

## The Last of Dr. Peithman.

Dr. PEITHMAN will be heard of no more in England. It may be remembered (for we stated all the facts in detail, some weeks ago,) that, having committed the enormous offence of writing to Queen VICTORIA's husband for certain documents transmitted and lost, the Doctor was taken into custody as a sort of State prisoner, and, without trial by jury—actually, without any charge being preferred against him—was committed to the Lunatic Asylum called Bethlehem Hospital, and there detained a prisoner for FOURTEEN YEARS. Liberated at last, on proof that he was not mad, the poor man was again apprehended, for having presumed to enter the Chapel-Royal, in which the Queen and her husband were worshipping God, and again incarcerated in a madhouse. All efforts to prevent this second act of gross tyranny and injustice were vain. The victim was sent to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and Lord PALMERSTON, when questioned about the matter in Parliament, gave a shuffling reply.

The unfortunate have friends, sometimes, in their worst despair. Mr. PERCIVAL, (son of the British Premier who was shot by BELLINGHAM in 1812,) who had himself been wrongfully imprisoned in a madhouse, has founded a Society for the protection of sane persons unlawfully detained as lunatics, and exerted himself so much in Dr. PEITHMAN's favor, that Rev. Dr. EMERSON, Principal of Hanwell College, also interfered. The result has been that the Middlesex Magistrates, who are *ex officio* visitors of Hanwell madhouse, examined the case closely, and have decided that Dr. PEITHMAN is as sane as the Magistrate who imprisoned him. Their next step was to order his liberation.

But here the intervention of Lord PALMERSTON, as Home Secretary, again came into play. The old proverb says "A cat may look at a king,"—but PALMERSTON declared that Dr. PEITHMAN must not look at Prince ALBERT; no, nor commit such an overt act of treason as to presume to worship in the same church with him. Therefore, Lord PALMERSTON declined countersigning the Magistrate's order for the poor man's restoration to liberty, except on the condition of his leaving England at once and forever. Under all the circumstances, Dr. PEITHMAN could have very little regret in quitting a country in which he had been most cruelly maltreated. He returned to Germany, where absolute as the Government is, innocent men are not put into madhouses without cause, and detained there for fourteen years without law, warrant, or reason to justify the misdeed.

Henceforth, should any one speak, in Dr. PEITHMAN's hearing, of the boasted hospitality of England and the inviolability of personal liberty, save when justly attacked by the law, he may reply, "I believed that I had claims upon Prince ALBERT. I went from Germany to England to prefer them. I sent in my testimonials and letters of recommendation. I received an appointment for an interview with the Prince, at Buckingham Palace. I went thither, and, after waiting for some hours, was told by Colonel PHIPPS that his Royal Highness could not see me. I pressed for the return of my documents, which were the proofs of my good character. I was made prisoner and taken to the Home Office. There was no charge preferred against me, but some one swore that it was dangerous to allow me at large. I was committed as a lunatic to Bethlehem Hospital, the common madhouse of London. I was there detained, treated as a madman all the time, for Fourteen Years. I was liberated, when a threat of exposing the affair was made. I went to the House of God, whither Prince ALBERT and his wife had also gone. I thought it no treason to pray in the same temple where they prayed. I was again arrested, again imprisoned in a madhouse, and was finally liberated only on my solemn promise immediately to quit England, and never again to set foot upon its soil." This simple and true statement will illustrate the inviolability of personal rights in England, according to the experience of Dr. PEITHMAN.