

pleaded under the bar till 1809, the year of his marriage; he was then called, and went the northern circuit.

A learned argument in the famous case of *Wager by Battle* established his reputation as a lawyer; and his conduct on the Queen's trial drew upon him the marked attention of Lord Liverpool. He sat for the first time in parliament as member for the South Scotch Burghs, in 1824, when he was appointed Solicitor-General. In 1826 he sat for Harwich, and in 1827 he succeeded Lord Lyndhurst as member for the University of Cambridge. In 1829 he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which office he held at the time of his death, on July 6, 1846.

It could not be expected that one so deeply occupied in an engrossing profession would devote much time to astronomical science. But Sir Nicholas Tindal never lost his interest for his earlier studies, and his familiarity with classical literature never abated. We are told that he attentively read over the mathematical papers which are annually prepared for the Cambridge examination; and when on the circuit he not unfrequently spent a leisure hour in Captain Smyth's Observatory at Bedford.

To Sir Nicholas Tindal's domestic virtues and his legal attainments those best qualified to form an opinion have given the strongest testimony. In public estimation he "truly and indifferently administered" the law he was sworn to observe "without fear, favour, or affection:" in this cardinal quality he has not been surpassed by any one of those upright judges who have adorned the English bench.

Captain John Francis Egerton, of the Bengal Artillery, third son of Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, died on the 23d January, 1846, of wounds received on the 22d December preceding, in the severe and prolonged battle of Ferozeshuhur. He was attached, as assistant quarter-master-general, to the division of Sir John Littler, who occupied Ferozepore before the commencement of hostilities. On a report of an attack upon our territories, Captain Egerton was sent, on December 11, to reconnoitre. Leaving his escort behind, he proceeded with two orderlies until he was saluted by a heavy fire from the invading Sikhs. This was the opening of the campaign.

Sir J. Littler, in his despatch, after the battle, says:—"Of Captain Egerton, my assistant quarter-master-general, whose zeal and activity were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of December 22." In a private account he is said to have been discovered "almost cut to pieces."

Mr. John Glaisher was born in March 1819, and died May 16, 1846. When he left school at the age of fourteen, he resided with his brother, Mr. James Glaisher, then Assistant at Cambridge Observatory. He soon began to observe, and attained skill in the use of the instruments: he also acquired a practical knowledge of the reduction of observations. From 1834 to 1845, he was employed by Mr. Airy in the Greenwich planetary reductions: in February 1836, he succeeded his brother as Assistant at Cambridge, on the