THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Story of the Most Remarkable Trial of Recent Days.

SIR ROGER TICHBORNE.

The Claimant's Story of His Early Life and Subsequent Adventures.

IN LOVE WITH MISS DOUGHTY.

His Travels in South America, Perils at Sea and Career in Australia.

GOOD FORTUNE ANNOUNCED TO HIM.

Leaves Australia, Arrives in England and is Recognized by Lady Tichborne as Her Son.

THE TRIAL ITSELF.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1871.

The London *Times* of this morning furnishes the following full and interesting *résumé* of the Tichborne case:—

The trial of this extraordinary case will recommence to-day—a case in which, to use the language of Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, "the issue is whether a person who now claims to be entitled to an ancient baronetcy and extensive estates is really the true heir, or is, in truth, an outrageous imposter." The trial has already lasted so long, and the mass of evidence already taken is so enormous, that it appeared desirable before the trial recommences, especially after so long an interval, to present a summary of the evidence so far as it has already gone, so as to enable the reader to take up the thread of this protracted investigation, and understand the bearing of the evidence which remains to be given. The attempt to do so is rendered at once easier and more desirable, because the whole of the evidence has been printed, and in a form substantially correct has been published, and is in everybody's hands, so that it is unnecessary to enter into details; and it will be sufficient to refer in general terms to the evidence under each head, while, on the other hand, the evidence as given not being in order of time, it is difficult, without some assistance to follow it or understand its real meaning and effect. It is proposed, therefore, to offer such assistance by presenting in a clear and connected form the broad facts of the case as already disclosed in the evidence, avoiding disputed points as far as possible, and only referring to the evidence under each head. The numerals of references will be to the day of the trial and the name of the witness, in order to enable any one to follow our summary and to test its accuracy by reference to the evidence *in extenso*, and thus the summary will serve the double purpose of an index or guide to the evidence, and of a clear and succinct account of the case.

THE FIRST THING IT IS NECESSARY CLEARLY TO UNDERSTAND

is the issue to be determined, which, as defined by the Court of Chancery (whence the case comes), is whether the claimant is or is not the heir of Sir James Tichborne, who died in the year 1862. That is the issue to be determined, and upon that issue the claimant having to make out that he is the heir, he, of course, began, and all the evidence up to this time has been his evidence. It is only from that evidence the present account has been collected; and it is only intended to present the principal and, as far as possible, the undisputed facts.

THE HEIR OF SIR JAMES TICHBORNE

was his son Roger, who was born in 1829. His parents—his mother being a Frenchwoman—resided in France, and there he was born and brought up until he was fourteen or fifteen years of age. Consequently he spoke French with facility, and it appears that he even spoke English with a French accent. His parents being Roman Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College for education, and was there three or four years. In October, 1849, he entered the army, and obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment (the Carbineers), stationed first at Canterbury and afterwards in Dublin and other parts of Ireland. His parents continued to reside in Paris, and he corresponded with them in terms of affection.

MANY OF HIS LETTERS

have been produced, and are printed, and as our readers are probably acquainted with them it is enough to say of them that they are written with propriety as to ideas and feelings and expression, and that though they contain some minor misspellings and some Gallicisms they have no vulgarities. Witnesses stated that at this time Roger Tichborne was pale and thin, and that he had good manners. He, of course, moved in good society. One of his intimate friends was Sir Clifford Constable, whom he visited at Burton. He was connected on his mother's side with the family of the Seymours, and on his father's side with the best Roman Catholic families, including the Townleys and the Radcliffes, and among others he knew was Mr. Radcliffe, who afterwards married Miss Doughty.

EARLY LOVE.

When he attained the age of twenty-one, which was on the 5th of January, 1852, he joined in disentaining the estates, on which occasion a Mr. Hopkins acted as his attorney. It should be stated here that the family attorney was a gentleman named Gosford, in whom Roger Tichborne had great confidence, and with whom he was always on terms of personal intimacy. Roger was on duty with his regiment in Ireland until January, 1853, except during temporary leave of absence. When he had leave of absence he used to stay with his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty, who then held the baronetcy and estates at Tichborne Park, and there he fell

IN LOVE WITH HIS COUSIN, KATE DOUGHTY,

then a girl of seventeen. The Christmas of 1851 was spent by Roger Tichborne at his uncle's, and there he appears to have proposed to his cousin and to have been rejected. This appears from his letters to have occurred in January, 1852, and the date is important. The event appears to have greatly affected him, for on the 5th of January he wrote that he intended going abroad and desired to make certain arrangements as to his estate and that he had confided his private wishes and intentions to Mr. Gosford. There is no doubt that he deposited with Mr. Gosford

