

SARNIA:
OR
BRIEF MEMORIALS
OF
MANY OF HER SONS,
(CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL.)

Second Edition, considerably enlarged.

“A people, which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.”

LORD MACAULAY.

GUERNSEY:
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1862.

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE first edition, consisting of only twenty-four pages, was a mere epitome of this the second, and it did not include the services of the officers of the Royal Navy, or of the late East India Company's army, now living.

On the death *circa* 1857, of Dr. GEORGE BUTLER, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, and for nearly a quarter of a century (1805 to 1829), Head Master of Harrow, it was related of him that he amused himself in his later days by composing LISTS of the students at that celebrated public school, with numerous brief notes of their subsequent career. One of these printed LISTS, commencing in the year 1770, is in possession of the compiler of this little work, who is among the scholars named therein, and in humble imitation of his old "Head Master," he has also found it a labour of love, for a few months in his now fast declining years, to collect the following records of a not ignoble or uninteresting PAST and PRESENT, in the hope that they may serve as an example for the FUTURE. Considering that Guernsey is only 30 miles in circumference, and that its native population, which in the year 1650 was about 8,000, did not in 1815 exceed 18,000 souls, its annals for above a century have assuredly not been barren in gallant deeds, in philanthropic acts, in science, and in literature.

Lives of Major-Generals LE MARCHANT and Sir ISAAC BROCK, and of Admiral Lord DE SAUMAREZ, having appeared in separate volumes (General LE MARCHANT'S Life for private circulation only), the reader is referred to them for more ample details of their distinguished services, as it would have ill accorded with the design of this limited work to have given those services in *extenso*.

Guernsey, 16th August, 1862.



GUERNSEY CHRONOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY.

A.D. 1554.

JOHN ANDROS (originally Andrews) died. He came from the county of Northampton,* and was lieutenant to Sir Peter Mewtis, the governor of Guernsey, when he married, in 1543, Judith de Sausmarez, (*anglicé* Saltmarsh) an heiress, who brought the fief or manor of Sausmarez, in St. Martin's parish, to the Andros family, in which it remained until the year 1748, when it reverted by purchase to a De Sausmarez, and still belongs to his descendant. Subsequently the said John Andros, or Andrews, became a captain of infantry in the garrison of Calais, where he died; as did his widow at Sausmarez, in 1557. From them descended Amias Andros, Bailiff of Guernsey, and his son, Sir Edmund Andros, knight, (both *post.*)

1591.

JOHN DE LA COURT,† Jurat R.C., buried in St. Peter-Port, 13th November. In 1588, he founded the fund bearing his name for the relief of pillaged or shipwrecked mariners, of persons burnt out by fire, and for other charitable objects, according to the discretion of the Royal Court. His donation consisted of—1, a small house at Hauteville; 2, a piece of ground adjoining the same; 3, a vergée

* In the parish of Harlestone, in Northamptonshire, a family of the name of Andrews, anciently established there, bears the same arms as those of Andros.

† Thomas de la Court was Bailiff of Guernsey, in 1443.

and a half of ground at the Hougue Mourin; and 4, fifteen quarters of annual wheat rent. The house and land were sold in 1609 and 1681, when the original gift became worth a fraction above 20 quarters; and it having from time to time been augmented, chiefly during this century, by numerous other donations and bequests, the "De la Court Fund" has grown into its present wealthy proportions, being in 1861 possessed of £303 per annum, at 20s. per quarter. The principal donors have been Eleazar Le Marchant, Lieutenant-Bailiff, £440; Peter Martin Carey, £300; his widow (Frances Jane Stafford), and their only child, the present Bailiff, £400; Lawrence Gallienne and wife, £225; Sir William Collings, Jurat R.C., £200; Hilary Rougier, £200; Sir Peter De Havilland, Bailiff, £100; Osmond De Beauvoir, £100, and Catherine Le Marchant, his widow, £100; Anthony Priaulx, £100; Carteret Priaulx, Jurat R.C., £100; Peter Le Cocq, Jurat R.C., £100; Philip Le Maistre, £100; Miss Elizabeth Le Marchant, £100; and Nicholas Giffard, £100.

1602.

JOHN TUPPER (son of Henry, of Chichester, Sussex), was buried in St. Peter-Port, March 24. He was the common ancestor of the Tupperes of Guernsey, having settled in the island on marrying, 10th December, 1592, Mary, sole child of Peter Le Pelley, by his wife, Collette, only daughter of Hilary Gosselin, Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, and relict of Thomas Le Marchant. (See Berry's *History of Guernsey*, p. 337, and p. 344.) The said John Tupper left two sons,—John, who married in 1619 his second cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Hilary Gosselin, *Procureur du Roi*, or Attorney-General; and Peter, who settled in Chichester.

1627.

THOMAS DE LISLE, Jurat R.C., died in April.

He left by will, among other charitable bequests, 15 quarters of wheat rent to the poor of the ten parishes of Guernsey, and a house for the use of the poor of *St. Pierre-du-Bois*; as also 500 *Écus* towards erecting a House of Correction, if the States thought it fitting that there should be one in the island.

1650.

PETER PRIAULX, Seigneur of the Fief *Le Comte*, buried 1st May, having been killed a few days before, during the civil war, by a cannon ball fired from Castle Cornet, while walking in front of the old court house at the *Plaiderie*, his fate being the more cruel because he was a zealous royalist. Castle Cornet was then held for the King, and Guernsey for the Parliament, the siege of the former enduring from March, 1643 to December, 1651. The burial register of St. Peter-Port states that 18 men who were killed, and 17 others who died of their wounds, in the escalade of Castle Cornet, were interred in the parish between the 7th of March and 10th of April, 1651. These men were parliamentary soldiers, of whose names only four are given, including "Jean Henry," who was apparently a Guernseyman; but other natives from the country parishes may have been killed or wounded in the assault. The deaths of 35 men imply a loss of at least 100 in killed and wounded, and prove the gallantry both of the assailed and of the assailants. Castle Cornet is remarkable as having been the last place, not only in the Anglo-Norman isles, but in all the British European dominions, which surrendered to the Parliament, and this after a siege of nearly NINE years, during which the heroic garrison, which never exceeded ninety men, was exposed to every possible trial and privation.

1662.

Rev. Thomas Le Marchant, minister of the Es-

tablished Presbyterian Church of Guernsey, deprived of his livings of the Vale and St. Sampson, because, from conscientious motives, he refused to sign the Act of Uniformity. He compiled in French an able work on the laws and customs of Normandy, as used in the Royal Court of Guernsey, which was first printed in 1826, and which does infinite credit to his forethought and humanity. This excellent man, who was greatly in advance of his age, after taking his degrees at Cambridge, passed some years at the academy at Caen, where he enjoyed the friendship of the learned Bochart and Huet, who corresponded with him on his return to Guernsey. One of his sons, Eleazar, was Bailiff of the island.

1665.

(From *Watkins' Biographical Dictionary*. London, 1807.)

“THOMAS SIMON, an English engraver of medals, was instructed by Briot, a Frenchman, who was in the service of Charles I. Most of Simon's works were executed during Cromwell's protectorate, whose great seal and that of the commonwealth were exquisitely cut by him. His brother, Abraham Simon, was a celebrated modeller in wax, and assisted him in most of his capital works. He was educated for the church, but declined that profession to pursue the bent of his genius. He was some time in the service of Christina, Queen of Sweden, and was afterwards employed by Charles II. He died soon after the revolution.—*Vertue. Granger.*”

ANNE GERMAIN, mother of the above Thomas and Abraham Simon, was a Guernseywoman, and there is reason to believe that paternally they were also of Guernsey origin, the name of Simon being anciently, and still, very common in the island. Their father, Peter Simon, was, however, a native of London, as appears by the following extract from

the register of marriages of the Walloon Church, in Threadneedle-street:—

“De Jedy, 12e. Septembre, 1611.

“Pierre, fils de Pierre Simon, natif de Londres, et Anne, fille de feu Gilles Germain, de Grenesay.”

The said Anne Germain had five sisters, of whom Judith, was wife of James De Beauvoir, and mother of Peter De Beauvoir, Bailiff, in 1644; and Mary was wife of Peter Carey.

Thomas Simon, the engraver, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Cardin Fautrart, of Guernsey, and thus both his mother and wife were Guernseywomen: his will was dated 17th Jan., 1665, and proved August 23d, in the same year, by his widow: his pay as chief engraver ceased on July 1, which fixes within a few weeks the date of his death.*

1672.

SIR HENRY DE VIC, Baronet, Resident for King Charles I. nearly twenty years in Brussels, afterwards Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, died in London on the 27th May.† He shared in the exile of Charles II. and was by him created a baronet in 1649, by letters patent, dated at St. Germain, in France, September 3. Sir Henry married Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip De Carteret, Knight, of St. Ouen, Jersey, and left only a son and a daughter. The son, Charles, succeeded to the title, and died without issue, when the baronetcy became extinct. The daughter, Margaret, married Lord Frecheville of Stavely, in Derby-

* See *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, vol. xii., and 2d series, vol. i., ii., and xii., with index.

† Henry De Vic was employed by Charles I., circa 1627, in treating with the celebrated Duke de Rohan, and the French protestants for the relief of La Rochelle. De Vic appears to have been first sent in February, 1625, as a deputy from the States of Guernsey to King and Council; and this mission, with his knowledge of French, probably brought him into notice.

shire. In a painted window of the church at Stavely, there was, and probably still is, an escutcheon containing two coats impaled. 1, Frecheville; 2, De Vic, *or*, three galtraps and chief sab.

Louis De Vic was appointed Queen's *Procureur* in 1578, and Bailiff in 1588.

1674.

AMIAS ANDROS, Bailiff of Guernsey, died 7th April, aged 64 years. He was Seigneur of Sausmarez, keeper of the Castle of Jerbourg, and hereditary cupbearer to the King, in Guernsey, as also one of the gallant defenders of Castle Cornet during its memorable nine years' siege. Two of his brothers, military officers, were slain; one in the service of the King of Bohemia, who was son-in-law of James I., of England; and the other in 1644, during the civil war. In the monument of Bailiff Andros, in the parish church of St. Martin, it is stated that he was "Major-General" of the insular militia: this rank must not be understood in its modern sense, as that body was then commanded by captains in their respective parishes, and Amias Andros was created major to be senior officer over all the captains.

1690.

"SAMUEL CAREY, son of Samuel, died in Ireland in the service of King William, killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1st July." *Carey pedigree*, rank not stated, and now unknown.

1697.

JOHN DE SAUSMAREZ, D.D., Chaplain to his Majesty King Charles II., Prebendary of Windsor, and Dean of Guernsey, died in September, at an advanced age, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where a monument is placed to his memory. His only son, Henry, was the inventor of a plan for the improvement of navigation, by

ascertaining the distance run by a ship at sea in a better manner than with the log line. In a petition, dated 20th October, 1715, to the members of the Royal Society, soliciting their notice of his invention, he stated that he "had never applied himself to any trade or profession (though he was bred in Holland to learn commerce); but in an easy enjoyment of a small estate, he took his diversion in the experimental parts of mathematics, his genius and inclination being that way, for machines and inventions, wherein he spent about the twenty-two years last past, confining himself towards a retired sort of life, within his little laboratory." He appears, however, like many other inventors, to have been doomed to disappointment. He married Margaret De Vic De Havilland, but died without issue.

1714.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, Knight, Bailiff of Guernsey from 1674 to 1714; Governor of New England and of New York from 1674 to 1688; successor of Lord Effingham as Governor of Virginia and Maryland in 1692, died in London in February, aged 76. He was son of Amias, above named, who was originally marshal of ceremonies to Charles I.; and Edmund was brought up from a boy in the royal family. In 1666, he was a major in the regiment sent to America; and in the war waged by Charles II. against the Dutch, which ended in 1667, he bore a conspicuous part. In 1672, Major Andros was commander of the forces in Barbadoes, and in 1674, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the office of Bailiff of Guernsey, the reversion of which had been secured to him by the king, in the father's life time. In 1681, he was knighted by Charles II.; and in 1683, was sworn gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. The following year, the island of Alderney was granted to him, and Dame Mary, his wife, for 99 years, at an

annual rent of 13 shillings. In 1704, under Queen Anne, he was distinguished by having the lieutenant-governorship of Guernsey bestowed on him, whilst he also continued Bailiff, the duties of the latter office being dispensed with for the time, with the power of appointing a lieutenant-bailiff. During his governorship in North America, he resolutely encountered the duties and responsibilities of his high office, and was successful in resisting, in his military as well as civil capacity, the intrigues and hostilities of the neighbouring French and Indians, to which he was continually exposed. On the other hand, under the Stuarts, he is represented as disgracing superior talents by rendering them subservient to the arbitrary designs of a tyrant (James II.), but after the revolution of 1688, Sir Edmund conducted himself irreproachably as Governor of Virginia.

1720.

JOHN TUPPER died, February. He was presented by his Sovereigns, William and Mary, with a massive gold chain and medal,* for conveying, in May, 1692, at some personal risk and expense, the intelligence to Admiral Russell, at St. Helen's, that the French Admiral, Tourville, was in the Channel, which intelligence led to the famous naval battle of La Hogue.† His descendants are permit-

* This medal and chain are now in possession of Carré William Tupper, esq., M.A., of Hauteville, as heir male.

† The battle of La Hogue derives its name, not from Cape La Hague as is generally supposed, but from La Hogue St. Vast, a roadstead or bay which lies to the South of Cape Barfleur, and a few miles S.E. of Cherbourg. In this roadstead Sir George Rooke burnt 13 French ships of the line, which had sought refuge there, after the defeat. In 1792, Guernsey was visited by two large British squadrons—the first in April, under Rear-Admiral Carter, who was killed in the battle of La Hogue; and the second in July, under Admiral Russell, with the same English and Dutch fleet with which he had gained the victory.

ted to bear this medal and chain as an honourable augmentation to their arms and crest. The obverse of the medal bears the effigies of William and Mary; and the reverse represents a ship of the line engaging the French admiral in the *Royal Sun*, with other ships in the distance; under the singular legend of "NOX NULLA SECUTA EST;" and on the Exergue, "PVGN. NAV. INT. ANG. ET FR. 21 Maii, 1692."—See *Hunter's Orders of Knighthood*.

1730.

WILLIAM DE BEAUVOIR, M.D., of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Professor of Medicine in that University, died.

1747.

Captain PHILIP SAUMAREZ, of H.M.S. *Nottingham*, killed in action October 14, under Sir E. Hawke, off Cape Finisterre. He was interred in the old church at Plymouth with all the honours due to his exalted character; and a tablet, with a suitable epitaph, was erected there to his memory, as was also a monument in Westminster Abbey, the inscription on which justly records of him "that he was one of those few whose lives ought rather to be measured by their actions than their days." On the 11th October, 1746, Captain Saumarez, in the *Nottingham*, of 60 guns and 400 men, captured, after an engagement of two hours, 70 miles S.W. of Cape Clear, the *Mars*, a French ship of 64 guns and 425 men. The *Nottingham*, had 3 killed and 16 wounded: the *Mars*, 12 killed and 40 wounded.

1751.

NICHOLAS DOBRÉE, died 18th November, aged 73. His epitaph in the parish church of St. Peter-Port states that "he devoted his cares to the security of the island navigation, the improvement of the pier, and the erection and establishment of

the town hospital, of which he was, during his life, the principal support." He compiled a chart of Guernsey, and sailing directions, both of which, were published, and, although obsolete, are still extant.

1759.

NICHOLAS LE MESSURIER, Commander of the *Bellona*, of 20 guns (a Guernsey private cruiser), slain 13th February, aged 27, about an hour after he had gallantly attacked a French large East India ship. The *Bellona* being greatly shattered in her masts and rigging, having several shot between wind and water, and many of her men killed and wounded, was compelled to sheer off, after greatly damaging her opponent.

1764.

Captain THOMAS SAUMAREZ, R.N., died. While commanding the *Antelope*, he captured in November, 1758, the *Bellegueux*, of 64 guns and 470 men—a French ship of superior force. He was a younger brother of Captain Philip Saumarez, and they both accompanied Lord Anson in his expedition round the world, Philip being first lieutenant of the *Centurion* when she captured, June 20, 1743, the Spanish galleon on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and he was appointed to the command of the prize, with the rank of post captain.

1769.

LAURENCE CAREY, Jurat R.C., died 24th February, leaving behind him a learned and valuable MS. Treatise, in French, on the Laws and Constitution of Guernsey, a translation of part of which is given in the *Guernsey and Jersey Magazine*, 1838, Vol. V., pp. 44 and 95. When elected a Jurat, he refused to serve, and appealed to King and Council; and after long correspondence on the

subject, he finally withdrew his appeal, and was duly sworn in.*

1794.

Lieutenant CARRÉ TUPPER, (of H.M.S. *Victory*, Lord Hood's flag-ship), only son of Major-General Tupper, slain near Bastia, 24th April. He was made a lieutenant in 1782, a few days after he had completed his seventeenth year, and appointed by Sir Peter Parker to the *Sandwich*, his flag-ship at Jamaica; but the peace of ten years, which soon followed, proved a bar to his further advancement, although during this period he was constantly employed in different ships. In 1791, being then a lieutenant of the *Culloden*, 74, he saved, in a very brave manner, the life of a seaman who had fallen from the fore-yard into the sea, while the ship was on her way out from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes. This gallant young officer, who had greatly distinguished himself at Toulon,* was killed in the *Victory's* pinnace while endeavouring to land at night in a volunteer attempt to obtain information of the state of the garrison of Bastia. His lifeless corpse was carried on board the *Victory*, and afterwards buried under the walls of that citadel. His fate was the more lamented because Lord Hood had promised him the first commander's vacancy for his services at Toulon, which vacancy occurred at the fall of Bastia. He was very tall and handsome, and as intrepid as he was comely. (See 1851, *post.*)

1795.

Major-General JOHN TUPPER, Commandant-in-

* In 1798, John Tupper was elected as a Jurat R.C., and designing to quit the island to evade serving, the Royal Court passed an Act, by which the Sheriff was directed to summon him to take the oath under a first penalty of £100 stg., and he complied. There appears to have been then far greater reluctance to serve as jurat than there is at present. See Advocate MacCulloch's *Recueil d'Ordonnances*, 1852, p. 376.

* See *United Service Journal*, 1840. Part I., February, p. 174; and March, p. 341.

Chief of the Marines, died in London, 26th January, aged 67. He obtained, in 1747, a commission by purchase in General Churchill's regiment of Marines, that corps being then differently constituted to what it is now. He served as a Captain in the celebrated defeat of the French fleet in Quiberon Bay, by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759; as a Major and Commandant of a Battalion at Bunker's Hill, in 1775, where the Marines particularly distinguished themselves, and earned the laurel which now encircles their device; and as a Lieutenant-Colonel in Rodney's victory of the 12th April, 1782, having been especially sent from England to command the Marines in the fleet, about 4,000 men, in the event of their being landed on any of the enemy's West India Islands.* He was the first Guernseyman who attained the rank of a general officer; and his death was hastened by grief for the untimely fall of his truly promising and only son.

