A book of ready reference on the multitudinous points of business connected with London and its teeming population.

BERKSHIRE CHRONICLE.

This is an extremely useful book. It gives a variety of information on those points on which information is most needed by those who occasionally visit—and who does not?—the metropolis. As a trustworthy guide we can recommend "The Brown Book" to the attention of our readers.

NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL.

By the timely publication of "The Brown Book," Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. have supplied a desideratum, the want of which has frequently been felt, not only by strangers, but also by those residing in London. Who that has visited the vast metropolis has not sometimes been perplexed to find the nearest post-office, commissionaire, or telegraph office? Any one possessing a copy of "The Brown Book" will experience no difficulty in such matters, as, on referring to the work under notice, all such information will be found, in a well-arranged and easily-understood tabular form, giving numerical references to numbered and alphabetical lists of the principal public offices and institutions of London. With one exception, we consider "The Brown Book" the best and most useful work of the kind ever published; but as the work will be revised and corrected half-yearly, the omission can be supplied. We refer to the absence of a well-arranged map or plan, which would enhance the value of the book very materially.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS GAZETTE.

This publication " is intended to supply several wants which have not hitherto been provided for by any of the numerous introductions, guides, and handbooks of London." With this object before them, the publishers set out upon the work of compilation with the most comprehensive plans we have yet seen projected ; and, although they have not succeeded even to the extent of their own anticipations, they have put into the hands of London residents and visitors a mass of information derivable from no other single source. Their partial failure to furnish *every* particular of public interest or import connected with the metropolis, results, not from any want of exertion on their part, but from a dislike in some parties to the publication of what they consider private business. In spite of this, however, we have, within the 150 pages of closely-printed and tabulated matter before us, more varied and useful information than one could well have hoped to obtain. The publishers having thrown much spirit into their new venture, avow it to be only a costly experiment, leaving it to the public to say whether or not it shall become a success. We cannot, of ourselves, make it so, but we do say, that if it receives only a tithe of the support it deserves, the success will be as complete as the publishers could wish.

THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

A work possessing such a mass of information as this should be in the hands of every one who intends to visit London. The price is only half-a-crown.* Great care appears to have been bestowed on its preparation.

COVENTRY HERALD.

This is the second year's issue of "The Brown Book," which contains an extraordinary amount of information respecting the entire ménage of the great metropolis.

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* Now *One Shilling* only.

DISPATCH.

Once more this exceedingly good and useful work makes its appearance, and whilst its general form remains the same, several additions have been made to its contents, thus increasing its completeness. For instance, lists of the religious and artistic societies are now given, as well as guides to the picture collections of the metropolis. The Metropolitan Railway system is also noticed. The information respecting lodgings has been rewritten, and, indeed, every care has been taken to make the work serviceable alike to residents in town and visitors from the country.

LONDON REVIEW.

This handy shilling pamphlet is a guide to the London hotels, lodging and boarding-houses, breakfast and dining-rooms, metropolitan railways, public and circulating libraries, amusements, picture galleries, hospitals, schools, charitable institutions, and religious, learned, and artistic societies; to which is added a list shewing the nearest post-office, money-order office, cab-stand, police, telegraph, and commissionaire station, fire-engine and escape, hospital, &c., to upwards of one thousand of the principal streets of the metropolis. The work is clearly printed, and contains a large body of facts in a small compass.

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