A SEALED PACKET

containing his last wishes and intentions, and the claimant, in his evidence, stated that there were no other private wishes and intentions than those contained in the packet. This, it will be observed, was on the 5th of January, 1852. Ten days later he was in Paris, where he arrived on the 15th, and next day wrote to Mr. Gosford, alluding in terms of bitter disappointment to the sudden termination of his visit to Tichborne. Early in February he wrote to his cousin in terms of affection, referring sorrowfully to the breaking off of their engagement, and alluding to an angry interview with his uncle, which had led to his sudden departure. Again, next day, he wrote to her in terms which indicated that he had been rejected on account of some fault in his character, and he declared that he should occupy three years in trying to reform and in becoming all she wished. It appears that he still entertained a hope at some future time of marrying her, and on the 22d of June, 1852, he signed a paper, in which he solemnly vowed to build a church if his hopes should be realized. While in this state of mind

HE THREW UP HIS COMMISSION

and made arrangements for going abroad for a year or so. Some of the last letters of Roger Tichborne while in England were to Miss Doughty. Thus, on the 6th of December, 1852, he wrote to her in affectionate terms that he was unable to come down and see her, as he had to go to Paris to see his parents, and that he should probably remain there until a week or ten days before he embarked for South America. He told her that he should be glad to hear from her, and would certainly answer her letters and give her an account of his wanderings. He went to Paris accordingly to see his parents, and promised them to return immediately in the event of his father's death.

HIS MOTHER SAID:—

When Roger quitted Paris, just before his departure, his father, after having vainly tried to make him give up the idea of going away, at last told him that, at least if God was to take him, he hoped he would come back immediately to be his mother's protector, so that he really consented, and said that in that melancholy case he would return to his mother.—(Dowager's Letter, Oct. 17, 1865, 32d day.)

PREPARING TO GO ABROAD.

Early in 1852 Roger went to London to make final arrangements for his voyage. From London he wrote to his parents in affectionate terms. In this letter he stated that it was his intention to go to South America and to be abroad "a year or eighteen months."

HE SAILED FROM HAVRE

on the 1st of March, 1853, for Valparaiso, with one Moore as his servant (letter, thirtieth day), and from the time of his arrival in South America he continued to write to his mother or his aunt, Lady Doughty, or Mrs. Seymour. He

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO

on the 19th of June, 1853. He stayed there only a few days, and went to Callao, and thence to Lima. Thence he went a fortnight's excursion to Guayaquil, and then, on the 12th of December, back to Valparaiso, and thence to Santiago. This was on the 11th of January, 1854, and from Santiago he went across the Cordilleras, to Mendoza, and thence, on the 15th of February, to Buenos Ayres. He then wrote that he should go to Montevideo on his way to Brazil, and that he should go thence to Kingston, Jamaica, on his way to Mexico. On the 24th of June, 1854, Roger wrote from Valparaiso to Mr. Gosford, mentioning that he had heard of the death of his uncle, by which his father had succeeded to the baronetcy, and that he presumed his parents were settled at Tichborne. He had arrived, he said, at Valparaiso on the 19th of June, and he intended to go to Lima, and then to Chile and Peru, and so to work his way to the south in the spring, so as to be at Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. The letters of Roger Tichborne do not, so far as has appeared, mention any stay at Mellapilla, and his journal has not yet been put in.

ASSUMING THE NAME OF DE CASTRO.

The claimant has stated that he was there for some weeks, and that he there made the acquaintance of a family named De Castro, whose name he afterwards assumed. It has appeared in evidence that Orton also was at Mellapilla (though at what precise time is uncertain), for De Castro, in writing to the claimant, stated that the person whom he described as "Sir Roger" bore the name of

ARTHUR ORTON,

and sent home a lock of hair which at first the claimant declared to be his own, but which afterwards he said had been cut from the head of Orton. In December, 1853,

ROGER WROTE TO HIS MOTHER,

giving an account of his journey to Lima. From Lima, he said, he went back to Valparaiso, on his way to Santiago, from which place he said he meant to go to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo and cross the Cordilleras and the Pampas. He hoped, he said, to find letters at Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, and he very carefully gave an address at Bahia for the purpose of correspondence. So far as we are aware no mention is made in his letters of a stay at Mellapilla, or of the family of the De Castros, but his journal has not yet been put in.

WRITES TO HIS AUNT.