1796.

Commander DANIEL GUERIN, of the *Sirene*, 16-gun brig, perished with his crew, in the Bay of Honduras; day unknown. He bore the character of a very smart and intelligent officer.

1798.

WILLIAM DE VIC TUPPER (second son of E. Tupper, Jurat R.C.) mortally wounded in Guernsey in a duel with an officer of the 27th Regiment, December 6, and died the following day. He was a first cousin of Lieutenant Carré Tupper, *ante*.

1799.

Lieutenant THOMAS FALLA, 12th Regiment,

* See Sir George Rodney's letter of 30th December, 1781, and the answer of the Earl of Sandwich, January 2, 1782, in *Lord Rodney's Life*. In the action of 12th April, 1782, the British fleet consisted of 36 sail of the line and 10 frigates, and their crews of about 24,000 men.

mortally wounded, April 6, at the siege of Seringapatam, aged eighteen years and six months. A cannon ball, weighing 26lbs., is said to have lodged in one of his thighs, and so inflamed it that the Surgeon did not discover the ball until his death, six hours after being wounded, when it was extracted, to the surprise of the whole army.

1800.

NICHOLAS DOBRÉE, of Belle Vue, Jurat R.C., died November 19, aged 68. The Regiment of Militia Artillery, which he commanded, was first raised and organised under his inspection.

1805.

PAUL LE MESURIER, died, aged 50. He was an East India Director in 1784; M.P. for Southwark from 1784 to 1796; Alderman of London, 1784; Sheriff, 1786; Lord Mayor, 1794; and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, 1794. Several young Guernseymen owed their appointments in the East India Company service to his official patronage and nomination. He was a son of John Le Mesurier, hereditary Governor of Alderney.

1806.

PETER PERCHARD died in London, January 21 aged 76. He was elected Sheriff of that city in 1793, and Lord Mayor, 9th November, 1804, surviving his mayoralty only ten weeks.

1809.

Colonel Sir GEORGE SMITH, Knight, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 82d Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to the King, being at Cadiz on a diplomatic mission, died there, February 15, aged 48. He was born in Guernsey in 1760; and commenced his career, in 1778, as an ensign in the 25th Regiment, which he accompanied to the relief of Gibraltar. In 1793, being then a captain, he embarked in

charge of a detachment on board the fleet under Lord Hood, and was engaged in the principal affairs of Toulon, where he was twice severely wounded. In 1794, he was at the landing in Corsica, the taking of St. Fiorenzo, capture and destruction of the French frigates and gun-boats, and at the siege and capture of Bastia and Calvi. In 1799, as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Regiment, he served in the expedition to Holland, under Abercromby, and distinguished himself September 10, by the defence of a position confided to him, as will best appear by an extract from Sir Ralph's official dispatch :—

“ The two battalions of the 20th, posted opposite to Crabbendam and Zuyper Sluys, did credit to the high reputation which that regiment has always borne : Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of that corps, who had the particular charge of that post, received a severe wound in the leg, which will deprive us for a time of his services.

“ Schuyer Brug, September 11, 1799.”

The expedition to Egypt in 1801, in which the 20th Regiment was engaged, brought Lieutenant-Colonel Smith further into notice, and at its close he proceeded with his regiment to Malta, where the officers, on his departure for England, presented him with a valuable sword in testimony of their regard and high sense of his merits. He next filled the office of secretary to Lord Mulgrave, minister for foreign affairs ; and in 1806, he proceeded upon a confidential mission to Naples and Sicily. On his return he was appointed to the 82d Regiment, which he commanded in the expedition to Copenhagen, in 1807, and was afterwards knighted. Sir George married Carterette, eldest daughter of Sir Peter De Havilland, Bailiff of Guernsey ; and he left a widow and two daughters, the elder of whom married A. F. Dobrée, esq., and the younger Joshua Prialux, esq.

1809.

Captain RAWDON MCCREA (aged only 20), and Ensign NICHOLAS LA SERRE, of the 87th Regiment, killed at Talavera, July 28. Capt. McCrea (while a lieutenant) was one of the storming party at the taking of Monte Video, in 1807, when he received no less than five wounds, and was picked up for dead at the top of the breach. Although so young, he was the senior captain of his regiment at Talavera. Ensign La Serre was the son of John La Serre, Jurat, R.C., and Lieutenant-Bailiff.

1810.

OSMOND DE BEAUVOIR, the last representative in Guernsey of his ancient and opulent family, died 1st September, aged 68. His father, James, Jurat, R.C., married November 17, 1726, Martha De Lisle, by whom he had two sons, Richard and Osmond, and five daughters, viz., Martha, wife of Isaac Dobrée; Judith, wife of William Brock; Mary, wife of Peter Perchard; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Guille; and Rachel, wife of Peter Stephens. The elder son, Richard, Jurat, R.C., married Martha Falla, and died in 1796, without issue, when his only brother, Osmond, became his heir: he married Catherine Le Marchant, and also dying without issue,* his estates went to his nearest of kin, viz., to William Brock, his nephew, and to the daughters of Isaac Dobrée, another nephew. In the *Dedicace des Eglises*, a work, however, of very doubtful authenticity, "Philippe De Beauvoir, écuyer," is mentioned as being present at the consecration of the

* Another member of this family, the Rev. Peter De Beauvoir, of Downham Hall, Essex, whose ancestor, from Guernsey, appears to have settled in England in the seventeenth century, died in 1821, leaving real and personal property worth nearly three quarters of a million sterling; and being without a single heir male of his own name, this immense sum went to a friend or very distant relative, who took the name of De Beauvoir, and was afterwards created a baronet.

church of the Vale, in 1117. Nicholas De Beauvoir appears, by a questionable Act of Chief Pleas, to have been Bailiff of Guernsey in 1204, the year in which Normandy was united to France. In a mandate of 5 Edward III., A.D. 1331, the name of R. De Beauvoir is given. In 1292, in 1479, in 1572, and in 1644, a De Beauvoir was Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, of Guernsey.

1811.

Lieut. PETER DE LISLE, R.N., drowned 24th December. He had just been made a lieutenant on board the *Defence*, 74, when she was wrecked on the western coast of Jutland, and only 12 of her crew were saved. The *St. George*, 98, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Reynolds, was lost at the same time, and six of her men only were saved. The *Hero*, 74, was wrecked the next day (25th December) with all hands but 12. These three liners, which formed part of the fleet under Sir James Saumarez, in the Baltic, were returning to England, and thus nearly 2,000 of their crews were entombed in a watery grave. Not an officer was saved, and at the time it was considered an ominous conjunction of names whereby England lost her patron, her hero, and her defence in the same disastrous gale.

1812.

Major-General LE MARCHANT, aged 47, and Lieut.-Colonel FRED. BARLOW* killed, and Ensign H. LE MESURIER lost his right arm, at the battle of Salamanca, 22d July. A monument to the memory of General Le Marchant was erected, at the public

* Lieut.-Colonel Barlow, of the 61st, fell at the head of his regiment; his young widow was the eldest sister of Captain Rawdon McCrea, 1809, *ante*, and their only child, Jane Maria, married, 30th April, 1840, Commander Philip De Saumarez, now commanding her Majesty's steamer *Dasher*, on the Channel Islands station.

expense, in St. Paul's Cathedral,* and a pension of £1,200 per annum settled on his family. He was one of the best (if not the very best) cavalry general officers of his day in the British Army; and at Salamanca, with only 800 horse, he charged above 5,000 of the enemy's infantry: the result was glorious, the French division being completely routed, more than 1,500 prisoners taken, besides many killed and wounded. In announcing the victory, Wellington said:—"In this charge, Major-General Le Marchant was killed at the head of his Brigade, and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer." This charge, which decided the fate of the battle, was considered one of the most brilliant during the war, and the entire credit of it was due to General Le Marchant, who seized a favourable opportunity, and acted on his own judgment. In 1795, then a Major, he proposed, and was the cause of, the introduction of a new sword exercise throughout the British cavalry, by which its efficiency was greatly increased; and he next suggested an institution for the education of officers and cadets: after many difficulties, which nothing but his ardour and perseverance enabled him to surmount, the Royal Military College was founded in 1802, when he was appointed its lieutenant-governor. He wrote several works on cavalry tactics, all of which had a great circulation: nor were his attainments confined to his profession, for he was a skilled draughtsman, and possessed a considerable knowledge both of music and architecture. Nature otherwise had endowed him well, for he was tall and muscular, with a keen and searching eye, an expansive forehead, and a commanding deportment, all denoting, even to superficial observers, that he possessed talent, spirit, and strength, equal to no ordinary undertakings. John Gaspard Le Marchant (major-general), was descended from a

* This monument, and that of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, also in St. Paul's, cost each £1,575.

family long seated in Guernsey, and which from the earliest records has filled many of its principal offices: thus Peter Le Marchant was the Governor's deputy, and Bailiff, as early at temp. Edward I., 1272 to 1307. The General's eldest surviving son is Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., once M.P. for Worcester, and now clerk of the House of Commons; the second son is Lieutenant-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knight, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta; and the third is Colonel Thomas Le Marchant, half pay, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

1812.

Major-General Sir ISAAC BROCK, K.B., slain in Canada, 13th of October, aged 43.* Two of his brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel John Brock, and Lieutenant Ferdinand Brock, were both killed in the army before him. Scarcely two months before his death, on the 16th August, General Brock, with a motley force of 330 regulars, 400 militia, and about 600 Indians, together 1330 men, crossing the river and following the enemy into his own territory, captured the American fortress of Detroit, with 33 pieces of cannon and a strong garrison; and on the same day the State of Michigan, the *Adams*, vessel of war, and about 2,500 troops were surrendered to the British arms. A portion of these troops had previously invaded Upper Canada, and thus the success that attended this first enterprize, in which the militia had been engaged, produced an electrical effect throughout the two provinces. It inspired the timid, fixed the wavering, and awed the disaffected, the last being of American birth or origin. It also induced the Six Nations of Indians, who had hitherto kept aloof, to take an active part in our favour. A national monument was raised to

* Kaye, in his *Life of Lord Metcalfe*, London, 1854, vol. ii., p. 506, alluding to Sir Isaac Brock, says in a foot note—"Guernsey may well be proud of her hero."

the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and a lofty column erected on Queenston Heights, by the Provincial Legislature, to the "Hero of Upper Canada," as he is still affectionately termed in that country. The first monument having been destroyed by an explosion, a new one was erected at a cost of about £9,600 British sterling, and inaugurated with great ceremony, October 13, 1859, the Prince of Wales laying the topmost stone, September 18, 1860. (For a beautiful sketch of the new monument see *The Illustrated London News*, of Nov. 26, 1859.) Christie, a Canadian historian, (Quebec, 1818) said of Sir Isaac Brock, among other high encomiums: "He was one of those extraordinary men who seem born to influence mankind, and mark the age in which they live. * * * As a soldier he was brave to a fault, and not less judicious than decisive in his measures. The energy of his character was strongly expressed in his countenance, and in the robust and manly symmetry of his frame. As a civil governor, he was firm, prudent, and equitable. In fine, whether we view him as a man, a statesman, or a soldier, he equally deserves the esteem and respect of his contemporaries and of posterity. The Indians who flocked to his standard were attached to him with almost enthusiastic affection, and even the enemy expressed an involuntary regret at his untimely fall." * * * When the Prince of Wales visited Queenston Heights, the surviving militia veterans of the war of 1812, presented him with an address, which was read by one of them, the highly esteemed Chief Justice, Sir John B. Robinson, Bart. and C.B., and in which they said: "We rejoice in the thought that what your Royal Highness has seen, and will see, of this prosperous and happy land will enable you to judge how valuable a possession was saved to the British crown by the successful resistance made in the trying contest in which it was our fortune to bear a part,—and your

Royal Highness will then be able, also, to judge how large a debt the Empire owed to the lamented hero Brock, whose gallant and generous heart shrunk not in the darkest hour of the conflict from the most discouraging odds, and whose example inspired the few with the ability and spirit to do the work of many." The Prince replied (*inter alia*): "I have willingly consented to lay the foundation stone of this monument. Every nation may without offence to its neighbours commemorate its heroic deeds—their deeds of arms—their noble deaths. This is no taunting boast of victory, no revival of long passed animosities—but an honourable tribute to a soldier's fame; the more honourable because we readily acknowledge the bravery and chivalry of that people by whose act he fell. I trust that Canada will never want such volunteers as those who fought in the last war—nor volunteers without such leaders." The following is the inscription on the north side of the new monument:

UPPER CANADA
HAS DEDICATED THIS MONUMENT
TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B.
PROVISIONAL LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER OF THE
FORCES IN THIS PROVINCE,
WHOSE REMAINS ARE DEPOSITED IN THE VAULT BENEATH,
OPPOSING THE INVADING ENEMY,
HE FELL IN ACTION NEAR THESE HEIGHTS,
ON THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1812,
IN THE 43D YEAR OF HIS AGE,
REVERED AND LAMENTED
BY THE PEOPLE WHOM HE GOVERNED,
AND DEPLORED BY THE SOVEREIGN
TO WHOSE SERVICE HIS LIFE HAD BEEN DEVOTED.

On brass plates, within the column, are the following inscriptions:—

IN A VAULT UNDERNEATH ARE DEPOSITED THE MORTAL
REMAINS OF THE LAMENTED
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B.,
WHO FELL IN ACTION NEAR THESE HEIGHTS ON THE 13TH
OCTOBER, 1812.

“And was entombed on the 16th October, at the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, removed from thence and re-interred under a monument to the eastward of this site on the 13th October, 1824; and in consequence of that monument having received irreparable injury by a lawless act on the 17th of April, 1840, it was found requisite to take down the former structure, and erect this monument—the foundation stone being laid, and the remains again re-interred with due solemnity on the 13th October, 1853.”

IN A VAULT BENEATH ARE DEPOSITED THE MORTAL
REMAINS OF
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN McDONELL, P.A.D.C.,
AND AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE LAMENTED
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B.,
WHO FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF
QUEENSTON, ON THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1812,
AND DIED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY.
HIS REMAINS WERE REMOVED AND RE-INTERRED
WITH DUE SOLEMNITY
ON THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1853.

Thus, it is creditable to the military character of the island of Guernsey, that of the five British generals killed in action in 1812, two, whose names follow in the obituary of the *Annual Army List*, for 1813, were Guernseymen, viz., Le Marchant and Brock.

1812.

GEORGE LEFEBVRE, Seigneur de Blanchelande, died 8th December. He was colonel commanding the 1st or East Regiment of the Guernsey Militia Infantry when it marched up at night with the greatest alacrity to Fort George, 24th March, 1783, to assist in the suppression of a very daring mutiny of the 104th Regiment, quartered in the citadel. The mutineers, about 600 men and entirely Irish, commenced by firing on their officers while at dinner in the mess-room, and then took possession of the fort, which during the darkness was completely invested by the 18th (Royal Irish), the Militia Artillery, and the above 1st or East Regi-

ment. Early the next morning, the mutineers opened fire, which was returned; but seeing themselves surrounded, and hearing that the whole force of the island was marching against them, they quitted the fort, and piled their arms, apparently under the assurance of pardon. The 104th was, it seems, one of the regiments raised to serve during the war, and the mutineers were impatient to be disbanded after the peace, the preliminaries of which were signed at Versailles, Jan. 20, preceding.

1813.

Colonel HAVILLAND LE MESURIER, mortally wounded in the battle of the Pyrenees July 28, and died on the 31st. One of his brothers, Lieut. FREDERICK LE MESURIER, of the *Blenheim*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Troubridge, perished in her with all on board, when she foundered in 1807, in the East Indies. HAVILLAND (nephew of Paul LE Mesurier, M.P., *ante*), served on the Staff in the expedition to Sweden, under Sir John Moore; and next proceeding with that General to Portugal, he was present at the battle of Corunna, where he had a horse shot under him. Soon after his return to England, he was one of the officers sent with General Beresford to discipline the Portuguese troops, and in consequence was promoted in April, 1809, to a British majority, obtaining thereby a Portuguese lieutenant-colonelcy. A few months later he was appointed to the command of the 14th Portuguese Regiment; and in April, 1811, he became Portuguese Military Secretary to Lord Wellington. In March, 1812, he was selected to be commandant of the almost dismantled fortress of Almeida, at a time when Marmont's movements excited much alarm for its safety. Marmont appeared before it, but Lieut.-Colonel Le Mesurier so animated his little garrison, and showed so good a countenance, that the French desisted from any attempt on the place. The commandant gained

great credit on this occasion, and his conduct was highly commended by Lord Wellington and Sir W. Beresford. Becoming tired of the inaction of a garrison life, he was, after repeated solicitations, appointed, in May, 1813, to the command of the 12th Portuguese Regiment, at the head of which he fell at the age of 30, having a few days previously obtained the rank of full colonel. He was an officer of uncommon promise and of considerable acquirements: in 1808, he published a translation of *La Trille's Art of War*, with notes, which has great merit.

1813.

Lieutenant PETER LE MESURIER, of the 9th Regiment, killed in Spain, December 10. In 1809, he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 9th Foot, then commanded by Lieut.-Colonel (the late Lieut.-General Sir John) Cameron, and almost immediately after sailed with the expedition to Corunna, under Sir David Baird. He was with his regiment in the expedition to Walcheren; and afterwards in Spain, at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, at the siege of Burgos, in both assaults of San Sebastian, and finally was killed in action at the operations connected with the passage of the river Nive, on the 10th of December.

1813.

Midshipman PETER LE COCQ, H.M.S. *Brisois*, drowned December 10th, with the master, purser, and four seamen—in all seven—in Dungeness West Bay.* The boat was seen to leave the shore at about 8.45 p.m., the weather being fine and wind off the land, with a beautiful moon light, and she was picked up the same night on her side full of water, the accident being perfectly unaccountable.

* During this war with France, Midshipman John De Carteret, R.N., another native of Guernsey and a very fine young man, lost his life, *circa* 1809, by an explosion—date, ship, and station now unknown.

unless that, having been sent for provisions, she was over-laden. The commander (the late Sir John Ross, the arctic voyager), in a letter to Sir James Saumarez, announcing the melancholy event, wrote of young Le Cocq "that a finer boy never breathed, and that his truly amiable disposition had gained him the love and esteem of every individual on board."

1814.