On the 24th of February, 1854, Roger wrote from Buenos Ayres an affectionate letter to his aunt, Lady Doughty (the mother of the cousin to whom he had been attached)—a most affectionate letter—sending her some presents, begging her to write, giving his address at Kingston, Jamaica, and sending his love to his cousin Kate. The terms of this letter indicate that he had already corresponded with them, and it will have been seen that he had promised to do so. On the 1st of March, 1854, Roger wrote to his mother from Buenos Ayres

THE LAST LETTER PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE.

In this he stated that he should in a few days leave for Montevideo, where he should remain for a few days before he went to Brazil. "When you answer this letter," he wrote, "direct yours to post office, Kingston, Jamaica, where I shall call to get my letters on my way to Mexico, where I expect to be about three months and a half." In this letter he alludes to a journal he kept, and which he said he should copy out when he had time.

SAILED FROM RIO.

On the 20th of April, 1854, he sailed from Rio in a ship called the Bella, which foundered at sea, and was treated by the owners and underwriters as lost, and from that time until the claimant appeared nothing more was heard of Roger Tichborne. A Chancery suit was instituted, in which his death was legally proved. Year after year rolled by, his cousin Kate married Mr. Radcliffe, his father died, and his death was widely published, but nothing was heard of him until

THE PLAINTIFF SET UP HIS CLAIM.

The claimant certainly was in Australia subsequently to the loss of the Bella, but at what period he arrived there is of course in dispute.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

His case is that he is Roger Tichborne; that he was picked up at sea with several other of the seamen and carried to Melbourne, but of this, as yet, there has been no other evidence than his own statement, which, of course, is disputed. As already mentioned, Roger, before he embarked,

HAD HEARD OF THE DEATH OF HIS UNCLE.

Sir Edward, of his father's succession to the title and estates, and he had a considerable sum at his banker's. The claimant stated that from 1854 to 1865 he passed under the name of De Castro, and that he was occupied with horses, slaughtering, &c. In 1862 he was

AT WAGGA-WAGGA,

looking after horses, slaughtering, &c. While there he was in difficulties and he made the acquaintance of an attorney named Gibbes, whom he described as his "best friend" and who acted for him. As one part of the case relates to the suggested

IDENTITY OF THE CLAIMANT WITH ORTON

it is necessary here to state that it appears that Orton was in Australia subsequently to the loss of the Bella, for a receipt of his has been produced dated "Hobarton, 1855." It also appears that Orton was in South America before Roger left, and that he was at Mellapilla, for De Castro, a friend of the claimant, wrote to him that the person who was there bore the name of Arthur Orton, and a lock of hair has been sent from Mellapilla, which was stated to have been cut from the head of Orton, and that the person they knew bore that name. It is necessary to state these matters with reference to such portions of the evidence as relates to Orton. Those

PARTS OF THE CASE WHICH RELATE TO ORTON

have arisen out of the claimant's acts and conduct. Thus on the 13th of April, 1865, the claimant, under the name of De Castro, addressed a letter from Wagga-Wagga to some one at Wapping to inquire after Orton or his family. He had written, he said, several letters to him to which he had no answers, and he wanted any information about Orton or his son Arthur. The Orton who was in Australia and in South America was Arthur Orton, and it is undisputed that he was in Australia at this time, and that he was employed at Wagga-Wagga in 1865 or 1866.

AUSTRALIA.

It should here be stated that in the *Home News* of 1862, which was published and read in Australia, there appeared in the list of deaths and wills that of Sir James Tichborne, the father of Roger, and it was stated, on the assumption that Roger was dead, that the heir was the next son, Alfred. In 1863 the Dowager, who always ardently hoped for the return of her lost son, caused advertisements to be inserted in the *Times* as to his loss, mentioning the name of the vessel in which he embarked and the date at which he sailed (plaintiff's affidavit, fourth day).

THE CLAIMANT,

it is to be observed, had known Gibbes for two or three years, and had been in communication with him on the subject of the claim as early at least as July, 1865. He had been living at Wagga-Wagga since 1862, and he said he knew Mr. Gibbes for two or three years prior to June, 1866. Early in 1865 Cubitt caused to be inserted in the *Times* an advertisement of a

"MISSING FRIENDS'

office" of his at Sydney. This advertisement appeared on the 19th of May, 1865, and was seen by the Dowager, who on that day wrote out to Cubitt, telling him of her son, mentioning that she had heard that part of the crew had been picked up by a vessel going to Australia, "possibly to Melbourne," but that she had not been able to get any other information. In this letter

THE DOWAGER DESCRIBED HER SON

as "rather tall and thin, with very light brown hair and blue eyes," and suggested that he might have married and changed his name. She also intimated that any one giving her information about him would be "handsomely rewarded." Cubitt, in reply, suggested that "the amount of the reward ought to be governed by the importance attached to the case," and that the assurance that the lost heir was still living was a "piece of information which could not be overrated by a widowed mother." He expressed his firm conviction that her search would terminate as she desired it should, and he enclosed an advertisement he had issued, in which the heir was described as rather tall and with very light brown hair and blue eyes, but not as "thin." Not long afterwards Gibbes wrote to Cubitt that on his return to New South Wales, after a ten years' absence, "he had just fixed his abode at Wagga-Wagga," and he wished to have further information about Tichborne, as he had

"SPOTTED HIM"

some time ago, and could, he thought, find him. This was dated the 9th of October, 1865, and a few days afterwards Cubitt wrote to the Dowager that "his search progressed satisfactorily," giving a copy of Gibbes' letter. Cubitt also wrote at the same time to Gibbes, thanking him for his offer of gratuitous assistance. Gibbes replied in November that "if the necessary funds and something to leave behind could be got he could

SEND IN THE MISSING MAN

at a very few days' notice; but he had promised not to reveal his secret before the end of March"—that is, March, 1866. Cubitt replied to this that he had already written that it was to be a "business transaction," and that there would be no difficulty in the necessary advances. In the meantime the Dowager had written to Cubitt, in warm and eager terms, that any amount of reward would be paid, and, in answer to this, Cubitt, on the 21st of December, 1865, wrote to her that

HER SON WAS "ALIVE AND WELL."

Three weeks afterwards, on the 10th of January, Cubitt wrote to Gibbes to send Tichborne, but Gibbes replied that he had left his abode, and that "he should claim the reward on behalf of the real discoverer, his wife." He also required a copy of the Dowager's letter, but this was refused, and the very next day Gibbes wrote to her himself, stating that he had prevailed on her son to put himself in communication with her, and the claimant, in answer to the jury, stated that he had seen this letter before it was despatched. Gibbes had also shown him Cubitt's letter, and the claimant, therefore, without Gibbes' knowledge, wrote to Cubitt for information, desiring him not to let Gibbes know he had written to him, and also desiring him, as he did not wish his name or title to be known at Wagga, to write to him under the address of initials "T. C.," at the post office. Gibbes, apparently not aware of this, wrote to Cubitt that Sir R. T. "would not hear of any one seeing him at Wagga," and that he had himself written to Lady Tichborne, mentioning matters which would prove his identity also.

THE LETTER OF THE CLAIMANT

to the Dowager, dated January 17, 1866, began:—

MY DEAR MOTHER—The delay which has taken place since my last letter, dated the 22d of April, 1864, make it very difficult to commence this letter. I deeply regret the trouble and anxiety I must have caused you by not writing before, but they are known to my attorney, and the more private details I will keep for your own ear, &c. Mr. Gibbes suggests to me as essential that I should recall to your memory things which can only be known to you and me to convince you of my identity. I don't think it needful, my dear mother—although I send them—namely, the brown mark on my side and the card case at Brighton. In writing to me, please enclose the letter to Mr. Gibbes to prevent unnecessary inquiry, as I do not wish any person to know me in this country when I take my proper position and title. Having therefore made up my mind to return and face the sea once more, I must request the means of doing so and paying a few outstanding debts. I could return by the overland mail.

FUNDS TO GO HOME.

The passage money would be over £200. This was towards the end of January, and three weeks afterwards, on the 13th of February, Cubitt wrote to the Dowager enclosing the claimant's letter to him. The letter of Gibbes to her is dated the 15th of January, and on the 23d of February she wrote to him giving him further details. On the 15th of April Cubitt wrote to the Dowager that he had sent her the claimant's letter that she might be able to recognize the handwriting, and that if he was the heir there could be no difficulty as to funds, and then Cubitt wrote again to Gibbes, urging him to produce the man:—

Things have now arrived at such a position that you must no longer remain silent, but aid me in bringing the search to a conclusion. I have promised you your share of the spoil, and as we are both interested we must both work together. I have no doubt that our efforts will be well repaid, but if you have really got the right man both he and you must, so far as necessary for the progress of identity, throw off the mask.