Captain CAREY LE MARCHANT, of the 1st Foot Guards, mortally wounded at the battle of the Nive, in France, December 13, 1813, and died at the early age of 22. He was the eldest surviving son of Major-General Le Marchant, and was born in Guernsey. Having been educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College, he was gazetted, in 1807, to an ensigncy in the 1st Foot Guards; and in 1810 he left England on an excursion to the Mediterranean and Turkey, then almost the only parts of Europe accessible to an English traveller. He visited Athens and the most celebrated remains of antiquity in Greece; and afterwards partook of the hospitality of the well known Lady Esther Stanhope, at her villa, in Asia Minor, traversing a considerable portion of the Turkish empire in that direction. In 1811, he joined his regiment in the Isle of Léon, where it was quartered for the protection of Cadiz; and in 1812, he became his father's aide-de-camp. From this time he bore an active part in the principal operations of Wellington's army in Spain and France, and displayed on several occasions great zeal, courage, and capacity. He fought by his father's side at Salamanca; and having been subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K.B., commanding the 2d division, he was present at the battle of Vittoria, where it devolved on him to conduct a Spanish division to the attack—an office of great personal danger, in which he acquitted himself with his usual courage, and, to

the surprise of all, escaped unscathed. In the first of the battles of the Pyrenees, he was with his general, when the latter was severely wounded, and his division nearly cut to pieces. After other services, and as the war was approaching its close, Captain Le Marchant was wounded in two places at the battle of the Nive, in an attempt to rally a regiment which had fallen into confusion. Having been carried into St. Jean de Luz, he expired March 12, 1814, and was buried in the ramparts of that fortress. Few young men have left a more enviable reputation, and his courteous and prepossessing deportment was in unison with the excellence of his heart. He was truly mourned by those with whom he served, and in his own family, in which he had sought to supply a father's place, his loss was irreparable.

1815.

Midshipman CHARLES JAMES TUPPER, of H.M.S. *Primrose*, drowned at Spithead, August 20, aged 16, while accompanying his commander at night from Portsmouth to the brig at St. Helen's. He entered the navy 7th January, 1812, as a follower of the late Lord De Saumarez, who, in December of that year, on his return from the Baltic, removed him from the *Victory*, his flag-ship, to the *Pyramus*, frigate, Captain J. W. Deans Dundas.* While in her, she captured two privateers and a few American "runners" in the Bay of Biscay; and in November, 1849, or nearly 36 years afterwards, Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, then in the Admiralty as senior naval lord, spoke spontaneously of young Tupper to Mr. D—— C——y, of Guernsey, as a remarkably fine, smart lad, which in truth he was. Writing from the Admiralty, December 2, 1850, the same gallant officer said: "Tupper was sent to

* The present Admiral Sir James W. D. Dundas, G.C.B.: he commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea during the Russian war of 1854-5.

me by Sir James Saumarez, and I never saw a more promising lad." When the *Pyramus* was paid off at Plymouth, in May, 1814, he joined the *Primrose*, 18, Commander C. G. R. Phillott, who made him his boat midshipman: in her he served at the destruction of a large American privateer, off the Savannah river, August, 1814; and also in the boat expedition, February, 1815, under the command of Captain Phillott, up the St. Mary's river, which divides Georgia from East Florida: the boats ascended a considerable distance for the purpose of surprising an American detachment, but being exposed for several hours to a galling fire from both banks of the stream, they returned with a loss of 4 men killed and 25 wounded, including Captain Phillott in five places, by a rifle ball and buck shot. Young Tupper was a brother of Lieut. E. W. Tupper, R.N., 1826, and Colonel William De Vic Tupper, 1830, both *post*; and their eldest brother, John, who, in 1803-6, was a cotemporary at Harrow, of Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel, perished at sea in the Mediterranean in January, 1812, aged twenty, the vessel, in which he was a passenger from Catalonia to Gibraltar, having never been heard of, after sailing.*

1816.

Lieutenant GEORGE CHEPMELL, R.N., perished at sea in March or April, day unknown, aged 24, much regretted. He was first lieutenant of the *Zenobia*, 18, Commander N. C. Dobrée, which, in 1815, accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena; and he left her to take charge of an empty slaver, which

* In almost his last letter to his brothers, Sir Isaac Brock wrote, while traversing Lake Ontario, September 3, 1812:—"You mention John Tupper in a manner as to leave hope that he may still be living. God grant it! He is a great favourite of mine, and I should lament any disaster happening to him." And from Kingston, September 4: "I this instant receive your letters. So honest John Tupper is gone! I could not have loved a son of my own more ardently."

that brig, on her return, captured near the Equator. Lieutenant Chepmell called at the Western Islands for supplies, and was never heard of afterwards, the prize being doubtless lost with all hands on her passage thence to England. In January, 1814, he was a lieutenant of the *Niger*, 46, when she, and the *Tagus*, 42, Captain Philip Pipon, of Jersey, captured near the Cape de Verd Islands, after an arduous chase and running fight, the French frigate, *Ceres*, commanded by le Baron de Bougainville. See *James' Naval History*, vol. vi.

1817.

Major-General HAVILLAND SMITH, only brother of Colonel Sir George Smith (*ante*) died at Corfu, aged 43, while employed on the staff of the Ionian Islands. He was a lieutenant of the 25th Regiment, in 1793, and served at Toulon; on the continent under the Duke of York; and in Corsica and Elba. In 1800, he was appointed major of the 27th Regiment, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1801, he commanded a battalion of that regiment during the whole of the campaign in Egypt, being present at the battle of Alexandria, for which he received a medal. In 1806, he distinguished himself at Maida, in command of the 27th, for which battle he also received a medal; and attaining the rank of major-general in 1813, he served in that rank for a year on the eastern coast of Spain, until the war terminated in 1814.

1818.

Commander NICHOLAS CHARLES DOBRÉE, R.N., (nephew of Admiral Lord De Saumarez), drowned, with three other natives of the Castel parish, in attempting to save the crew of a Dutch vessel wrecked in Cobo Bay, March 9. He was a very fine young man. The *Zenobia*, an 18-gun brig, under his command, formed part of the squadron which, in 1815, escorted Napoleon to St. Helena.*

* In his narrative of Napoleon's sojourn on board the

1821.

Sir PETER DE HAVILLAND, Knight, Bailiff, died April 14, aged 73. His widow, (Emilia, eldest daughter of E. Tupper, Jurat, R.C.), died 15th January, 1850, aged 98 years and 6 months.

1822.

The Rev. THOMAS LE MESURIER, B.D., and chaplain of Lord Sidmouth, died, aged 66. As a barrister he had attained some eminence at the bar, when from conscientious motives he quitted the legal profession, and, in 1800, entered into holy orders. In 1808, he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture before the University of Oxford, and was subsequently presented to the valuable rectory of Haughton Le Skerne, in the county of Durham, by the Hon. Shute Barrington, then bishop of that diocese, for his able defence of the Church of England against some attacks of its enemies. A posthumous volume of sermons was published in 8vo., by his orphan family, in 1823: he was a brother of Paul Le Mesurier. (1805 *ante*.)

1825.

PETER CAREY TUPPER (son of John Tupper, Jurat, R.C.), British Consul in Catalonia, died at Madrid, April 13, aged 40, while employed in the commission for the settlement of British claims on the Spanish Government. At the very early age of twenty-three, he was British Consul for, as also member of the Supreme Junta of, the kingdom of Valencia; and, during the Peninsular War, he distinguished himself from 1808 to 1814 in encouraging the Spaniards to resist Napoleon's invasion;*

Bellerophon, while on the passage from Rochefort to Torbay Captain Maitland says—"He (Bonaparte) asked to see the chaplain, put a question to him as to the number of Catholics and foreigners in the ship, and whether any of them spoke the French language. A Guernseyman was pointed out to him but he had no conversation with him."

* Maréchal Suchet, in his *Mémoires*, vol. ii. p. 229, says:—

and in June, 1808, during the dreadful massacre of the French residents in the city of Valencia, he was exposed to imminent personal danger in his endeavours to save them; many were rescued by him, and among them the consul. (See *Sir John Carr's Travels in Spain*, 4to. London, 1811.) During the siege of Valencia, 1811-12, Mr. Tupper demanded the direction of the chief battery, that of Santa Catalina, from whence the French camp might be much annoyed; and for the space of thirty successive days, he caused the French considerable losses in killed and wounded. He is honourably mentioned in *Napier's History*, and in the Wellington dispatches, the Duke in a letter to him, dated Frenada, February 25, 1813, concluding thus:—"I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the services which you have rendered to the interesting cause in which we are all engaged, in the different situations you have filled on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. I have read your account of transactions* there with the utmost interest, and I sincerely wish you success." At the end of the war, Mr. Tupper was removed to Catalonia as a better consulship, and a pension of £600 a year was settled upon him by the British Government in recognition of his services. In 1816, the King of Spain conferred on Mr. Tupper, his heirs, and descendants, the title of "Baron de Socorro," (Baron of Succour,) at the solicitation of the municipality of the city of Valencia; but, by the established regulations in England, he was not permitted to accept of this mark of distinction. His diplomatic talents, his services during the war, and

"On saisit beaucoup d'armes, dont le consul Anglais, Tupper, avait formé des magasins, alimentant l'insurrection dans le pays, soit avec ces armes, soit avec de l'argent et des écrits."—See also *Napier's Peninsular War*, vols. i. and iv.

* A volume in MS. of Mr. Tupper's dispatches to the different British authorities in England and Spain, descriptive of the war on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, is still in existence, and many of these dispatches possess great interest.

a long residence in the country, gave him great influence with the Spanish Government, so that in the second invasion of Spain by the French, in 1823, he was of such assistance to the British Ambassador, Sir William A'Court (afterwards Lord Heytesbury), that he was offered, by Mr. Canning, the appointment of a Consul General in South America, with a salary of £2,500 a year, which he declined, and his youngest brother was in consequence selected as consul for Caraccas. (See 1841 *post.*)

1825.

Major-General THOMAS CAREY, of the 3d Foot Guards, died May 24, aged 47. This gallant officer (son of John Carey, Jurat, R.C.) was at the landing of the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, near Camperdown, on the 27th August, 1799; also in the severe action fought on the 10th of September, in defending the position of the Zype, as well as in the successive battles of the 19th of September, and 2d and 6th October following. He was present at the first landing of the troops in Aboukir Bay, and at the subsequent hard-fought battles of the 13th and 14th March, 1800. He was likewise at the reduction of Alexandria; and at the siege and surrender of Copenhagen, in 1807. He joined Sir Arthur Wellesley on the eve of the battle of Vimeira, and shared in that well-contested action, in which he was slightly wounded. He served under Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna, in 1808; and was at the reduction of the island of Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing.

1825.

Rev. PETER PAUL DOBRÉE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Greek in that University, died September 24, aged 43. He was born in Guernsey in 1782, his father being the Rev. William Dobrée, rector of St. Sa-

viour's parish, a clergyman of unaffected piety, who was the son of Mr. Peter Dobrée, merchant in London, and author of a treatise on the Lord's Supper, a work which passed through many editions. P. P. Dobrée received the early part of his education at Dr. Valpy's school, in Reading; and having been entered, in 1801, as a pensioner in Trinity College, Cambridge, he took his degree of B.A., in 1804, as a senior optime. He was subsequently elected a fellow of the same college, an honour which he had to contest with very able competitors; and he continued to reside in college until 1811, when he accompanied his relative, Mr. Tupper, the Consul for Valencia, into Spain. There he witnessed the dreadful defeat of the Spaniards, under General Blake, in front of Valencia, by Marshal Suchet, in 1811; after which he escaped to Majorca, and subsequently visited Cadiz, whilst it was besieged by Marshal Soult. On his return to England, he entered into holy orders, but did not take a cure. The remainder of his life was passed in his college, with occasional visits to the continent, chiefly for literary objects. He contributed to the periodicals of the day, but it was not until 1820 that he gave his name to any of his publications. In that year appeared his "Porson Aristophanica," containing the text of Plutus, with notes on Aristophanes, by Porson and himself, which work established his reputation as a scholar throughout Europe. In 1822, he published his "Lexicon of Photius," from a transcript by Professor Porson; and in the following year he succeeded Doctor Monk, late Bishop of Gloucester, as regius professor of Greek, an office which he used to mention with pride had been held by another Guernseyman, the learned Dr. Duport; in this, however, he was mistaken, as Dr. Duport appears to have been a native of Leicestershire, but of recent Guernsey extraction. Professor Dobrée did not long enjoy these honours, for in September, 1825, he was seized with

the cholera which then prevailed at Cambridge, and soon became in imminent danger: he awaited the result of the disease, which proved fatal, with the calmness of a Christian philosopher, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription in Latin, by his friend, the late Bishop of Lincoln.

The publications of this eminent Greek scholar convey a very inadequate idea of the extent of his powers, because his extreme fastidiousness, and his indifference to fame, caused him to shrink from authorship. Had he lived to complete his long projected edition of Demosthenes, he would have left an imperishable monument of his genius—unhappily he left it unfinished, and its merit can only be imperfectly appreciated from the fragments which have been made public.

Professor Dobrée was passionately attached to his native island, and prided himself on speaking its dialect with correctness, at one time contemplating a work upon it. The common ancestor of the Dobrées of Guernsey came from Vire, in Normandy, and first settled in the island about the year 1554. A member of the Beauregard branch of this family, Bonamy Dobrée, esq., was appointed Governor of the Bank of England, April 5, 1859.

1826.

Lieutenant E. WILLIAM TUPPER, of H.M.S. *Sybilie*, mortally wounded in her launch, in action with Greek pirates, near Candia, on Sunday, 18th June, and died at Malta on the 26th. He was educated at Harrow, which school he left to join the *Victory*, 110, the flag-ship, in the Baltic, of Sir James Saumarez, with whom he continued some time. He was present at the disastrous attack on New Orleans, in January, 1815, forming one of a party landed from the fleet to co-operate with the army. On the night of the assault, this party, in conjunction with the 85th Regiment, attacked some

fortified works on the right bank of the Mississippi, and were completely successful, but the failure of the main attack rendered this success unavailing. While a mate of the *Revenge*, 78, the flag-ship in the Mediterranean, he was promoted and appointed to the *Seringapatam*, 46, but Captain Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bart. and C.B., under whom he had previously served, prevailed on the Admiral to transfer him to his own ship, the *Sybille*, 48, "a crack frigate," in a high state of discipline, the crew of which was remarkable for its skill in gunnery. Lord Dunsany,* who was a midshipman in the *Sybille's* launch with Lieutenant E. W. Tupper, wrote of him in 1860:—"The little memoir† you sent me had a great interest for one who remembers well and fondly your lion-hearted brother, and his undaunted courage when *shot through in four places*. I have a vivid recollection of his answer to his captain (Sir John Pechell), who said: 'You are wounded yourself, I am afraid.' 'Oh slightly, sir,' unwilling to be helped up the side, though mortally wounded. There never was, even in his own martial family, a finer, braver, nobler fellow. The fate that met so many of his race is truly remarkable, and would furnish an interesting subject in a real memoir or in a work of fiction. * * *'" Among several near relatives, four uncles of Lieut. E. W. Tupper, including Sir Isaac Brock, were killed by the bullet. In the sanguinary rencontre with the Greeks, the casualties in the *Sybille's* boats were 19 killed or mortally wounded, and 25 wounded, total 44, the loss in deaths fully trebling that of the self same ship when she captured, after a desperate resistance, the French frigate, *La Forte*, in 1799, in the Bay of Bengal. (*See 1851 post.*)

* Lord Dunsany, whose barony was created in 1461, is now a Captain R.N., and author of several ably written and valuable works on naval subjects.

† A memoir of Lieutenant Carré Tupper, from the *Guernsey and Jersey Magazine* for April, 1837.

1827.

Midshipman THOMAS DE SAUSMAREZ drowned September 21, aged nearly fifteen. He was a son of Thomas De Sausmarez, who for the long period of 53 years filled the offices of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Guernsey; and on entering the navy, in May, 1824, he joined the *Britannia*, 120, the flag-ship of his relative, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, at Plymouth. While a midshipman of the *Valorous*, 28, Captain the Earl of Huntingdon, which ship was bound to and nearing the Havana, he was sent to the foremast head to look out for the land: having descried it, he was returning to the deck when he lost his hold, and falling first on the anchor, dropped into the sea, never to rise alive again.

1829.

JOHN PRIAULX, died 10th April. He bequeathed by will to the indigent poor of Guernsey, who labour under hernias or ruptures, and who do not belong to any of the hospitals of the island, 1,500 francs (£62 10s. currency) per annum, in the French 5 per cent. *Rentes*, to procure them bandages or trusses, being thus one of the benefactors of the island.

1830.

Colonel WILLIAM DE VIC TUPPER (so named after his uncle, 1798, *ante*) killed after an action near Talca, Chile, April 17, aged 29. He was the fifth of ten brothers; * and having received an excellent education in England, chiefly under a private tutor, and completed it at a college in Paris, every interest the family possessed was anxiously exerted to

* By an extraordinary coincidence, two of these brothers, Brock and Frederick—both passengers in H.M. packets from Rio de Janeiro to Falmouth—died at sea on the *same* day of the *same* month (August 15) in different years, 1833 and 1837, and their remains were committed to the deep.

indulge his wish of entering the British army; but, owing to the great reductions made after the peace of 1815, he was unable to obtain a commission, even by purchase! Thus cruelly disappointed, he spent two or three years in Catalonia; but the profession of arms continuing his ruling passion, he proceeded, in 1821, to Chile, then struggling for her independence. There his appearance and manners, and a fluent knowledge of three languages, (English, French, and Spanish,) soon procured him active military employment. In a necessarily brief notice, it is utterly impossible to detail the services of Colonel Tupper in the land of his unhappy adoption; and it must therefore suffice to say, that he displayed the greatest talent and bravery, first against the Spaniards, and, after their subjugation, in the civil wars which ensued. One of the British Consuls in Chile wrote of him, that "he had for many years looked upon his gallant and honourable conduct as reflecting lustre upon the English name in these new and distant States." And the American *chargé d'affaires* in that country also wrote:—

"The heroism displayed by Tupper surpassed the prowess of any individual that I ever heard of in battle; but, poor fellow! he was horribly dealt with after getting away with another officer. A party of cavalry and Indians was sent in pursuit, and they boast that poor Tupper was cut to pieces. They seemed to be more in terror of him, on account of his personal bravery and popularity, than of all the others. Guernsey has cause to be proud of so great a hero,—a hero he truly was, for nature made him one."

An anonymous French traveller thus expressed himself in *Le Sémur*, a Paris newspaper of 4th April, 1832 (*Souvenir d'un séjour au Chili*):—

"Les Chiliens sont jaloux des étrangers qui prennent du service chez eux, et il est assez naturel qu'ils le soient, quoiqu'on ne puisse nier qu'ils aient de grandes obligations à plusieurs de ceux qui ont fait Chili leur patrie adoptive. Depuis mon retour en Europe, un de ces hommes, digne d'une haute estime, a cessé de vivre."

Je veux parler du Colonel Tupper, qui a été fait prisonnier à la tête de son régiment; et qui, après avoir été tenu, pendant une heure, dans l'incertitude sur son sort, fut cruellement mis à mort par les ennemis. Le Colonel Tupper était un homme d'une grande bravoure et d'un esprit éclairé; ses formes étaient athlétiques, et l'expression de sa physionomie pleine de franchise. Il se serait distingué partout où il aurait été employé, et dans quelque situation qu'il eût été placé. N'est-il pas déplorable que de tels hommes en soient réduits à se consacrer à une cause étrangère?"

And in a pamphlet published at Lima, in 1831, by General Freire, the late President of Chile, he thus wrote in Spanish:—

"It does not enter into my plan to justify the strategic movements which preceded the battle of Lircay. The disproportion between the contending forces was excessive. Neither tactics nor prodigies of valour could avail against this immense disadvantage. The liberals were routed. Would that I could throw a veil, not over a conquest which proves neither courage nor talent in the conqueror, but over the horrid cruelties which succeeded the battle. The most furious savages, the most unprincipled bandits, would have been ashamed to execute the orders which the rebel army received from Prieto, and yet which were executed with mournful fidelity. Tupper—illustrious shade of the bravest of soldiers, of the most estimable of men; shade of a hero to whom Greece and Rome would have erected statues—your dreadful assassination will be avenged. If there be no visible punishment for your murderer, divine vengeance will overtake him. It will demand an account of that infamous sentence pronounced against all strangers, by a man who at that time was the pupil and the tool of a vagabond stranger, indebted for his elevation and his bread to the generosity of Chile."

An English traveller in South America pronounced him to be the handsomest man he had ever seen in either hemisphere; and in character and person* he bore a striking resemblance to his maternal uncle,

* In height, Colonel Tupper was about six feet two inches, and his figure was a perfect model of strength and symmetry.

Sir Isaac Brock, who is eulogised by the Canadians (*infra*) as having preserved a province, and yet whose nephew was unable to enter the British army, although many others, with more interest but far less fitness, did so at the same time.* Colonel Tupper's murderers were not in Chile, but within the precincts of the "Horse Guards" of 1816-18; and well might the generous Frenchman, just quoted, with mingled feelings of admiration and regret, wind up his touching mention of the victim, thus: "Is it not deplorable that such men should be reduced to devote themselves to a foreign cause?"

Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And waged with Fortune an unequal war!

1835.†

DOCTOR JOHN MACCULLOCH, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., died August 21, aged 62. He was

* Only six of the old K.B.'s were slain in action, viz., Abercromby, Brock, Moore, Nelson, Pakenham, and Picton. The sisters of at least two of them, if not more—Nelson and Picton—were handsomely provided for, while a son of Brock's only surviving sister—who had solicited or received nothing from Government, although she had had a family of ten sons—was refused an ensigncy, even by purchase!! Again, another son, Lieut. E. W. Tupper, (killed in 1826)—after serving nearly eight years, and being one of four midshipmen complimented as having passed a superior examination, 6th October, 1817, at the college—was informed by Lord Melville's secretary that his length of service did not entitle him to employment, even as a passed midshipman, although Lord Melville knew that he had lost his promotion at the peace of 1815, as a follower of Sir Thomas Fremantle, by not having then served his time. He was only able to re-enter the navy in 1823; and on 7th June, 1825, the secretary wrote that Lord Melville was "perfectly aware" of Mr. Tupper's "claims to promotion," which were precisely the same as those urged in 1817, and he was at length promoted seven months later. Assuredly, Sir Isaac Brock's sister and her sons owed *nothing* either to the "Horse Guards" or to the Admiralty.

† Susan De Beauchamp, relict of Samuel Le Bair, buried 12th June, 1835, aged 101 years.—*St. Peter-Port parish register*. In the Placita Coronæ, or pleas of the crown, held

born in Guernsey, in 1773, his mother being a daughter of Thomas De Lisle, and his father, who settled in the island, being descended from an ancient Scottish family, who possessed considerable property in Galloway, but who had suffered much from their attachment to the cause of the covenant, and their opposition to the tyranny of Charles II. Doctor MacCulloch's knowledge of medicine, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and trigonometry, was perhaps never exceeded by any individual. He was also well acquainted with theology, astronomy, zoology, botany, physics, and the mechanical arts. He was moreover skilled in architecture, drawing, and music. His various publications contain internal evidence of great learning and deep thought. About the year 1811, he was engaged by Government to make various surveys in Scotland. He in consequence gave up his practice, which he never regularly resumed, although he was frequently consulted. The first business on which he was employed in Scotland, was in a search for stones adapted to the use of the Government powder mills. The second was an examination of the principal mountains, with a view to the repetition of the experiments which had been made at Schehallian on the density of the earth. The third had for its object the correction of the deviations of the plumb-line on the meridian of the trigonometrical survey. Whilst he was making these surveys, he also employed himself in geological observations, and in collecting materials for a mineralogical map, as well for his own amusement and instruction, as with the hope that they would become useful to the country at some future time. In 1826, he was desired by Government to complete the work he had thus begun; and this was the commencement of the last

before the justices itinerant in St. Peter-Port, 5 Edward III., A.D. 1331, R. de Bello Campo (de Beauchamp) is mentioned as one of the Jurats of Guernsey. From Bello Campo is derived the Scotch name of Campbell.

great public work in which he was employed—the mineralogical and geological survey in Scotland, which was continued every summer from 1826 to 1832, when he completed it. During the winters of these years he put in order the observations made in the summer, drew sections, prepared the map, &c. This gigantic work, the labour of one individual, has never been surpassed by any undertaking of a similar nature. For some years, and till his death, he filled the office of lecturer on chemistry and geology, in the East India Company's establishment, at Addiscombe.

1836.

Captain JOHN ALLEZ, of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, killed near San Sebastian, May 5. This gallant young man, who was of respectable family, commenced his military career in the 87th Fusileers, under the patronage of its colonel, Gen. Sir John Doyle, Bart., &c., and possessing a good education and much intelligence, he quickly became assistant serjeant-major in that regiment. The causes of his leaving the British army are fully detailed in the *Guernsey and Jersey Magazine*, 1836, vol. ii., p. 59 to p. 62. In the attack on the Carlist lines near San Sebastian, Captain Allez commanded the leading company which entered the breach, and there fell covered with wounds.

1836.

Colonel WILLIAM LE MESURIER TUPPER, of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, and Captain of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, mortally wounded near San Sebastian, May 5, and died on the 13th, aged 32.* When the news of the death of this gallant officer reached England, the officers of the 23d Regiment evinced their feeling of regret by going in a body into mourning. "Frank, open,

* For some very beautiful lines on Colonel Tupper's death, see *Guernsey and Jersey Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 57.

and generous, the soul of honour, brave to a fault, the *beau idéal* of a gallant and chivalric soldier, Colonel Tupper had gained the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Irreproachable in his life, glorious in the manner of his death, to him may fairly be applied the beautiful epitaph of Tacitus on Agricola:—‘Tu vero felix Agricola, non tantum claritate vitæ, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.’—*Courier*, May 23, 1836. “Colonel Tupper was a man of the most daring courage, and an excellent officer. Though his loss is deeply regretted, yet his death may be said to have been expected, as almost every one who saw him, and amongst those the Spanish officers at Vittoria, prophesied that he would fall in the first serious affair in which he should be engaged.”—*Times*, May 23. “Extract from General Order.—*Head Quarters, San Sebastian, 17th May, 1836.*—Here also fell, mortally wounded, the rebel chief Segastibelza. On the other hand it was in this last charge that Colonel Tupper received his wounds. He was leading on his men with that daring ardour which those who knew him can conceive. He met the fate of a brave soldier, and his honoured remains now rest beneath the spot ennobled by his fall.”

1836.

Admiral the Right Honourable Lord DE SAUMAREZ, G.C.B., K.S., &c., &c., died October 9, aged 79. His name and services will ever live in the naval annals of his country, and few officers had been more under fire. He was present as a midshipman of the *Bristol*, 50, at the desperate attack on Sullivan’s Island, near Charleston, in 1778,—as second lieutenant of the *Fortitude*, Sir Hyde Parker’s flag-ship, in the severely contested battle off the Doggerbank, in 1781,—as captain of the *Russell*, 74, (then just 25 years of age) in Rodney’s victory, 12th April, 1782,—as captain of the *Crescent*, 36, when she captured, in 1793, off Cherbourg,

the French frigate *Réunion*, 36,—as captain of the *Orion*, 74, in Lord Bridport's action, 1795; in the battle of St. Vincent, 1797; and in that of the Nile, 1798, where in taking up her position, the *Orion*, by a single broadside, sank the *Sérieuse*, frigate, which fired at her. As rear-admiral with his flag in the *Cæsar*, 80, Sir James Saumarez commanded in the severe attack on a French squadron in the bay of Algesiras, July 6, 1801; and scarcely six days later he engaged, with a very inferior force, a combined French and Spanish squadron in the Straits of Gibraltar, when two Spanish three-deckers blew up, unhappily with nearly all on board, and a Spanish 74 was captured. The British squadron at Algesiras was very roughly handled by the French ships and the land batteries, owing to a sudden calm, probably caused by the heavy firing, which prevented a closer engagement; and Sir James Saumarez was compelled to retire, with the loss of the *Hannibal*, 74, which had grounded, and could not be got off. After the battle, which was fought within sight of the garrison of Gibraltar, only four miles distant, the *Cæsar*, having been greatly damaged, was brought into the Mole, there to be hurriedly refitted. On the 12th July, at dawn of day, the enemy were seen preparing to sail from Algesiras, the *Cæsar* being still in the Mole, receiving shot, powder, &c. The relative forces were, French and Spanish, 10 sail of the line (including the *Hannibal*) and 4 frigates—the British only 5 sail of the line, a frigate, and a polacca! The admiral in no way deterred by this great superiority, determined, if possible, to obstruct the enemy's reaching Cadiz. At 1 o'clock, the enemy's ships were nearly all under way, and the two Spanish three-deckers, each 112 guns, were already off Cabrita point, while the *Cæsar* was warping out of the Mole. The day was clear, the whole population of the Rock crowded the walls, Mole head, and batteries to witness the scene, the *Cæsar's* band

playing—"Come, cheer up my lads, 'tis to glory we steer," and the band of the garrison responding with—"Britons, strike home." At the same moment, the admiral's flag was rehoisted on board the *Cæsar*, and she sailed out of the bay amidst the deafening cheers and acclamations of the garrison, and of the other residents. The *Cæsar* brought to off Europa Point, with signals for her companions to close around her, and to prepare for battle. At 8 o'clock p.m., the enemy bore up through the Straits, and was quickly followed by the British. At 11h. 5m. the *Superb*, 74, Captain Keats, opened her fire, and very shortly after, the two sternmost ships of the enemy, both three-deckers, were seen on board of each other on fire. The *Cæsar* was following these doomed ships so closely, that she had scarcely time to clear them by shifting her helm. A more grand, yet a more pitiable, spectacle never presented itself: the gale was fresh, the sea running high, and the flames, ascending the rigging with frightful rapidity, soon communicated to the canvass, which instantly became one sheet of fire. At 12h. 30m. one of the three-deckers blew up with a tremendous explosion, as did the other soon after. The mind sickens at recording this dreadful tragedy, and it remains only to be added that the intelligence of such a signal success was received in England with the greatest astonishment, as it could scarcely be conceived that the admiral, in so short a space of time, could have refitted his shattered squadron, and sailed again to attack the enemy of more than double his force.

In appearance, Lord De Saumarez was the very personification of a British admiral; tall, well formed, erect, and commanding, with features denoting the energy of his character and the excellence of his heart, although his manners were perhaps somewhat grave and reserved. He was knighted in 1793, for the capture of the *Réunion*,—created a baronet, 13th June, 1801,—a Knight of the Bath,

in 1801, after the battle of Algesiras,—and a peer of the United Kingdom, 12th September, 1831, by William IV.

Lord De Saumarez married, October 8, 1788, Martha, sole child and heiress of Thomas Le Marchant and Mary Dobrée, his wife; and his eldest son and successor is now in holy orders.

1837.

Colonel OLIVER DE LANCEY, of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, and late Captain of the 60th or King's Rifles, mortally wounded near San Sebastian on the 15th March, and died on the 22d. The *United Service Journal*, for June, 1837, p. 184, contains a long article on the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, descriptive chiefly of its operations near St. Sebastian, in March of that year, and in which is the following joint tribute to the memories of Colonels Tupper and De Lancey* :—

“That such men as Tupper and De Lancey should have been lost to their country in vain, and have perished among thousands of unhappy victims in a hopeless struggle, in which, if every individual was a Hercules, his efforts could not have been crowned with success, is deeply to be lamented. The former was one of the most chivalrous, honourable, and gallant soldiers, and the most active and perfect commanding officer, who could have adorned the British name; and the latter not inferior in any respect; and the task he performed in cleansing the Augæan stable, the convent of Corban, at Santander, from the mass of disease and filthy abandonment in which he found two thousand stragglers heaped together after the march to Vittoria, would appear incredible to one who had not seen it. His loss cannot be repaired in any army; and these are only two out of many whose memory deserves to be recorded.”

1838.

Ensign WALTER CAREY, 15th Regiment, (son of

* Of the ten officers on full pay of the British army (in-

James Carey, Jurat R.C.) perished in the conflagration of the officers' barracks at Chambly, Canada, 19th October. He had escaped, but unhappily returned to rescue his Cross of San Fernando, which had been conferred on him for his gallantry in the action of the 5th of May, 1836, near San Sebastian, while an officer in Colonel W. Tupper's Regiment of the British Legion in Spain. Being a youth of much amiability and promise, he was sincerely regretted; and a tablet was placed by his parents in the parish church of St. Peter-Port, "in sad remembrance of his worth and of their bereavement."

1838.

PETER LE PELLEY, Seigneur of the island of Sark, and for many years Jurat R.C. of Guernsey, drowned while crossing from Sark to Guernsey, March 1.*

1840.

ROBERT PORRET LE MARCHANT, many years Bailiff of Guernsey, died September 15, aged 85. This family has produced more bailiffs or chief magistrates, than any other in the island, the said Robert Le Marchant being the sixth bailiff, at least, of his surname.

1840.

Lieutenant B. G. LE MESURIER, of her Majesty's ship *Talbot*, mortally wounded at the bombardment of Acre, November 3, and died on the following day. He was the eleventh of fourteen children of the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier (born 1756), and including one of engineers and one of artillery) who joined the legion, the only two killed in Spain were Guernseymen.

* In October, 1836, Mr. White, professor of mathematics in the University of London, his wife, and mother, together with two Guernsey pilots, Thomas Mitchell and Charles Smith, were drowned while crossing in an open boat from Sark to Guernsey.

was a first cousin of Colonel Havilland Le Mesurier, who was killed in 1813; of Lieut. Frederick Le Mesurier, who perished in the *Blenheim*, 74, in 1807; and of Ensign Henry Le Mesurier, who lost his right arm at Salamanca, in 1812. (all *ante.*)

Henrietta and Charlotte, the 4th and 5th daughters of the above Rev. T. Le Mesurier, went to Smyrna during the Crimean war of 1854-5, to act as nurses in the hospital there, and shone among the British gentlewomen who, like the celebrated Miss Nightingale, devoted themselves to the attendance upon our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, the Miss Le Mesuriers receiving the most gratifying testimonials of thanks from the authorities for their benevolent services.

1841.

Sir JOHN JEREMIE, Knight, Captain-General and Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, died in that colony 23d April, aged 46. His father was an eminent and highly-talented advocate of the Guernsey bar, who died, in 1810, of rapid decline at Malta, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, at the early age of 36. The son was born in Guernsey in 1795; and while an advocate of the island bar, his eloquence, both in English and French, and his abilities having been brought before the notice of Government, he was appointed, in 1824, first president of the royal court of St. Lucia. In this office he was instructed to report on and revise the slave laws then preparing for that island, and on his return to England he published "*Four Essays on Colonial Slavery*," all tending to raise the character of the negro, to advance his freedom, and to promote the sacred cause of emancipation, which was granted the 1st August, 1834. In 1832, he was selected for the office of procureur and advocate-general of the Mauritius, in which island he had to contend against judicial enmity, against vested interests, against national animosity.

sities, against fierce and conflicting passions. These difficulties he described in an ample vindication of his conduct, entitled "*Recent Events at Mauritius*," London, 1835, of which work the following is an extract:—

"Within the last three years he has traversed fifty thousand miles, encountered the assassin on shore, and the pirate at sea; for ten years has it been his fate to face, in the service of the crown, every peril to which life is subject, whether from the ocean, from climate, or the hand of man.

"Nor have these exertions been unsuccessful or bestowed on unworthy objects.

"Among the multitude of regulations and enactments introduced in colonies in either hemisphere, not one can be pointed out which has failed in accomplishing its purpose—not one evil or abuse contended against that has not been remedied—not one where it was requisite to return twice to the subject; yet even these, sufficient alone in number and importance for the life of many public servants, he is content to pass over in silence."

On account of his well known and decided opinions on slavery, which existed in the Mauritius in 1832, the appointment of Mr. Jeremie was peculiarly distasteful to a vast majority of its inhabitants, who were in heart and language French, having but recently come under British rule. Accordingly when he reached Port Louis early in June, the colonial assembly petitioned Sir Charles Colville, the governor, to prevent his landing, which had to be effected under an imposing military and naval force. Such, however, was the determined hostility manifested towards him, and so unceasing was the commotion caused by his presence, that the Governor, anxious to secure his personal safety, ordered him to return to England, and he embarked, July 28, after being in the island not two months, during which he was once attacked by a mob, and in self-defence had to fire his pistols. The British Government did not quietly submit to this

open defiance of its authority; and Mr. Jeremie, who had intimated that he was ready to return at an hour's notice, was at once directed to embark on board the *Jupiter*, troop-ship, accompanied by the 9th Regiment at his back, for the Mauritius, there to resume his official duties. Although the garrison previously consisted of the 29th, 87th, and 99th regiments, it was thought that a further display of force might be necessary, and orders were sent overland to Bombay, to place a strong body of military at the disposal of Sir William Nicolay, the successor of Sir Charles Colville, who in the meantime had resigned. Mr. Jeremie reached the Mauritius in April, 1833, but the inert hostility to him continuing, he was recalled the following year as an act of conciliation; and when he finally embarked, every British vessel in the harbour, in number nearly forty, displayed its flag half mast in token of regret and indignation. In 1836, he was appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of Ceylon; and at the same time he was presented by the Anti-Slavery Society with a valuable piece of plate, bearing an inscription which testified fully their sense of his important services. Ever anxious for the amelioration of the negro race, Mr. Jeremie accepted, in October, 1840, the high but ill-fated office of governor of Sierra Leone, when he was knighted; and the consequent melancholy apprehensions of his friends were soon realized, as four months had scarcely elapsed, after his arrival in Africa, when he fell a victim to the fever prevalent at Port Logo, to which his official duties had called him. Gifted with great energy and talent, he devoted both to the cause of justice and humanity; and in his various employments in the four quarters of the globe, he laboured with unwearied zeal to protect the oppressed, and to set the bondman free.