To this Gibbes replied (21st of April) that Sir R. had written home, and that money would no doubt come by the June mail. To this Cubitt replied, enclosing a letter from the Dowager to the claimant, which Cubitt had received for him, and which is dated the 25th of February. In this letter she besought him to come home, and wrote:—

You need not be afraid about the money, as the necessary funds will be found. If you go to the bankers and announce yourself as Sir Roger Tichborne they will advance the money.

STILL THE CLAIMANT DID NOT COME FORWARD,

and Cubitt wrote to Gibbes rather angrily that he was pressed to "advance money for the departure of some one supposed to be Sir Roger," "but what evidence have I of this?" On the 10th of May, 1866, the Dowager wrote to Cubitt, mentioning the claimant's letter to her, but apparently she had not recognized him by the writing, for she says not a word about it, but, on the contrary wrote, "I cannot say he is my son until I see him." And she does not appear to have replied to the claimant's letter. The claimant on the 24th of May wrote to the Dowager that he had received her note of the 25th of February:—

HE WILL TELL HIS OWN STORY.

I wrote to you on the 16th of January for the first time since I have been in Australia. You will wonder why I have not wrote before, but that I will tell you myself, should God spare my life to reach England. I am trying to get away by the Panama route, which leaves Sydney on the 15th of June, but I do not know whether the banker here will advance the money or not.

SAILED FOR ENGLAND.

On the 22d of June, the claimant being then at Sydney, Cubitt wrote to the Dowager that he had seen him. On the same day the claimant wrote to the Dowager that he had received her letter from her, and on the 24th of July he wrote again to her that he had received her letter, and was disappointed that she did not acknowledge him as her son. In August the Dowager wrote to Gibbes that she fancied the photographs sent her of the claimant were like her son, but of course, after thirteen years' absence, there must have been some difference in the shape, as Sir Roger was very slim, and she supposed the larger clothes might make him appear larger than he was. She calls him in this letter her son, but says he must come over to England to be identified. On the 26 of September he sailed from Sydney, and Gibbes wrote that he had been identified by one Bogle, a black, who had lived in the family, and also by one Guilfoyle, an old gardener to the late baronet. Before the claimant left he gave Gibbes draughts for £500, and he had also given Cubitt a draught for a sum which Cubitt declined to disclose.

OLD SERVANTS.

In this letter written from Sydney he stated that Guilfoyle, an old servant of the family, had called upon him, and knew him as soon as he saw him, but that as to Bogle, an old black servant of the family, whom the Dowager had mentioned as being in Australia, he had inquired for him, but could not find him. He did, however find him, and Bogle, who has not yet been examined, came home with him. In this letter he enclosed a photograph of himself, but as the post was two months the letter would not reach Paris until towards the end of September. It should here be stated that

PENDING THE NEGOTIATIONS THE CLAIMANT WAS REMARRIED

and made his will. In January, 1866, he had married, but under the name of Castro. On the 1st of June, 1866, he made a will in the name of Roger Tichborne, which was attested by Gibbes, as his attorney, and in which he proposed to give "dower" to his wife, whom he said he had married in the name of Castro, and which contained several devises he admitted to be fictitious, and made, he said, in order to secure Gibbes. And on the 9th of July he was remarried in the name of Roger Tichborne.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

In September, 1866, as already stated, he sailed for England and on Christmas Day, 1866, the claimant landed, and went to Wapping in the evening to inquire after the Orton's. Next day went again to Wapping to inquire after them, describing himself by the name of Stephens. And then he went to Gravesend to keep out of the way, he said, until he should see his mother. On the 28th

HE WENT TO ALRESFORD AND VISITED TICHBORNE.

He then saw Mr. Hopkins, the attorney, who afterwards made an affidavit in his favor. On the other hand, while he was at Alresford, Mr. Bowker, the attorney for the family, saw him, but does not appear to have recognized him. The claimant returned to Gravesend, and while he was there

ONE OF ARTHUR ORTON'S SISTERS WROTE TO HIM,

claiming him as her brother, and on the 7th of January the claimant wrote to her in a feigned hand, signing his name Stephens, and declaring that he was not her brother, but a friend of his, and he enclosed her a photograph, which he described as representing her brother's wife, whereas, in fact, it was a photograph of his own. From a subsequent letter of the claimant's it appears that he had had an interview with Charles Orton and a Captain Angell, who is, no doubt, the same person who was examined the other day on behalf of the defendant.