Sir John Jeremie left a widow, one son, and two daughters: the son, born in Guernsey, died unmarried in 1843, at Sierra Leone, while employed

in a government office there, and both the daughters are also dead without issue. Lady Jeremie is now living in Jersey, and enjoys a pension of £200 a year. Sir John was a first cousin of the learned and highly respected Guernseyman, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Jeremie, who was appointed regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, in 1850.

1841.

THOMAS TUPPER, died May 11. Having assisted his brother, the Consul for Valencia, during the Peninsular war (see *ante*), he was appointed in 1823, when British Consuls were first sent to the Spanish South American revolted colonies, consul in Caraccas with a salary of £1,000 a year; and afterwards in Riga, with a salary of £800 a year. As he was travelling alone in a carriage to Alicante during the war, he was met near that town by a band of robbers, who ordered the driver to stop, but on learning that "Don Tomas" was the brother of the consul, they not only warmly greeted him, but sent two or three of their party to accompany him to the gates of the town, so as to secure him from further danger, thus exemplifying the maxim that there is honour among thieves, and showing the influence which the Consul had acquired over the peasantry of the kingdom of Valencia.

1841.

Captain R. B. MCCREA, 44th Regiment, killed at Cabool, on the 17th November. He was a half brother of Captain Rawdon McCrea, 87th Regiment. (1809, *ante*.)

1842.

Ensign A. DELACOMBE POTENGER, 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, killed in January during the ill-fated retreat of the British Army from Cabool, while in command of the light company. He was the only son of the Rev. Richard

Potenger, Rector of St. Martin's; and with this fine young man, who was a great nephew of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., expired the last hope of his family, and the continuation of his line.

1842.

DANIEL DE LISLE BROCK, Bailiff, died 24th of September, aged 79. No chief magistrate of Guernsey was ever so beloved, honoured, and regretted, as Mr. Brock; and so universal was the feeling of admiration for his talents and services, that the Royal Court decreed him a public funeral at the public expense,—a tribute of respect never previously paid by that body to any individual. The funeral *cortège* consisted of the various civil and military authorities, the clergy, the officers of the 48th dépôt and of the five regiments of militia, the constables and douzeniers of each parish, &c., &c., the whole comprising nearly 500 persons, while the procession was witnessed by about 8,000 of the inhabitants. During his life, several valuable testimonials were presented to Mr. Brock for his services; and on the last occasion of his being deputed to England, the States of Jersey gave him a piece of plate of the cost of £100, whilst the States of Guernsey voted that portrait which now adorns the interior of the Court-house, and which will enable succeeding generations to contemplate his intellectual countenance, his robust and venerable form. He left an only son, Captain Eugène Brock, of the 20th Regiment, who died unmarried at Bermuda, in January, 1844.*

1843.

Lieut.-General JOHN LE MESURIER, died May 21, aged 61. He was the last hereditary Governor of Alderney, of which island the Le Mesuriers became governors in 1721, by one having married

* For a detailed Memoir of Mr. Brock, see *The Gentleman's Magazine*, for November, 1842, p. 546.

Anne Andros, sister and co-heir of George Andros, the nephew and heir of Sir Edmund Andros, to whom the patent was granted in 1684. General Le Mesurier resigned the patent, the 5th January, 1825, on condition of receiving £700 a year until its expiration, in 1862: he left an only son, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, who, in fulfilment of the pious design of his parents, built the new church of St. Anne, in Alderney, which was consecrated 21st August, 1850. When the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, &c., visited Alderney in August, 1854, her Majesty entered the said church, and remained there several minutes, expressing her satisfaction of the edifice. The Queen made some enquiries relative to the Rev. John Le Mesurier: she was told that he did not reside in Alderney, but in England; and on being informed of his motive for building the church, her Majesty said: "A very noble act on his part."

1843.

Captain THOMAS DE HAVILLAND, 55th Regiment of Foot, died 6th of September, aged 31. Having obtained an ensigncy by purchase in 1831, he went to India; and as a lieutenant served the campaign of 1834, against the Rajah of Coorg,* in the mountains on the coast of Malabar, the British loss being upwards of 300 men in killed and wounded. Returning home in 1837, he studied for two years in the Senior Department at Sandhurst, and particularly distinguished himself there, as will appear by the following extracts from the report of the half yearly public examination, held 4th, 5th and 6th November, 1840:—

"We should premise our account of the proceedings

* Coorg, a subdivision of Hindostan, between lat. 12° and 13° N., extending from the Tambacherry pass on the S., to the river Hemavutty on the W. The district is hilly and wild, and the Coorges, a subdivision of the Nair tribe, are of unsettled martial habits.—*Johnston's Gazetteer*, London, 1850.

on this occasion by remarking a circumstance very unusual in itself, and which invested the whole exhibition with peculiar interest:—that the three officers studying at the Senior Department of the institution, who were to appear for public examination—Lieutenants T. De Havilland, 55th Regiment; A. Carden, 41st Regiment; and T. F. Simmons, 72d Regiment—were all men of distinguished talent, and had extended their acquirements far beyond the professional course of mathematics, fortification, and military surveying, into the highest subjects of physical science.”

“Lieutenant De Havilland, 55th Regiment, exhibited the general theory of equations, and explained the nature of their roots. He showed the methods of preparing equations for solution, and gave a concise demonstration of Cardan’s rule; adding to the latter a trigonometrical method of resolving the irreducible case, in the course of which he gave the development of any power of a cosine in terms of multiple arcs. The same officer determined the asymptotes to curves of the second order; he investigated the times in which pendulums vibrate through small arcs; and, as a separate example, arising out of a general question at the same time before the Board, he gave an application of the method of least squares in finding the relative merits of chronometers. He also exhibited the process for determining from observations the azimuth of the sun and that of a terrestrial object, the variation of the needle, and the difference of longitude between the same object and the station of the observer.”

“At the close of the public examinations of the senior department, the three officers already mentioned, were publicly informed by the Governor that, ‘Observing that they had all three not only acquitted themselves most satisfactorily in their examination in the prescribed course of studies, but had also extended their acquirements beyond the limits of that course, into the highest branches of mathematical science, farther than any officers had ever done before them, the Board had marked their sense of their very superior talents and merits by giving them all the highest class of certificate which had ever been awarded at the College.’

“The Board also directed that Lieutenant De Havilland’s superior qualifications in military surveying

should be specially noticed in his certificate; and to Lieutenant Carden, the Commissioners considered it due to certify, that his attainments as a military draughtsman are of the highest order.”*

In 1841, Lieutenant De Havilland rejoined his regiment in China, so that his high certificates were of little service to him, the best appointments on the staff being at that time filled by interest, totally regardless of merit or fitness, and his was far from being a solitary case. He was, however, employed on a survey of Hong Kong, as also of Chusan, in which island he acted as military magistrate. Not quite six months had elapsed after he had purchased his company when he was seized with fever at Hong Kong, and died there, deeply regretted as he deserved, for he was a young man not only of unusual ability but of engaging manners and conversation—and of a heart overflowing with compassion and kindness. His remains were followed to the grave by many poor English sailors and others who had shared his bounty, his last words being that “he was ready and willing to die,” so it may be hoped that “after life’s fitful fever he sleeps well.” He was the grandson of Sir Peter De Havilland, Bailiff, (*ante*) and the elder son of Colonel Thomas Fiott De Havilland, of the Madras Engineers, many years since retired, and afterwards Jurat R.C., now in his 88th year.

1844.

Major-Gen. Sir OCTAVIUS CAREY, C.B., K.C.H., died in London, March 13, aged 58, while in command of the Cork district. He was present at the siege of Scylla, in 1809; and served with distinction on the eastern coast of Spain from February, 1812, to the close of the war, in 1814; being present at the taking of Alcoy; the action at Briar; battle of Castilla; siege of Tarragona; action at Ordal; and

* See *United Service Journal*, December, 1840, Part iii., pp. 561-4.

the blockades of Tarragona and Barcelona. In these affairs, Lieut.-Colonel Carey commanded a Calabrese free corps, which was attached to the light division posted in advance at Ordal, when it was attacked at midnight, September 13, 1813, by a superior French force from Barcelona. After a severe conflict and a heavy loss, the division was compelled to retire from want of support. The Calabrese, having been posted considerably to the left of the position, were separated from the main body, and must have been taken prisoners had not Lieut.-Colonel Carey, with great promptitude and daring, cut his way through the rear of the French column, although with heavy loss, and reached Villa Nova, where he impressed some vessels, on board of which he embarked his weakened corps, and rejoined the army at Tarragona, to the infinite surprise and satisfaction of Lord William Bentinck, who had given them up as lost. Colonel Carey subsequently commanded the 57th Regiment, and was made a major-general in January, 1837. His eldest surviving son is Lieut.-Colonel Robert Carey, C.B., now Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Australia.

1844.

JOHN SAVERY BROCK, died August 7, aged 71. He served in the 49th Regiment, commanded by his brother Isaac, in Holland, in 1799, where he was much under fire, and displayed singular zeal and courage; and also at the celebrated attack of Copenhagen by Lord Nelson, 2d April, 1801. He was possessed of great energy and decision, and is still remembered as the projector and zealous promoter of many public improvements in his native island. It may truly be said of him, as of his two brothers,* the General and the Bailiff, that his

* Their tenth and youngest brother, Irving Brock, who died at Bath, in 1838, was "the accomplished translator of *Bernier's Travels in India*."

character was strongly expressed in his countenance, and in the robust and muscular, nay gigantic, symmetry of his frame. Some account of Mr. Savery Brock is given in the *Guernsey and Jersey Magazine*, vol. v., p. 117. A.D. 1838.

1844.

MARTIN TUPPER, B.A., Oxon, and F.R.S., died near London, suddenly of angina pectoris, the 8th December, in his 65th year. He was brother of the two British Consuls, and his eldest son is the author of the well known *Proverbial Philosophy*,—a work of which 104 thousand copies have been printed in England to this time, exclusive of numerous editions in the United States.

1845.

General Sir THOMAS SAUMAREZ, died in Guernsey, March 4, aged 85. In January, 1776, he entered the army, by purchase, in the 23d R.W.F., at the age of 15, and, quickly embarking for North America, was present with his regiment at the capture of Fort Washington by storm, in December, 1776, when 3,300 men were made prisoners. In 1777, Lieut. Saumarez was present, exclusive of minor affairs, in the severe action of Monmouth, in which the company to which he was attached lost its captain, and one-third of the men were killed and wounded. In 1779, at the early age of nineteen, he purchase a company in the 23d, and from that period to the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis, at York-town, October 19, 1781, he served as a captain in three general actions, several skirmishes, and two sieges, and distinguished himself on several occasions. Capt. Saumarez was one of the thirteen captains taken prisoners at York-town, who were ordered by Congress, in June, 1782, to draw lots that one might suffer death in retaliation for the execution of an American officer. Charles Asgill, of the Guards—nineteen years of

age and an only son, heir to his father's baronetcy and a large fortune—was the destined victim, and his life was only ultimately spared through the intervention of the French Government and the kind offices of Marie-Antoinette, the unfortunate queen of France.

At the conclusion of the American war, in 1783, Captain Saumarez was released, and was placed on half pay, in consequence of the reduction of the army. After several fruitless attempts to obtain employment, he joined the 7th, or royal fusiliers, in 1789, and soon after embarked for Gibraltar, when his tact and judgment were so appreciated by his colonel, the Duke of Kent, that he was honoured with the appointment of equerry, and afterwards of groom of the chamber to his royal highness.

In 1793, at the commencement of the war against France, Captain Saumarez was placed on the staff in Guernsey; and the year following, being deputed by the States of the island to present a congratulatory address on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1799, he was appointed inspector of the Guernsey militia, which situation he filled till June, 1811, when he became a major-general. In 1812, Sir T. Saumarez was appointed commandant of the garrison of Halifax, N.S., and in 1813 he was commander-in-chief New Brunswick. When, in 1814, he was about to return to England, he received a highly complimentary address from the council of that province.

Only eight months before his death, Sir Thomas most patriotically presided, July 2, 1844, over a vast meeting of 12 or 13,000 persons on the "New Ground," assembled to repel "the imputations thrown upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of Guernsey," during the vexatious government of Major-General W. Napier; and at the age of 84, Sir Thomas himself proceeded to London with an

address to her Majesty, voted by acclamation and signed by 5,684 adult males; but as there was no prospect of an early levee, it was presented to the Queen through Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, who declared that he was not aware of any imputation of disloyalty having been cast upon the inhabitants *generally*!

Sir Thomas married Henrietta, daughter of William Brock, by Judith De Beauvoir, his wife, and died without surviving issue. He was a brother of Admiral Lord De Saumarez; and their father, Mr. Matthew Saumarez, with several other passengers, was drowned in March, 1778, on his passage from Guernsey to Weymouth, the vessel having been upset in a squall near Portland, and only one boy saved. Mr. M. Saumarez was brother of Captains Philip and Thomas Saumarez.* (*ante.*)

1845.

JOHN GUILLE, Bailiff, died at Plymouth on the 3d of June, aged 54. His remains were brought to Guernsey for interment on the 6th, and consigned to their last resting-place on the 9th of the same month. He commanded the 2d or North Regiment of Militia for many years, and in 1830 he was appointed Militia Aide-de-Camp to the Sovereign in Guernsey, when that office was first created by William IV. On resigning this office

* The following testimonial to the gallantry of another Captain Thomas Saumarez, R.N., who is a grand-nephew of Sir Thomas, and who commanded the *Cormorant*, steam-sloop, in China, will not be misplaced here. Describing the attack of the Chinese forts at the entrance of the Peiho river, 20th May, 1858, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., said in his public dispatch:—"Commander Saumarez excited the admiration of the whole force by the noble manner in which he led the attack, and for some time sustained the heavy fire from the north forts."—See *United Service Magazine*, Part iii., 1858, pp. 121-2.) Commander Saumarez was in consequence promoted, and is now commanding the *Forte*, 50, the flag-ship on the Brazil station.

in 1843, when he was made Bailiff, Colonel James Priaux was appointed his successor.

1845.

Lieut. OCTAVIUS CAREY, 29th Regiment, killed at the battle of Moodkee, Northern India, Dec. 18.

1846.

Commander HENRY MAINGAY, died 22d August. He was a midshipman in the *Cæsar*, 80, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, in the attack on the French squadron at Algesiras, in 1801, and in the ensuing engagement in the Straits of Gibraltar. After other services during the war, especially as first lieutenant of the *Fylla*, 20, and *Eridannus*, 36, he obtained in July, 1821, the highly-prized appointment of first lieutenant of the *Royal George*, yacht, in which he accompanied George IV. to Ireland, and was promoted in December following.

1851.

Lieut. HIRZEL CAREY, 74th Regiment, killed, while in command of a company, at Watechloof, in the Kaffir War, November 6. Octavius (just named) and Hirzel were sons of Major-General Sir Octavius Carey. (*ante.*)

1851.

Commander NICHOLAS MAUGER,* died 25th May, aged 77. He entered the Navy in June, 1793, as a midshipman on board the *Magicienne*, Capt. George Martin; and after various services in that and other ships in the West Indies, Saldanha Bay, &c., he was nominated in September, 1796, acting lieutenant of the *Daphne*, and afterwards of the *Sybille*, Capt. Edward Cooke. In the latter ship Mr. Mauger was actively engaged in the East Indies; and he assisted at the celebrated capture,

* His name is erroneously spelt Manger in *James' Naval History*.

March 1, 1799, in the Bay of Bengal, of *La Forte*, after a furious night action of two hours and a half. *La Forte*, a French 24lb. frigate of 52 guns, 370 men, and 1,401 tons, had 65 killed (including her captain and first lieutenant), and 80 wounded, of whom many died after suffering amputation; while the *Sybille*, an 18lb. frigate of 48 guns, 371 men (including troops), and 1,091 tons, had only 5 killed and 17 wounded, but among the latter, mortally, her gallant captain, who died generally lamented. It is, however, but fair to add that Capt. Cooke, who sailed from Madras in search of *La Forte*, fell in with her in the darkness when she was somewhat unprepared,—being engaged in securing two valuable prizes, country ships from China,—and that her fate was virtually decided by the two first appalling broadsides of her opponent. On the surrender of *La Forte*, Lieut. Mauger, who during the action commanded the *Sybille's* main deck, was sent to take possession of the prize. In August, 1801, Lieut. Mauger was present also at the capture by the *Sybille*, near the Seychelle Islands, of another French frigate, *La Chifonne*, 32, which lost 23 killed and 30 wounded; and he again took charge of the prize. Leaving the *Sybille* in October, 1801, Lieut. Mauger served in other ships until December, 1808; among those the *Resistance*, frigate, Capt. Charles Adam, of which he was first lieutenant. In 1815, he was again employed in the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, the flag-ship of Sir George Martin; and he became a retired commander in December, 1830. Capt. Cooke and Lieut. Carré Tupper (*ante*) were brother lieutenants and friends, in 1793, at Toulon, and they were both honourably mentioned in the dispatches for their services there. Capt. Mauger used to relate that while he was walking one evening with Captain Cooke, on the *Sybille's* quarter deck in the East Indies, he said to him,—“I believe, Sir, that you knew Mr. Tupper.” Capt. Cooke started with surprise, and replied,

“ Good God, I was this very instant thinking of him.” *Parlez du soleil, et on en voit les rayons.* Captain Cooke also spoke then in the highest terms of Lieutenant Tupper.

1852.

General PETER CAREY died, June 20, aged 78. He was first brought into notice, when in the cavalry, as a teacher of the new sword exercise introduced by his brother-in-law, Major Le Marchant (*ante*); and in 1798, he was present, in the 17th Light Dragoons, at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in Ireland. He served subsequently in India on the staff of his father-in-law, afterwards General Sir George Hewett, Bart., who sent him, in 1808, to take quiet possession of the Danish fort of Serampore, 14 miles north of Calcutta, by which mission he obtained a considerable sum of prize money. When Sir George Hewett became commander-in-chief in Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel Carey was appointed his Military Secretary, which office he also held for several years under that General's successor, Sir George Beckwith. Generals Peter, Thomas, and Sir Octavius Carey (*infra*) were brothers.

1852.

JAMES PERCHARD TUPPER, M.D. and F.L.S., died. He was author of an “ Essay on the Sensation of Vegetables,” oct., and of “ An Inquiry into Dr. Gall's System,” oct. Dr. Tupper was attached to the embassy under Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, in 1813, to the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who presented him in person with a handsome finger ring, set in brilliants, of the value of one hundred and fifty guineas. He was an elder brother of Martin, Peter, and Thomas Tupper (*ante*.)

1854.

Colonel SAUMAREZ BROCK, K.H., died April 22d. He served in the 43d Regiment in the cele-

brated Light Division at the battles of Vimiera (severely wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, besides numerous skirmishes and affairs of outposts, and for his services in the Peninsula received the war medal with six clasps. And some doubt having been expressed by the Board of General Officers of his having been present at Nivelle and the Nive, in consequence of his name appearing as sick at Vera in the monthly returns of the 43d, Major-General W. Napier gave him the following certificate:—

“Colonel Saumarez Brock, serving as a captain of the 43d regiment, under my command, was present to my certain knowledge at the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive; and at the former action he was senior captain of two detached companies employed on a very important duty, which was executed with every possible gallantry and success.

“W. NAPIER, Major-General.”

“Guernsey, August 24, 1847.”

Captain Brock was also present at the sanguinary attack on New Orleans, in January, 1815; and soon after at the surrender of Paris, the 43d arriving from America too late to participate in the battle of Waterloo. He purchased a majority in the 43d, in October, 1815, and was present in 1834, as lieutenant-colonel of the 48th, in the Coorg campaign. (See page 54.) After having served in the four quarters of the globe, and combatted the enemy in three, Colonel Brock, who was a nephew of Admiral Lord De Saumarez, and a first cousin of Sir Isaac Brock, died in Guernsey, a few weeks only before the brevet in June, in which he would have been included as a major-general. He married Catherine De Saumarez, but left no issue.

1854.

Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE TUPPER, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, died 15th May, aged 29. He was the youngest son of Martin Tupper, (1844, *ante*)

and was educated principally at Winchester, where he gained the Heathcote and other prizes. At Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a grand compounder, he took the Blount Scholarship, in 1843; but his health breaking down, and his sight becoming affected, from over-study, he was compelled to limit further undoubted successes. Ordained deacon in June, 1849, he accepted a curacy at Knightsbridge, and there laboured hard and heartily. In June, 1850, he was ordained priest at the Chapel Royal, St. James'; and in December, 1851, he became Warden of the House of Charity in Soho, "where he zealously devoted both his means and his remaining energies to the service of God and the poor." Indeed his wardenship was in every way a self-sacrifice; and when it was too late, a sea voyage was enjoined on him by his friends and physicians as the best hope of recovery. He accordingly embarked in August, 1853, at Southampton, in a steamer for the Cape of Good Hope, where he spent a month, as he did also in the Mauritius, and in Ceylon, waiting in each case for the next steamer. In Bombay he remained nearly a fortnight, and proceeded thence to Aden and Egypt, dying soon after leaving Malta on his passage homewards, and being buried at sea. During his absence he fortunately kept a very interesting journal, which, edited by his brother, Martin Farquhar, was published, with some fugitive remains, under the title of *OUT AND "HOME."* This work proves him to have been possessed of great singleness of purpose, a conscientious devotion to the highest objects of existence, and with poetic talents of no mean order. A volume of sermons by him on the Creed was also published, just before his departure from England, at the request of many friends. In his journal, speaking of the Cape, he says—"Who would have thought it? About the month of March, the level top of Table Mountain is alive with Guernsey lilies! It was very pleasant

to hear of them coolly growing up there, indigenuous, just as if one had no belonging to Guernsey." The following notice of OUT AND "HOME," is from the *New Quarterly Review* :—

"This is a touching memorial of a lost brother. He left England in August, 1853, travelled by the Cape to the East Indies, and, on his return the next spring, died just after leaving Malta.

"From the moment of starting, he believed himself a dying man. '*Je mourrai seul,*' he wrote, as he recorded his sensations on leaving England. He felt that he was going forth to die in the wilderness, and he went, hopeful and patient. His journal betrays no repinings, no murmurs, no complaints, or fears. He goes on his way trusting and courageous, displaying a cheerful interest in every thing around him, and recording his impressions of men and manners with the temperate feeling belonging to a highly cultivated Christian mind. His remarks upon the state of the church, and Christian education among the different native populations, shew sound sense and keen observation; and the mere record of his daily travels is of considerable interest, as affording much valuable information. The book is one which every reader will appreciate, and to all we recommend it."

1854.

Sir WILLIAM COLLINGS, Knight, Jurat R.C., died June 18, aged 74. He chiefly instituted, in 1849, the fund bearing his name for the relief of the necessitous poor of the island, including strangers after a residence of seven years. This fund consists of $47\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of wheat rent, and is now worth, in money value, fully £1,100 stg.

1854.

Lieut. WILLIAM DALGAIRNS GUILLE, Royal Artillery, died October 27, aged 27, from the effects of exposure in the trenches before Sebastopol. He was the senior lieutenant of his corps, and was gazetted,* November 29, as "second captain vice

* See *United Service Journal*, January, 1855, p. 162.

Childers killed in action" (in the trenches); his death being doubtless officially unknown at the office of Ordnance. All the concurrent testimonies at the time prove him to have been a most amiable and estimable young man. His loss was greatly felt in the C atel parish, where he was well known, having been born and brought up at St. George, the residence of his father, the late worthy Bailiff of Guernsey; and in the "regiment" he was a general favourite among both officers and men, the latter especially, because being a good musician, he superintended the company bands, and had in consequence frequent intercourse with them.

1854.

Lieut.-Colonel JOHN G. CHAMPION, 95th Regiment, mortally wounded at Inkermann, 5th November, and died at Scutari on the 30th, aged 39. His father, major of the 21st Fusileers, who was a native of Guernsey, and whose mother's maiden name was Mary Carey, was shot dead in 1825, in the island of St. Vincent, by a sentry at the barrack gate, whom he perceived to be inebriated, and whom he ordered to be removed from his post. John G. Champion, who at first wished to enter the church, was educated at Sandhurst; and in 1831, he joined the 95th Regiment as an ensign in Guernsey. Soon afterwards a drunken private, having quarrelled with his sergeant, loaded his musket, locked himself into the barrack-room, and when the sergeant attempted to open the door, fired without effect. The man then reloaded, and threatened to shoot the first person who entered. While the officers were deliberating upon the best way of securing the culprit, young Champion threw up the window, jumped in, and disarming the man, brought him out a prisoner,—an act the more daring because he was then only 16, delicate in appearance, and very small for his age. From Guernsey the 95th proceeded to Cephalonia, where Mr. Champion employed his

leisure in studying the natural history of the island, entomology and botany, especially the former, being his favourite pursuits, and some of his scientific papers on these subjects were published in England. In October, 1838, Captain Champion sailed with the 95th for Ceylon, where he again devoted his spare time to his favourite study of natural history. From Ceylon the 95th embarked for China, and, while at Hong Kong, Captain Champion was sent up the country in command of 50 men of the light company, to secure the execution of some Chinese criminals—a dangerous duty requiring much judgment and coolness. Towards the end of 1849, fever broke out alarmingly in the regiment, and carrying off the men in great numbers, the 95th was ordered to return to England. Early in 1854, a war with Russia appeared imminent, and in April, the 95th sailed from Portsmouth for the East: it soon reached Scutari, where it disembarked to form part of Sir De Lacy Evans' division. On visiting Constantinople, Major Champion and his brother officers were struck with its general resemblance to Canton—the same drawings, music, taste in dress and houses, and the same seclusion of the women, although the Turks were seen to be a superior race. After being at Varna and other places in Bulgaria, the 95th landed, with the rest of the British army, on the 14th September in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma on the 20th, the gallantry of the regiment was most conspicuous, and its loss enormous, as out of 26 officers, six were killed and 12 wounded, this loss being exceeded only by that of the 23d R.W.F. Among the killed of the 95th were two brothers, Eddington by name, a captain and a lieutenant; and the lieutenant-colonel being among the wounded, Major Champion brought the regiment out of action. He again distinguished himself on the 26th October, in the repulse of a strong Russian force, and on this occasion was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch. On the 5th of

November, came the fierce and bloody fight of Inkermann—the soldier's battle as it was called, owing to the great absence of generalship—in which the Russian force was overwhelming, and friends and foes were intermingled. Major Champion was seen riding in the *mêlée*, now encouraging, now restraining his men, until the fatal bullet passed through his body, and struck him to the ground. He was taken on board a transport at Balaklava, and conveyed to the British hospital at Scutari, where he lingered till the 30th, when his meek and guileless spirit ascended to Him who gave it. A few days later he was gazetted in England as a brevet lieutenant-colonel, and the advantages of this rank were secured to his widow* and two infant children, in consideration of his gallant services.

[Abridged from a very interesting “*Sketch of the Life of the late Lieut.-Colonel Champion. For Private Circulation Only.*”]

1855.

Midshipman CHARLES JAMES DOBRÉE, died 7th January, aged 18. He was a midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Albion*, 90, Capt. Stephen Lushington, in the Black Sea during the early part of the Russian war, and was present in her at the bombardment of Sebastopol, 17th October, 1854, when she had Lieut. Chase and 10 men killed, and 70 officers and men wounded. The *Albion* suffered most, of any liner in the fleet, in hull and masts, and had to be sent for repairs to Constantinople, where young Dobrée died from a severe cold contracted in the performance of his duty. He was the elder surviving son of Commissary-General Dobrée, and a nephew of Commander Nicholas C. Dobrée (1818, *ante*); and the compiler—who knew him well from childhood, and who, although not

* Daughter of Captain David Carnegie, by his wife, Mary, elder daughter of John De La Condamine, King's Comptroller of Guernsey.

related to him, had watched his early promise with no little interest—cannot pen this brief record of his death without an expression of deep regret at the untimely loss of a most intelligent and engaging young man.

1857.

Lieut.-Colonel THOMAS SIDNEY POWELL, C.B., 53d Regiment, killed in action at Kudjwa, in the Bengal Presidency, November 1. He entered the army 13th May, 1826; and while a captain acted as aide-de-camp and Persian interpreter to Lord Keane throughout the campaign of 1838-39, in Afghanistan, when he received a brevet majority and a medal for Ghuznee. He served also with the 6th Regiment in the Kaffir war of 1846-7—(medal.) As major and brevet lieut.-colonel of the 57th, he landed in the Crimea in command of that regiment two days after the battle of Alma—marched round with the army, and was present at Balaklava and Inkermann, being made an unattached substantive lieut.-colonel for the latter, which promotion removed him from the 57th. He, however, continued taking part in the siege of Sebastopol until Lord Raglan sent him to organize an hospital at Smyrna, where he was finally relieved by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Storks, the present Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Lieut.-Colonel Powell received the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. On his return to England, he was offered the command (recently vacated by the celebrated Sir Henry Havelock) of the 53d Regiment, then in India, whither he proceeded, and became commandant of Fort William, Calcutta. In this office he displayed great activity and zeal, and enjoyed the entire confidence of Lord Canning during the dreadful outbreak in 1857, of the Sepoys in Bengal, which shook British dominion in Hindostan to its very foundations, and excited the greatest alarm for the safety of Cal-

cutta itself. Lieut.-Colonel Powell next went up the country in October with the 53d Regiment, some detachments, and the Naval Brigade under Captain W. Peel;* and the latter officer having succeeded to the chief command after the death of the former, wrote the dispatch † dated Camp, Futtehpore, November 3, 1857, with details of the battle of Kudjwa, and the circumstances that preceded it: the following are extracts:—

“Detachments amounting to 700 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Powell, of her Majesty’s 53d Regiment, in charge of siege-train guns and a large convoy, were proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and had arrived on the 31st ult., after a march of 12 miles, at the camping ground of Thurea. The same afternoon intelligence was received from Futtehpore that the Sepoy mutineers of the Dinapore regiments with three guns had passed the Jumna, with the intention of either attacking Futtehpore or crossing over into Oude. The camp was immediately struck, and we arrived at the camping ground of Futtehpore at midnight.

“Colonel Powell then made arrangements for marching at daylight upon the enemy, who were reported to be about 24 miles distant at Kudjwa, beyond the village of Binkee. . . .

“After marching for 16 miles the column halted for refreshment, and then resumed the march at a rapid pace, passing through the village of Binkee at 1:30 p.m., where the intelligence was confirmed that the enemy was at hand.

“The troops pressed on without interruption; the Highlanders advancing in skirmishing order, supported by the Royal Engineers, and followed by the 53d Regiment in column, and then by the Naval Brigade; the dépôt detachment was with the baggage. We advanced along the road which led to the village of Kudjwa, and saw that the enemy’s right occupied a long line of high

* The heroic Sir William Peel, K.C.B., after receiving a musket shot in the thigh at the capture of Lucknow, in March, 1858, was on his way to Cawnpore, when he was seized with small pox, which, operating on an exhausted frame, brought him rapidly to the grave. He was a son of the late Premier.

† See *United Service Magazine*, 1858, Part I., page 265.

embankment on our left of the road, which embankment, screened by a grove, continued towards the village, and that their left was higher up on the other side, with their guns posted in the centre on the road, two of them in advance, and one on a bridge near the village.

"A round shot coming down the road opened the battle at about 2.20 p.m., and the column was ordered to hedge to the right, and advance on the guns through the cornfields, the skirmishers of the 93d and the Royal Engineers pushing up on both sides of the road. The enemy's artillery was well served, and did great execution, and the flank fire of musketry was very severe. The gallant Colonel Powell himself, on the left of the road, pressed on the attack, and had just secured two guns of the enemy, when he fell dead with a bullet through his forehead. . . .

"The late hour of the evening (it was half-past 4 when the enemy fired their last shot) and the excessive fatigue of the troops prevented any pursuit. We therefore spoiled their camp; and, leaving it with cheers, formed on the road by the brigade near the village, and sent out parties to collect our dead and wounded.

"With the body of the colonel on the limber of the gun he had so gallantly captured, we then returned and encamped near the village of Binkee.

"Our loss in the action was very severe, amounting to 95 killed and wounded.

"The behaviour of the troops and of the Naval Brigade was admirable, and all vied with each other and showed equal courage in the field. The marching of the 53d and the accurate firing of the Highlanders deserve special recommendation. . . .

"The total number of the enemy was reported to be about 4,000 men, 2,000 of whom were Sepoys, who fought in their uniform. Their loss was estimated at above 300 killed."

The death of Lieut.-Colonel Powell, who was an excellent Persian and Oriental scholar, was deeply regretted not only by his relatives, but by a large circle of military friends, and his memory will long be cherished by them. He was the elder surviving son of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Powell,* K.H., of

* Capt. Thomas Powell served in Upper Canada during the

the 6th Foot, by his wife, a sister of Captain John Lihou, R.N., (*infra*) and a niece of Admiral Lord De Saumarez. The younger brother, Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., is now commanding the new iron frigate *Defence*; and their father died suddenly of cholera at Kurrachee, in 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Powell, who had purchased all his commissions to the rank of regimental major inclusive, was nominated a companion of the Bath for his various gallant services in the three quarters of the globe; and, had he survived, would have worn no less than four *British* medals! He married Miss Henrietta Hutchesson, of Guernsey, who died before him, and by her he left a son and a daughter; both too young to be fully aware of the irreparable loss they had sustained.

1857.

Admiral THOMAS LE MARCHANT GOSSELIN, senior admiral on the active list of the British navy, died 27th November, aged 92. He served zealously in the East and West Indies, &c., from 1778 to 1809, being repeatedly engaged with the enemy. During this period he witnessed the capture of St. Eustatia, by Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan, and was in six different actions against the French fleet under Comte De Grasse. In April, 1782, he was with Sir Samuel Hood at the capture of two French 64-gun ships, a frigate, and a sloop of war. In 1795, while in command of the *Kingfisher* sloop off Belleisle, he assisted at the capture of part of a French convoy for Bordeaux laden with naval stores, and compelled a French frigate to cast off a

American war of 1812, and in a dispatch, dated August 15, 1814, relative to the assault on Fort Erie, Lieut.-General Gordon Drummond said—"I also beg to add the name of Captain Powell, of the Glengarry light infantry, employed on the staff as deputy-assistant in the quartermaster general's department, who conducted Lieut.-Colonel Fischer's column, and first entered the enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself."

large store-ship she had in tow, of which he took possession, and also of three other vessels: for this he obtained his post rank. In 1798, Captain Gosselin, then of the *Syren*, 32, was presented with a valuable sword by the masters of a merchant fleet which he convoyed to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica. In 1799, he was present at the surrender of Surinam; and in 1800, he was in attendance on George III., at Weymouth. In 1804, being in command of the *Latona*, 38, Admiral Cornwallis intrusted him with the charge of the inshore squadron off Brest. Captain Gosselin was finally in command of the *Audacious*, 74, when he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his "unremitted exertions" in embarking the British army after the battle of Corunna, in Jan. 1809.

1857.

Captain R. C. McCREA, 64th Regiment, and acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, (son of Rear-Admiral McCrea),* "that fine, gallant young man," so mentioned in Major-General Windham's public despatch, killed in action with the mutinous Sepoys, near Cawnpore, 28th November.

1858.

Captain ROBERT BAINBRIGGE, (son of Major-General J. H. Bainbrigge), 23d Bombay Native Infantry, killed by a treacherous explosion, aged

* Two natives of Guernsey, Rear-Admiral R. C. McCrea, and the late Captain John Lihou, R.N., served as cadets on board the *Swiftsure*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. Another officer, the late Captain J. N. Fischer, of the Royal Marines, — whose mother was a daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Dobrée, of Belle Vue (*ante*), and whose boyhood was passed in the island) — was also at Trafalgar as a subaltern in the *Conqueror*, 74. His gallantry in the defence of the island of Anholt, March, 1811, won for him the brevet rank of captain, a distinction unprecedented in that corps. Captain Lihou, who died in Guernsey, July 13, 1840, aged 48, is best known as the inventor of a temporary rudder, for which he obtained a patent.

33, April 1, at the capture of Kotah, in Rajpootana. The tablet to his memory in the parish church of St. Andrew, justly records of him that "This excellent and energetic young officer, after an active service with his regiment in India, or in charge of an irregular corps, obtained leave of absence, joined the British army in the Crimea as a volunteer, and was attached to do duty with her Majesty's 50th Regiment, in which he commanded a company during the latter part of the siege, and at the fall of Sebastopol. On the breaking out of the mutiny in Bengal, Captain Bainbrigge returned to his own presidency, and was immediately appointed to the Bombay army, as major of brigade in the Rajpootana field force, an honourable and most responsible post held by him to the period of his universally lamented death." He had received the Crimean medal and clasp, and was entitled to the Indian medal and clasp.

1858.

Rear-Admiral Sir THOMAS MANSELL, Knight, K.C.H., and K.S., died April 22, aged 81. He served with the late Lord De Saumarez during the greater part of the wars which followed the French Revolution, and was present in the *Crescent*, 36, at the capture, off Cherbourg, of the *Réunion*, in 1793; in the *Orion*, 74, in Lord Bridport's action, near l'Orient, June, 1795; in the battle of St. Vincent, February, 1797, when he was wounded; and at the battle of the Nile, August, 1798. Among many other services he was also present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and subsequently while in command of the *Rose* and *Pelican* sloops, during six years, he displayed his activity by capturing *at least* 170 vessels of various descriptions, chiefly in the Cattegat and Baltic. While in the *Rose*, Commander Mansell was present at the capture of the island of Anholt, in May, 1809; and he was subsequently attacked in a calm off the Scaw

by four Danish gun-boats, when the *Rose* was exposed for upwards of an hour to a heavy fire, in which she suffered much in hull and spars, and had five men wounded. In 1812, he was presented by Viscount Cathcart, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, with a valuable diamond ring, which his lordship had been directed, by the Emperor Alexander, to forward to him as a mark of the high sense that monarch entertained of his services, especially in conducting safely, through the Belt, a Russian squadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Crown.