WHILE THE CLAIMANT WAS AT GRAVESEND

on the 6th of January Mr. Gosford, with a relation of the family (a Mr. Plowden), and another gentleman acquainted with the family, went down to Gravesend to see him, and they caught sight of him and spoke to him, but he withdrew himself, and wrote them a note that he did not wish any one to know where "I was staying, and was annoyed to see you here." But Mr. Gosford came up with him from Gravesend on the 8th, and had a long conversation with him as to which Mr. Gosford has not yet been examined, and the plaintiff has given his own account. Next day the

CLAIMANT WROTE TO THE DOWAGER—

"He seems to deny everything I put him in mind of," and afterwards, Mr. Gosford stated that everything the claimant said was untrue, but the claimant, in his evidence, stated that, in the train, Gosford "assented to everything he said." In a day or two the claimant

WENT TO PARIS TO SEE THE DOWAGER,

and was there ten days, returning on the 22d of January. Soon afterwards there ensued a correspondence between the claimant's attorney, Mr. Holmes, and the attorney for the family, in which the latter declined to acknowledge him, but proposed a family meeting, which was refused.

MISS DOUGHTY DESIRES TO SEE HIM.

Miss Kate Doughty appears at this time to have been desirous of seeing the claimant, when he was again at Alresford, for at the beginning of February he wrote to her at that place to say he was sorry he could not come and see her, but that he was coming down again in a few days and then he would see her.

THE DOWAGER SWEARS HE IS HER SON.

He mentioned in this letter that he was going to meet his mother, who was then coming from Paris, and lived some months with him at Croydon. She made an affidavit in his favor, in which she declared positively that he was her son, and she wrote to Sir Clifford Constable, who also made an affidavit in his favor. Her affidavit was shown to several of the officers who likewise supported him.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE HAD TO SAY—NOT ACKOWLEDGED.

On the 10th of February, 1867, Mr. Seymour, an uncle of Roger Tichborne, went down to Alresford to see the claimant, and the claimant afterwards heard from Mr. Hopkins (who was present on the occasion) that Mr. Seymour did not recognize him as his nephew. In March Miss Doughty, then Mrs. Radcliffe, went with her husband and Mrs. Townley to see the claimant; and there is no evidence the account given of the interview at the time in the letters of the attorneys and in the evidence of the claimant. Mr. Radcliffe and his wife have not yet been examined, but Mr. Radcliffe wrote at the time "that they were all thoroughly convinced he was not Sir Roger, and that not only because they failed to recognize him, but because he did not recognize his nearest relations." In his own account the claimant admitted that he had addressed Mrs. Townley as his cousin Kate, but ascribed it to her being veiled. Whether he recognized them or not it is clear that they did not acknowledge him, for he stated in his evidence that Mrs. Townley said, "I knew my cousin well, and do not believe you are the man," and that Mr. Radcliffe also said, "I knew Roger Tichborne well, and I don't believe you to be the man," to which it should be added that the claimant said in his evidence he had never seen Mr. Radcliffe before in his life. Lady Doughty also did not recognize the claimant. An old friend of Roger Tichborne's—Colonel Greenwood—met the claimant in June, 1868, and did not recognize him. In fact

NONE OF THE RELATIONS OF THE FAMILY RECOGNIZED HIM

except the Dowager and a cousin, Mr. Biddulph, and accordingly his claim was resisted and the suit proceeded. In June, 1867, there was an interview between the claimant and Mr. Gosford, with whom Roger Tichborne had left the sealed packet, as to which Mr. Gosford has not been examined, and of which the plaintiff has given his own account, and from which it appears that Mr. Gosford asked him to name the contents of the packet, and he declined to do so in the presence of others.

WHAT WAS CONTAINED IN THE SEALED PACKET.

Two other gentlemen were present, but thought they walked to the other end of the room. The claimant did not not state the contents of the packet. It may be conveniently stated here that in the course of the suit the claimant made an affidavit that he had placed the sealed packet in the hands of Gosford, and that it related to his cousin Kate, in his evidence at the trial he stated that there were no other instructions than those in the sealed packet. He swore at the trial that the sealed packet related to his seduction of his cousin before the disruption of their engagement, and that the paper dated in November, 1852, was deposited in March, 1853. It will have been seen in what language Roger Tichborne refers to his instructions as to his private wishes and intentions, and the date at which he did so, which was in January, 1852, and after the disruption of the engagement.

STILL NOT RECOGNIZED.