1858.

Captain JOSEPH MARRETT, R.N. (retired), died. "He entered the Navy, 23d January, 1793, as midshipman, on board the *Crescent*, of 42 guns and 257 men, Capt. James Saumarez; and on the 20th of the following October, was present at the capture of the French frigate *La Réunion*, of 36 guns and 320 men, 120 of whom were either killed or wounded, without however any casualty to the British. In December of the same year he accompanied an expedition under Earl Moira and Rear-Admiral M'Bride to the coast of Normandy and Brittany; and on the 8th June, 1794, we find him in action with an enemy's squadron of very superior force, from which the *Crescent* escaped by the most bold and masterly manœuvres. On afterwards accompanying Sir James Saumarez (who had been knighted for the capture of *La Réunion*) into the *Orion*, 74, he shared in Lord Bridport's action, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, and in the victory of the Nile. He was confirmed a lieutenant of the *Canopus*, 80, Captain Bartholomew James, after having acted for nearly five months in that capacity, 5th April, 1799; and was subsequently appointed—12th August, 1799, to the *Royal Sovereign*, 100, flag-ship of Lord Gardner and Sir H. Harvey in the Channel, where he served until

October, 1801—19th September, 1803, to the *Eurus*, sloop, Capt. Alexander Innes, on the Cork station—24th November, 1804, and 8th April, 1805, to the successive command of two gun-brigs, in the latter of which, the *Martial*, he served in the Channel and off the coast of Spain until compelled by ill health to invalid in November, 1809—and, 29th September, 1810, to the *Ulysses*, 44, as flag-lieutenant, on the Guernsey station, to the Duc de Bouillon. He was made commander on the 26th May, 1812; and accepted his retired rank on the 20th October, 1845."—*O'Byrne's Naval Biography*. London, 1849.

1858.

Commander ARTHUR MÉTIVIER BROCK, R.N., died 26th May, aged 30. He was made a lieutenant in November, 1850; and, in 1855, became first of the *Bittern*, 12, and next of the *Hornet*, sc., 17, both on the East India and China stations. In these two ships he was much employed in the pursuit of pirates, with whom he had several engagements, and for his conduct received the thanks of the British authorities and merchants. Joining in the hostilities in the Canton River, he accompanied the flotilla which effected the capture or destruction of 27 out of 40 heavily armed snake boats in the Escape Creek, 25th May, 1857, on which day, during the chase of the main body, the enemy got out of range of all but the *Hornet's* rocket boat and the *Sybille's* pinnace. The former was commanded by Lieutenant Brock, whose behaviour and most accurate fire were brought to the especial notice of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour. (*Vide Gazette*, 1857, p. 2683-4.) In consequence, Lieut. Brock was promoted to the rank of commander, 10th August following, and acted in that rank for three months on board the flag-ship *Calcutta*, 84, but having contracted a disease caused by constant wet and long exposure in China, he was compelled

to invalid, and died, much and deservedly regretted, a few months after his return home, at Edinburgh, where he underwent a most painful operation. He was entitled to a China medal with two clasps for Fatchan and China. The subject of this notice was an elder brother of Commander Philip Brock, now commanding the *Pelican*, 17, steam-sloop, in the Mediterranean; a nephew of Colonel Saumarez Brock (1854, *ante*); and a great nephew of Admiral Lord De Saumarez.

1858.

Lieutenant EDWARD MURRAY TUPPER, H.M.S. *Iris*, killed at Tanna, in the South Pacific Ocean, July 1, aged 21. He entered the navy in October, 1850, as a cadet on board the *Albion*, 90; and was subsequently appointed to the *Dido*, 18, in which ship he went to the Pacific,* where he remained three years, and was in the squadron which proceeded to the attack of Petropaulovski,† or St. Peter and St. Paul, Kamtschatka (Asia), in June, 1855, during the Russian war, but which settlement was found completely evacuated. On his return home in the *Dido*, he passed, and was next appointed as mate to the *Iris*, 26, commissioned as senior officer's ship on the Australian station: he left England for the last time in her about 31st March, 1857; and while on that station was made a lieutenant, May 15, 1858, being the last of 23 or 24 mates promoted, according to seniority; on that day by the Admiralty, and the promotion being extended to him on account of his excellent certificates. The natives of Tanna, in the New Hebrides,

* A very interesting little volume—entitled "PITCAIRN," by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., 10th edition—makes mention of the two visits of the *Dido* to Pitcairn's Island, in 1853 and 1856, and also of a hurricane in which she was caught in the latter year.

† For a full account of this place, in 1779, see Cook's third voyage.

having committed several atrocities on the crews of British merchant vessels, the *Iris* proceeded to that island, at which a strong armed party was landed from the ship, to punish the offenders by burning their dwellings and destroying their crops. In the smoke and excitement, Lieut. Tupper and three men became separated from the main body, when they were attacked, and he received two severe spear wounds: the four were well armed with revolvers, and appear to have killed several of their assailants, but in crossing a small open space, while endeavouring to regain the shore, Lieut. Tupper, and a petty officer named Kennedy, were cut off, over-powered, and killed. The former's body was recovered and buried at sea the next day—the latter's was carried off, and probably eaten, the natives being cannibals. A tablet was placed by the officers of the *Iris*, in the cathedral of Sydney, to the memory of both, stating their ages, as well as the place and manner of their deaths. Lieut. Tupper was well known to the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, as in the *Dido* he visited them twice at Pitcairn's Island; and also twice in the *Iris* at Norfolk Island after their removal thither, and on hearing of his tragical death, they are said by an eye-witness to have "cried for him as if he had been a brother." He was the eldest son of C. W. Tupper, esq., M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and a nephew of Colonel W. Le M. Tupper (1836, *ante*.) In a letter from an unknown officer of the *Iris*, published in an Irish newspaper, the *Downpatrick Recorder*, of November 13, 1858, the writer, in describing the attack, said—"Poor Tupper was, without exception, one of the most amiable and promising young officers I have ever met with, and, as you may suppose, was a general favourite. We used to call him 'the pride of the *Iris*;' he was such a noble, handsome looking fellow, and as good and simple hearted as he was handsome." In a very touching letter,

dated at sea July 8, 1858, to his father, the chaplain of the *Irís*, the Rev. W. W. Campbell, wrote:

“I am aware that Captain Loring has written to inform you of the loss that you have sustained in the death of your noble son, but you must allow me, in the name of the officers of the ship, to express to you our deep and heartfelt sorrow, and to offer you our sincerest sympathy and condolence on such a mournful occasion. I cannot express myself except by saying that there is not one among us who does not feel as if he had lost a beloved brother in your son, so much, during the time that he had been among us, had he by his numerous good qualities endeared himself to every one on board, for while in him we had a most amiable companion; the men regarded him as their friend, and his juniors all looked up to him as a bright example of a God-fearing, honest, and generous hearted naval officer. I can say truly that I have not, since I have been in the navy, met with any young man of equal promise, or any one who so quickly or so thoroughly gained for himself the affection of those he was brought in contact with; and without presuming to compare my grief for him with yours, I do indeed sorrow for him with my whole heart, but thank God not without hope, for, from having known him so intimately as I did, I feel satisfied that his life was as pure and his heart as simple as that of any man I ever knew. I believe him to have been truly and unaffectedly religious, and I know that his conduct was that of a sincere Christian whose faith governed his actions—the good effect of such an example as he set our junior officers you may well conceive, though none but a sailor who knows the temptations of the service can fully appreciate it, or feel how much those on board this ship owe to your son.”

“It is our intention on our return to have a tablet erected in the cathedral at Sydney to the memory of one whom we all so truly loved, and whose early but honourable death we all so deeply deplore.”

1858.

OSMOND POTENGER TUPPER, second son of Henry Tupper, Jurat R.C., instantaneously killed, in his 13th year, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out alone shooting in his father's grounds at

Les Côtés, October 5; another victim of the sad and singular fatality which for many years has attended so many of his name and family, and of which these few pages furnish ample proof. Thus, the said Henry Tupper has lost one son, two brothers, four uncles, and three first cousins (or once removed) by the bullet, and two brothers in the wave, total twelve near relatives prematurely cut off, and many of them in the public service.

1858.

Rev. CARTERET PRIAULX CAREY, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's parish, died 7th December, aged 39. Distinguished for his scholarship and various gifts, he was still more distinguished for his Christian humility, his comprehensive benevolence, and his zealous devotion to the service of his Heavenly Master. In every relation of life Mr. Carey was exemplary. As a son, husband, father, brother, and friend, as the pastor of a flock, as the comforter of the poor and the afflicted, and as the preacher of evangelical truth, he acquired for himself a name, which will long be affectionately remembered. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, whence, in 1835, he went to Wadham College, Oxford. Ordained in 1842, he was appointed one of the curates of the Bishop of Winchester; and finally was, in October, 1846, presented to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Guernsey. Early in 1858, Mr. Carey published a large octavo volume, intitled *The book of Job translated from the Hebrew, on the basis of the authorised version, explained by a large body of notes*, a work which was the fruit of many years' studious labour, and which has been pronounced by competent critics to be a valuable addition to biblical literature.

1859.

General GERARD GOSSELIN (brother of the Admiral), died June 11, aged 90. He was in early

*

life lieutenant and adjutant, and afterwards captain, in the 2d Life Guards; and as a major-general he served on the expedition against Genoa, under Lord William Bentinck, of which city he was for a short time Commandant. Receiving orders to embark thence with his brigade for Nova Scotia, he assisted at the capture of the American fort and district of Castine, on the Penobscot River, when he was appointed, 24th September, 1814, governor and commandant of the Penobscot Territory, in Maine; and after the peace of 1815, he became Commandant of the garrison of Halifax.

The Admiral and General were descended from Nicholas Gosselin, Jurat R.C., one of the clerks of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and only son of Hilary Gosselin, Bailiff of Guernsey in four reigns, viz., from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth inclusive. The said Nicholas Gosselin married Peronelle, daughter of Louis Lemprière, Bailiff of Jersey, by whom he had four children.

1860.

Captain THOMAS P. DOBRÉE, R.N., died in St. Peter-Port, July 18. He entered the Navy in 1817, and became a lieutenant in 1827, in which rank he served on board the *Brisk*, 10, at the battle of Navarino, 20th October, 1827. He was subsequently employed as first lieutenant of the *Pelorus* and *Comus* sloops in the Mediterranean and West Indies, as also of the *Volage*, 28, in the East Indies, and for his services in that frigate at the capture of Aden, Arabia, in 1839, he was made a commander the same year. He was never afloat afterwards, and in January, 1854, was promoted as a captain on the reserved list. Captain Dobrée received the thanks in parchment of the Royal Humane Society on two occasions; first, in January, 1825, as a midshipman, for saving the life of a seaman "at the great risk of losing his own, the sea being at the low temperature of 32 degrees of Fahrenheit;" and, secondly,

in July, 1836, as a lieutenant, "for his courage and humanity in jumping overboard from H.M.S. *Larne*, in Puerto Cabello, on the night of September 6, 1835, to the relief of John Bailey, a seaman belonging to that vessel, whose life he providentially saved."

1861.

JAMES BARBET died, February 10, aged 60. In a great measure self-educated and the architect of a sufficient competence, Mr. Barbet, who was a member of the Douzaine or municipality of St. Peter-Port, was not less distinguished by kindness of heart and liberality of opinion than by intellectual capacity, and the extensive knowledge which he had acquired through a life of persevering and well directed study. Whether as sole or joint Editor of the *Guernsey Star* for nearly twenty years—1825 to 1845—or in his subsequent valuable contributions to that journal, or in the exercise of his profession as a law agent, he displayed perceptive and logical powers, a grasp of mind, and an acuteness of judgment which are rarely combined in the same individual, and which would have well fitted him for a far higher station than that he occupied. His remains, which were followed by between 200 and 300 persons of all ranks, were interred in the Foulon Cemetery, of which he was a principal promoter, and had been chairman since its formation.

1861.

BONAMY MAINGAY, died 6th March, aged 66. His life was devoted to works of charity and usefulness in his native island, and he was pre-eminently a Christian and a philanthropist. When Elizabeth College was re-chartered by George IV., in 1825, Mr. Maingay was selected by Sir John Colborne as one of its first directors; and on the appearance in St. Peter-Port of Asiatic cholera, October, 1832, he fearlessly exerted and exposed

himself to stay and subdue the pestilence, which in a fortnight carried off about 100 persons,* and excited the greatest consternation. Within a year of his lamented death, he acted as President of the Poor Law Board, an honorary office, for which he was peculiarly qualified, not only by great benignity and meekness of character, but by his having been educated for the medical profession, although he never practised. Considering his limited income, his charities, both public and private, were very large, and no subscription list was seen in Guernsey for many years which did not bear his name. Indeed, his whole life was singularly self-denying, pure, and blameless, while his uniform deportment proved that his actions were guided by the hallowed influence of Divine truth—that his religion was one of faith as well as of works. Mr. Maingay was a trustee of Trinity Church, St. Peter-Port: he never married, but the widow and the orphan, the poor and the afflicted, were to him as his wife and children. In person he was tall and commanding, his countenance was indicative of his actions, and his intellect was clear and vigorous.

1862.

GERALD LE MESURIER CAREY, younger son of the late Edward Carey, † M.D., killed on the south coast of Guernsey by falling down a precipitous cliff near the Corbière point, Forest parish, March 29, aged almost 15. He and two of his first cousins

* A noble subscription of £1,558 ls. 5d. was raised by the inhabitants, and other individuals connected with Guernsey, for the relief of the indigent families of the victims. In Jersey, this dreadful epidemic appeared upwards of two months before it visited Guernsey, the first case, in the former island, occurring on August 6th, 1832, and it raged there about ten weeks, during which period it attacked 787 persons, and carried off 341! Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou happily escaped the pestilence.

† Doctor Carey died in St. Peter-Port, 15th of September, 1849, of cholera, contracted in attendance on poor patients.

(Gerald and Reginald Collinson, brothers)* were in search of sea birds' and crows' nests on the long line of cliffs,† when the younger Collinson, aged 12, espied a nest beneath, and descending to reach it, slipped about 30 feet: he landed on a small ledge of rock, which overhung a precipice, and succeeding in grasping at some roots within his reach, he called out for help. Carey, being the nearest, went at once most bravely to his rescue, and was followed by Gerald Collinson, a tall youth of 16. Carey unhappily missing his footing, and almost brushing the younger Collinson as he fell, was precipitated to the bottom of the cliff, sustaining extensive fracture of the skull, which must have been instantaneously fatal. The last words he uttered were—"Never mind, Regi—I am coming to help you." Gerald Collinson, with a courage equal to that of poor Carey—by some almost superhuman effort, which no one, who has seen the spot, can comprehend—made his way down the frightful cliff, but finding Carey was dead, he retraced his steps in a manner equally incomprehensible, and went in search of assistance for his brother. This was readily afforded; and finally Mr. Peter Martin, a farmer in the vicinity, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in throwing a rope with a noose, to Reginald Collinson, who placed it under his arms, and with much difficulty, on account of the projecting rocks, was drawn up in a state of great exhaustion,

* Sons of the late Rev. Richard Collinson; Incumbent of Usworth, in the county of Durham, and great nephews of Mr. Bonamy Maingay (*ante.*)

† The hills of the island attain their greatest altitude on the south line of coast, which may be stated at three hundred feet high; their sides are irregular and abrupt, and rendered the more bold by the numerous promontories which stretch beyond the main land into the sea. The cliffs are in many parts nearly perpendicular, and thus expose their stratification and structure; sometimes they are sloping, but studded with projecting rocks and pinnacled masses, often extending far into the sea, and rendering this line of coast nearly unapproachable to friend or foe.—Duncan's *History of Guernsey*, p. 509.

after being about an hour in that awful predicament, rendered the more trying because the first rope proving too short, a second had to be sent for, and then a third, so as to make the three of sufficient length. Suspended between life and death—with the dark abyss yawning for its prey—the terrific precipice above and beneath—with the delay of relief and the uncertainty of escape—the horror of such a position must have been felt, or even witnessed, to be conceived.

[It was naturally to be expected that the melancholy accident just recorded would have served, at least for a time, as a lesson and a warning to the youths of the bailiwick, but singularly enough a very similar one occurred in Alderney, only nine weeks later, viz., on Monday, June 2. On that day a pic-nic party, among whom were Mrs. Sandes, wife of the Storekeeper there, and her son, John Stewart Sandes, a fine boy of 13, proceeded to the south-west coast of that island, where in some parts the cliffs, against which the waves break, rise precipitously to a height of between two and three hundred feet; and a little farther to the westward is a narrow ledge, known as the "*Crête au Cocq*," on the one side of which the cliff is perpendicular, about 150 feet high, while the other presents more of an incline, but very precipitous and rugged. In the vicinity, as on the south coast of Guernsey, gulls build their nests, and in the course of the day young Sandes had descended and taken an egg from one. It is supposed that he then discovered other nests, but being reproved for his foolish daring, he refrained for the time from visiting them. But on the party returning homewards, he and another youth lagged behind; and between 7 and 8 o'clock p.m., young Sandes descended the incline, and slid down a short distance, when his companion, who prudently refused to accompany him, saw his cap fall over his head, and immediately afterwards the unfortunate Sandes went backwards over the precipice. One scream alone was heard, and possibly it was his last, as the body must have rebounded from one projection to another, and life been extinct ere it reached the bottom. The corpse was not recovered until daylight the next morning, when it was found dreadfully mangled, and one thigh and arm broken.

Singularly enough, two days after young Sandes lost his life by a fall from the cliffs at Alderney, a similar accident occurred on the opposite island of Portland, when Alfred William, naval cadet of H.M.S. *Britannia*, and youngest son of the Rev. Richardson Cox, of Tickenhall Vicar-ge, Derbyshire, was

killed by a fall from the cliffs of Portland, 4th June, 1862, aged fourteen.