Early in 1867 Carter, who had been Roger Tichborne's servant, applied to the claimant, who engaged him in his services during the whole of that year, and during the whole of that year the claimant was busy in getting affidavits in his favor to be used in the Chancery suit, especially from the officers of Tichborne's regiment, most of whom were living and known to Carter. It appeared, however, that the opinions of the officers were very much divided on the subject, and, though several of them have been called in favor of the claimant, it has also appeared that several of them failed to recognize him. In January, 1868, the claimant saw Major Fraser, who had been adjutant in Roger Tichborne's regiment, and who failed to recognize him. It appears that Major Campbell, Major Phillips and Major Foster, officers of the regiment, also failed to recognize him. On the other hand, Colonel Custance, Captain Sherston and Colonel Sawyer made affidavits in his favor—rather, however, from his knowledge of circumstances than from positive personal recognition. Mr. Scott, Mr. Biddulph and Sir Clifford Constable also were in his favor, while Lord St. Lawrence and others were against him.

AS TO THE TRIAL ITSELF

it has lasted already forty days, of which more than twenty were occupied with the cross-examination of the claimant. It was not, however, until the third day that the evidence commenced, and for ten days it was continued before the claimant was called. McCann and Carter, who had been Roger Tichborne's servants, were called. The latter was cross-examined at great length with a view to show that he had told the claimant circumstances that had happened in the regiment, his knowledge of which had afterwards influenced the officers. Colonel Norbury, Major Heywood, Colonel Sawyer, General Custance, Captain Sherston, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Scott and Sir Clifford Constable were called on behalf of the claimant, but most of them appear to have founded their evidence in his favor rather on his knowledge of circumstances than upon positive personal recognition. On the fourteenth day the claimant was called, and his examination in chief lasted three days. On the seventeenth day his cross-examination commenced, and and was continued until the thirty-ninth—that is, for twenty-two days.

WHAT THE CROSS-EXAMINATION WAS INTENDED TO SHOW.

The greater part of this protracted cross-examination was directed to show that the claimant could not be Tichborne, because he recollected nothing of the things Tichborne must have known, except such things as he might have been told by the Dowager or by Carter or by others, or might have gleaned from the letters of Roger Tichborne himself. Some portion of the cross-examination appears to have been directed to show that he is really Arthur Orton, but the great bulk of it has certainly been directed to show that he is not Tichborne, because he recollects nothing of Tichborne's life except what he might have learned. The cross-examination, however, was so protracted, that, as the part of it which related to Orton was the latter part, it has probably been better recollected than the rest. Some of the last questions asked of the claimant related to his supposed identity with Orton. He was challenged to produce him, and he replied to the challenge by an intimation that possibly he might be able to produce him.

THE ISSUE,

however, it will be borne in mind, is not whether he is Orton, but whether he is Tichborne; and though, of course, if he be Orton he cannot be Tichborne, it will not follow that he is Tichborne because he is not Orton. So stands this great case, and we trust that this summary of it may tend to assist our readers in following what remains of the evidence and help them to understand it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SATURDAY, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was quiet. The cotton market was steady.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at the ports for the past week were 101,494 bales, against 105,400 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1871, are 666,603 bales, against 799,320 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease in the present crop of 132,721 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 59,889 bales, against 87,655 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 289,435 bales, against 369,968 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 329,105 bales, against 342,507 bales for the same date in 1870.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows again of nearly three millions in legal reserve composed of about two and one-quarter millions of specie and three-quarters of a million of greenbacks. The increase in specie is larger than the difference between the receipts and disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, and expresses in part the deposits of coin received the previous week for interest on the public debt. The specie average is therefore a falling one. The banks gain $1,759,575 in their surplus reserve, which now stands at $9,089,425. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	Nov. 11.	*Nov. 18.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$284,672,700	$286,204,500	inc. $1,531,800
Specie	13,991,500	16,239,300	inc. 2,247,800
Circulation	30,184,400	30,138,600	Dec. 45,800
Deposits	214,275,400	219,186,900	inc. 4,911,500
Legal Tend.	54,462,300	55,151,500	inc. 719,200

MONEY THREE TO SIX PER CENT.

Money was easy at five to six per cent early in the day, but was freely offered at four per cent after two o'clock, with loans at as low as three per cent before the banks closed.

Prime paper was quoted 7 a 12 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was steady, if not firm, on the basis of 109¼ a 109½ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110 for sight bills.

GOLD DULL—111 A 111¼.

The gold market was stagnant, with all the sales at 111, 111¼, and the intermediate sixteenths and and thirty-seconds—a refinement of close dealing not often experienced in Wall street. For cash gold the rates ranged from four per cent for carrying to 1.64 (to Monday) for borrowing.

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$33,875,000
Gold balances	1,874,560
Currency balances	2,212,202

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The steamers to-day took out about $500,000, chiefly in silver. The exports of specie from this port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$629,666
Previously reported	57,590,080
Total since January 1, 1871	$58,219,746
Same time 1870	55,779,562
Same time 1869	30,136,967
Same time 1868	68,362,527
Same time 1867	43,757,614
Same time 1866	58,243,524
Same time 1865	27,256,302

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports, other than dry goods and specie, at the port of New York for the week ending November 17, 1871, were $3,047,949.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year were:—

For the Week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered at port	$1,164,943	$2,132,128	$1,695,733
Thrown on market	1,195,964	2,011,295	1,503,779
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	87,615,552	95,898,213	121,927,857
Thrown on market	85,733,354	97,797,508	119,736,527

The total imports at this port for the past week were $4,653,682, against $6,323,017 the previous week, and $6,219,745 for the corresponding week of last year.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong but quiet, with a limited business. At the morning board the quotation of 62's was based on the capacity for delivery of the "called" bonds, which are rated only at par in gold. The question was settled later in the day that the dealings were to be ex the "called" bonds, and the quotations of 62's at the last board reflect the price of the floating issues not yet designated for redemption. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 113⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 116¼ a 116⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¾ a 112; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅝ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 112; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¾ a 115; do. do., 1868, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do., ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 110; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110⅛.

STOCKS DULL AND STEADY.

The stock market was intensely dull and in the main steady. After the boards the "bears" endeavored to hammer prices with the announcement that three savings banks had suspended; but the bank statement interposed and produced firmness. In the final street dealings there was some yielding in prices and the market left off heavy. Hannibal and St. Joseph went off to 55⅛ as a sequence of the general attack upon the so-called "Ring" investments. Reading advanced to 113⅝. St. Paul was weak and lower. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	92	91⅜
New York Central scrip	87⅛	87
Harlem	123¼	123
Erie	30⅝	30⅜
Reading	113⅝	112⅜
Lake Shore	86⅛	85⅛
Lake Shore scrip	80	79⅝
Wabash	62¼	61¾
Pittsburg	125	124⅛
Northwestern	60⅜	59⅞
Northwestern preferred	90	89⅞
Rock Island	102¼	101⅞
St. Paul	56	55⅛
St. Paul preferred	78	77⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅞	40⅛
Union Pacific	27⅞	26⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	57⅜	55⅛
Western Union Telegraph	68⅛	67⅜
Pacific Mail	47⅛	46⅜

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The State bonds were dull and steady outside the new South Carolinas, which dropped to 27 for the July issues.

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank stocks:—New York, 128; Manhattan, 150; Merchants, 115⅛; Mechanics, 130; America, 140; City, 220; Leather Manufacturers, 185; Seventh Ward, 106; Commerce, 114; Ocean, 80⅛; Mercantile, 120; Bank of the Republic, 112; Hanover, 105; Irving, 120; Metropolitan, 136; Nassau, 103; Shoe and Leather, 155⅛; Corn Exchange, 119⅛; Continental, 97; St. Nicholas, 115; Marine, 160; Importers and Traders', 165; Park, 150; New York National Exchange, 101; Fourth National, 110; Tenth National, 85; Oriental, 165; Gold Exchange, 99; Bankers' and Brokers' Association, 80; German American, 105.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	90	Gt West 1st m, 1888	93
New York Cen 6's, 1887	91	Gt West 2d m, 1893	84
New York Cen 6's, r e	88	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	87
New York Cen 6's, sub	86	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	87½
New York Cen 7's, 1876	100	Gal & Chic extended	101
Erie 1st m, ex	98	Chic, R I & Pacific	101¾
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	93	Morris & Essex 1st m	103
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	90	Morris & Essex 2d m	98¼
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	85	Clev & Tol s f	101
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	85	New Jersey Cen 1st, n	103
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	52	New Jer Cen 2d m	100
Long Dock bonds	90	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	106
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	105	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	102
Harlem 1st m 7's	102	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	95
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's	90	Clev & Pitts con s f	90
Alb & Sus 2d bds	92¼	Clev & Pitts 2d m	95
Chi, Bur & Q, S p c, 1st m	110½	Clev & Pitts 3d m	95
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	95½	Clev & Pitts 4th m	84
Mich S & N I 7 p c	101	Chic & Alton s f	98
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100⅛	Chic & Alton s f, 1st m	103
Central Pac gold bonds	102