As if the year 1862 were destined in Guernsey and its bailiwick to be fertile in fatal accidents, thus verifying the adage that misfortunes never come single, another still more melancholy, because less sought for, death attended a remarkably fine and prepossessing youth of nearly 16, Walter Taylor by name, the son of an English gentleman for several years resident in the island. On the sloping lawn of Castle Carey, the residence of Major-General Slade, the Lieut.-Governor, a gymnastic mast or pole had been erected by him for the use of his children, and to which their friends had free access. The mast, which was about 30 feet in height above the ground, had cross iron bars at the top round a spindle; and its diameter being 10 inches near the earth and about six inches at the head, it appeared capable of bearing any weight or strain. On Wednesday afternoon, June 4th, at about 4 o'clock, young Taylor: Vesey Walker, a student of Elizabeth College; and two of the Lieutenant-Governor's children—Montague, aged 12, and Ellen, only 7—were amusing themselves in swinging round the pole, when it suddenly snapped in two near the ground, and falling on the back of poor Taylor, so injured him that he died the same evening at 9, after suffering at first intense agony; his untimely end exciting general regret and sympathy. The mast, a pine one, was erected in 1859, or three years before, and it was found quite decayed for several inches above and beneath the ground—it certainly was not charred, and perhaps not tarred, when first fixed, and in any way it ought then to have been encased in stout planks of oak, extending from the heel to five or six feet above the surface, the whole bound together with strong iron hoops,—or otherwise attached to a strong oak beam. Some such precaution would, in all human probability, have prevented the lamentable occurrence by which a promising young man was suddenly deprived of life, it being well known that fir quickly decays when buried in the ground. If these remarks should be the means of preventing a similar accident, the purpose in writing them will be fully answered.]

ADDENDUM.

1672, Sir Henry De Vic, page 9.

Sir Henry was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son, Charles, married Sarah, daughter of Ralph Frescheville, of Mansfield, a second cousin of Lord

Frescheville. His daughter, Anne Charlotte, *not* Margaret, had only three daughters by her husband, Lord Frescheville of Staveley, and thus his title, created in 1664, became extinct at his death in 1687: his widow, Anne Charlotte, died 10th November, 1717, and was interred at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Lady Frescheville is mentioned as an attendant upon the Princess of Denmark (afterwards Queen Anne) at the time the Princess made her escape from London, in 1688; and she was subsequently one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Anne.

The escutcheon in the church at Staveley, mentioned at page 10, is now (1862) in existence. There are several brief notices of Sir Henry De Vic in the well known diaries of Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, especially the latter. Sir Henry's office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter was never previously conferred on a layman, with one exception only in the reign of Edward VI. The office is now attached to the bishoprick of Oxford.

ERRATA—Page 12, foot note, 6th line for 1792, read 1692.

Page 54, „ „ for *Gazetter*, read *Gazetteer*.

Page 56, additional foot note to “merit or fitness.”

The Duke of Wellington complained bitterly in April and May, 1815, to Sir Henry Torrens, the Military Secretary of the Duke of York, of the inefficiency of “the young gentlemen on the staff of his army,” who were forced upon him by the “Horse Guards.” And writing from Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815, to Lieut.-General Lord Stewart, the Duke said: “I have got an infamous army, very weak and ill equipped, and a very inexperienced staff.”—*Vide the Wellington Dispatches*.

APPENDIX A. AND B.

APPENDIX A.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE NAMES AND SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, NOW LIVING, NATIVES OF, OR NEARLY CONNECTED WITH, GUERNSEY.

(From *Hart's Annual Army List* for 1862, with a few additions and corrections.)

*The mothers only of those officers who have * prefixed to their names were, or are, of Guernsey birth or family.*

ANDROS, EDWYN BRENTON, Lieutenant 95th Regiment.—Lieut. Andros served with the 61st Regiment at the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi, including repulse of sorties on the 4th, 9th (wounded), and 18th July, 1857, and action of Nujjufghur. (Medal and clasp.)

* ARMSTRONG, T. PRIAULX ST. GEORGE, Captain 49th Regiment.—Capt. Armstrong served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of the 26th October, and assaults of the Redan on 18th June and 8th September. (Medal and three clasps, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.)

* BAINBRIGGE, JOHN HANKEY, Major-General.—Major-General Bainbrigge served with the 20th Regiment in the Peninsula in 1808-9, and again in 1812-13, and was present at the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees (where he was twice wounded and lost an arm), for which he has received the War Medal with four clasps. Served also in the Walcheren expedition.

* BAYNES, HENRY LE MARCHANT, Captain 88th Regiment.—Captain Baynes served the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (severely wounded), and siege of Sebastopol. (Medal and clasps, and Turkish medal.)

BOWDEN, WILLIAM CAREY, Paymaster 21st Dra-

goons.—Paymaster Bowden served in the Peninsula with the Queen's Royals. In 1808, he went with Sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition to Portugal, and was present at the battle of Vimiera; afterwards with Sir John Moore during the campaign and retreat to Corunna in 1808-9. Subsequently he accompanied his regiment to Walcheren, and was present at the siege and capture of Flushing. Embarked again with his regiment for Lisbon in January, 1811, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, covering the siege of Badajos, siege of the forts and battle of Salamanca, and siege of Burgos. (He has received the War Medal with three clasps, for Vimiera, Corunna, and Salamanca.)

BOWDEN, HERBERT GEORGE, late Major 22d Foot.—Major Bowden served throughout the operations in Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier (medal), including the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, in the former of which he was wounded in the breast. He served also the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-5, including the investment and capture of the forts of Punella and Pownghur.

BROCK, DUNCAN CAMERON, Lieutenant 1st (The Royal) Regiment.—Lieutenant Brock served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from 23d April, 1855. (Medal and clasp.)

***CAMERON, DUNCAN ALEXANDER, C.B.**, Major-General.—Major-General Cameron served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55; commanded the 42d Regiment at the battle of Alma; and the Highland Brigade at the battle of Balaklava, on the expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault on the outworks, 18th June. (Medal and clasps, C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian medal, third class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.)

CAREY, CHARLES LE MESURIER, late Major 63d Regiment.—Major Carey served the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to July, 1855, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. (Medal and clasps, and Brevet-Major.)

CAREY, TUPPER, Commissary-General.—Mr. Carey has received the War Medal, with seven clasps, for

Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. Mr. Carey joined the army in the Netherlands, and was with the 2d division of infantry at the battle of Waterloo, capture of Paris, and with the Army of Occupation in France, when he was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

CAREY, GEORGE JACKSON, Major, and Brevet-Colonel, 18th Royal Irish.—Colonel Carey served in the Cape Mounted Riflemen through the Kaffir wars of 1846-47 (horse wounded), and 1850-52 (slightly wounded and horse killed.) (Medal and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.)

CAREY, ROBERT, Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B.—Lieut.-Colonel Carey served with the 40th Regiment throughout the operations in Candahar and Affghanistan in 1841-42 (medal.) Served in the Crimea with the Turkish Contingent as Assistant Quartermaster-General to a division; and afterwards in command of a brigade, for which he received the Brevet of Major, 4th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1862, for his services—while Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in Australia—during the recent outbreak of the natives in New Zealand.

* CARTER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 63d Regiment.—Lieut.-Colonel Carter served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the 63d Regiment, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, expedition to Kertch, siege, assaults, and fall of Sebastopol (succeeded to the command of the regiment at the last attack), bombardment and capture of Kinbourn. (Medal and clasps, Brevet-Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th class of the Medjidie.)

CHAMPION, REGINALD HENRY, Brevet-Major, Royal Artillery.—Major Champion served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Inkermann, siege and fall of Sebastopol, in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardments of April, and 6th and 17th June, wounded. (Medal and clasps, Brevet-Major, Sardinian medal, and 5th class of the Medjidie.)

* COCKBURN, JAMES BALFOUR, M.D., Horse Brigade, Royal Artillery.—Doctor Cockburn served in the

Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, and siege of Sebastopol. (Medal and clasp.)

COLLINGS, JOHN ELIAS, Colonel commanding 33d Regiment.—Colonel Collings served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault on the 18th June. (Medal and clasps, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian medal, and fifth class of the Medjidie.)

* **CONNELL, ADOLPHUS FREDERICK**, Brevet-Major, Royal Artillery.—Major Connell served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855. (Medal and clasp.)

* **CONNELL, FRANCIS JOHN**, Lieutenant and Adjutant.—Lieut. Connell served at the siege of Sebastopol and attack of the Redan on the 18th June, 1855. (Medal and clasp, and Turkish medal.)

DE HAVILLAND, JAMES, Brevet-Major, Royal Artillery.—Major De Havilland served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. (Medal and clasps, and Brevet-Major.)

DE LANCEY, OLIVER GASPARD, Captain, 22d Regiment, 2d battalion.—Capt. De Lancey served with the 47th Regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from September, 1855 (Medal and clasp.) Was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, on the 10th of April, 1858, "in consideration of noble, gallant, and humane conduct, displayed on the night of the 27th May, 1857, in having jumped from the deck of the steam troop-ship *Adelaide*, to endeavour to save Private Patrick Dempsey, 47th Regiment, who had fallen overboard at sea on the passage from Malta to Gibraltar."

DE LISLE, R. F. V., Surgeon, Royal Artillery.—Surgeon De Lisle served with the 4th Regiment throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and siege and fall of Sebastopol. (Medal and three clasps, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.)

DE VINE, JOHN, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2d bat-

talion Military Train.—Lieut. De Vine served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, in the Royal Artillery and Turkish Contingent, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, sortie of the 26th October, attacks on the Redan on the 18th June and 8th September, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and capture of Kinbourn. (Medal and four clasps, Turkish medal, and Commander of the Legion of Honour.) Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, as Light Cavalry, and was attached to the 9th Lancers in the advance on the Dilkoosha and Le Martinière, and throughout the operations resulting in the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; present during the occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram, with the several engagements there, fall of Lucknow, relief of Azinghur, capture of Jugdispore, and affair near Reotee. Mentioned in despatches by Sir Henry Havelock.—(Indian medal, with clasps for Lucknow and its Relief.)

DOBRÉE, JOHN SAUMAREZ, Commissary-General.—Mr. Dobrée has received the war medal with eight clasps, for Sahagun and Benevente, Barrosa, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

* FANSHAWE, BASIL, Captain, 33d Regiment.—Capt. Fanshawe served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, and at the assault on the Redan on the 18th June. (Medal and clasp.)

* GOSTLING, FANSHAWE WILLIAM, Major, 49th Regiment.—Major Gostling served the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Alma, siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th October. (Medal and three clasps.)

HARVEY, THOMAS PETER, Captain, 77th Regiment.—Captain Harvey served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, from the 7th June, 1855, and at the assault of the Redan, on the 8th September; he was selected to cross the open space, under a heavy fire, to stop the fire of our own eight-gun battery. (Medal and clasp.)

LE MARCHANT, SIR JOHN GASPARD, G.C.M.G., Governor, Lieutenant-General, and Commander-in-Chief at Malta.—Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant served as Adjutant-General to the Anglo-Spanish Legion, and Brigadier-General in the Spanish service, during the years

1835-6-7; was present at the relief of Bilbao and affair before that town in September, 1835; engaged on the heights of Arlaban, in Alava, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th January; in raising the siege of San Sebastian, and storming the lines on the 5th May; passage of the Urmea, and taking of Passages, on the 28th May; in the general action before Alza, October, 1836, besides several affairs in Guipuzcoa; as also in the general actions of the 10th, 13th, 15th, and 16th March, before Hernani. (For these services he received a medal, also third class St. Fernando, and was created Knight of Charles the Third.)

LE MESURIER, WILLIAM ABRAHAM, Major-General.—Major-General Le Mesurier served in the 24th Regiment, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. In 1811, he joined the 2d battalion in the Peninsula, where he served until the end of the war in 1814, and was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Echalar, Nivelles, and Orthes (severely contused), and in the several affairs on the banks of the Dourdogne in front of Bourdeaux, being on continual advance guard when that part of the army was moving forward on Angoulême. (He has received the war medal with four clasps.)

LE MESURIER, WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Le Mesurier served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affair of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and siege and fall of Sebastopol. (Medal and clasp, Brevet Major, Sardinian medal, and fifth class of the Medjidie.) Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-8, in command of a battery of artillery, including the action of Kalee Nuddee, affair of Ramnuga, siege and capture of Lucknow, action of Bareilly, attack and capture of Fort Burnai, and capture of Rampore Kussiah. (Four times mentioned in dispatches, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, C.B., medal and clasp.)

LE PELLEY, ERNEST, Captain, 5th Regiment.—Capt. Le Pelley served with the 75th Regiment during the Indian campaign of 1857-58 from the outbreak on the 12th May, including the battle of Budleekaserai, siege,

storm, and capture of Delhi, pursuit of the enemy, and actions of Bolundshur, Allyghur, Acrabad, Agra, Kanong; advance into Oude, and affairs of Maragunge and Alumbagh; occupation, after the relief of Lucknow, of the fortified outposts and camp with Outram's force, and repulse of the enemy's attacks. (Medal and clasps.)

LUKIS, FRANCIS DU BOIS, Captain, 64th Regiment.—Captain Lukis served in the Persian campaign of 1856-57, including the night attack and battle of Koo-shab and bombardment of Mohumrah (medal and clasp); served in Bengal and the North-West Provinces in suppressing the mutiny in 1857-58; present with Havelock's column in the actions of Futtehpoore, Aoung, Pandoo, Nuddee, Cawnpore, Onao, Buseerut Gunge (first and second), Boorbeakechowkee, defence of Cawnpore and defeat of the Gwalior mutineers; afterwards present in the actions of Kala Nuddee, Kerkeroulie, Bareilly, Shahjehampore, Bunnow, and Mahomdie. (Medal.)

MCCREA, ROBERT BARLOW, Brevet Major, Royal Artillery.—Major McCrea, in command of three batteries Royal Artillery and a detachment of the 41st Regiment, was present in the revolution which upset the Emperor Faustin, in Hayti, in January, 1859; landed and protected the Europeans at Port-au-Prince, and carried off the Emperor, his family, and minister; received the thanks of the English and the French Governments, and the Brevet of Major.

MCCREA, FREDERICK BRADFORD, Captain, 8th Regiment.—Served in Delhi from the 18th September, 1857, and was afterwards present in the action of Bolundshur, affair of Allyghur, battle of Agra, action of Dilkoosha and relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde, the affair of the 2d and action of the 6th December, at Cawnpore, and action of Khudagunj. Capt. McCrea was also in the action of Kanouge, and served during the Oude campaign of 1858-59. (Medal and clasps.)

MCCREA, JAMES, Captain, 45th Regiment.—Captain McCrea served in the Kaffir war in 1846-47, and in that of 1852-53. (Medal.)

* **MANN, GOTHER FREDERICK, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Engineers.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Mann served in

China during the wars of 1857-8, and 1860. In December, 1857, he commanded the Engineers at the capture of Canton. (Major.) In 1860, he was commanding engineer as lieutenant-colonel at the storming of the Taku Forts, and throughout the subsequent operations which resulted in the surrender of Peking. (C.B.)

MANSSELL, WILLIAM M., Captain, Royal Marines.—Captain Mansell was present in an engagement with pirates at Borneo, and defeat of their forces and destruction of their stockades in Malloodoo Bay, in 1845. He served on the China expedition of 1857-58, including the operations at Canton, with the storming and capture of the city. (Medal and clasp.)

***TEESDALE, CHRISTOPHER CHARLES**, C.B., Brevet-Major, Royal Artillery.—Major Teesdale served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir W. F. Williams during the whole of the blockade of Kars, and at the battle on the heights above that town on the 29th September, 1855. Successfully held the redoubt called "Kukse Tabia" for the space of seven hours and a half, under a very heavy fire, on the 29th September, 1855, and was mentioned in the dispatch. Received a severe contusion from a grape shot in the leg. (The rank of lieutenant-colonel and the third class of the Turkish Imperial Order of the Medjidie were conferred on him by the Sultan. In a letter from the Foreign Office, dated March 7, 1855, her Majesty's Government conveyed their sense of approval of his efforts in averting from the garrison of Kars the horrors that they suffered from famine in the preceding winter. In virtue of his rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish service, he received the Order of Companion of the Bath, and that of the fourth class of the Legion of Honour. Has also received the Victoria Cross.)

TUPPER, GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Captain and Brevet-Major, Royal Horse Artillery.—Major Tupper served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann (wounded), the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and repulse of the sortie on the 26th October, 1854. (Medal and clasps, Brevet-Major, Sardinian medal, fifth class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.)

TUPPER, ÆMILIUS DE VIC, Second Captain Royal Artillery.—Capt. Tupper served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. (Medal and clasp, and Turkish medal.)

TUPPER, DE VIC, Captain, 8th (The King's) Regiment.—Captain Tupper served with the 38th Regiment throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Inkermann, attack and capture of the cemetery, 18th June, siege and fall of Sebastopol. (Medal and three clasps, and Turkish medal.) Served also with the 8th, in the Punjaub; and, until invalided, in the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny in India in 1857. (Medal.)

TUPPER, JAMES DE VIC, Captain, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Captain Tupper served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855, including the assault of the Redan on the 8th September (severely wounded.) (Medal and clasp, and Turkish medal.) Served also in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and operations across the Gomptee under Outram, capture of Selimpore and Simree forts, and actions of Julrawlie, Poorwah, Beerah, and Buxarghat. (Medal and two clasps.)

TUPPER, D. WILLIAM, Captain and Brevet-Major, 50th Regiment.—Major Tupper served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and siege and fall of Sebastopol; being upwards of 100 days and nights in the trenches. (Medal and clasps, Brevet of Major at the early age of 23 for his services in the trenches, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.)*

WALTERS, FRANCIS DALRYMPLE, Captain, 44th Regiment.—Captain Walters served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855, including the attack on the 18th June. (Medal and clasp.)

N.B. All the officers who served in the Crimea have received, or are entitled to, the Turkish medal.

* Of the five Tupperes at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in September, 1855, three were brothers, and all nearly related.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

(From the *Indian Army Lists, &c.*)

BENGAL.

CAREY, THOMAS A., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel Carey served at the relief of Lucknow as D.A. Quartermaster-General on the staff of Lord Clyde, Commander-in-Chief in India. (Medal and clasp and brevet majority.) Subsequently at the action of Cawnpore against the Gwalior mutineers, and afterwards with the pursuing column under Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., which, following the enemy, captured 15 guns from them at the action of Seraighât, on the banks of the Ganges.

Appointed to the staff of Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., and served at the siege and capture of Lucknow as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the 3d Infantry Division of the army—was at the taking of the fort of Rooyah, the action of Allahgunge, the occupation of Rohileund, and action of Bareilly, and subsequently at the action of Sissya Ghât on the Sarda, for which services, in which he was nine times mentioned in dispatches, he received the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

DURAND, CHARLES JAMES, Lieutenant, late 14th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. Durand served with H.M. 42d Royal Highland Black Watch, in the campaign of 1857-58 against the mutineers, including the actions at Cawnpore, 6th Dec. 1857, Seriaghat, Kydgunj, and Shumsabad, siege and fall of Lucknow and assault on the Martinière, Bank's Bungalow, and Bigum's Kotee, attack on the post of Rooya, action at Allahgunge, and attack and capture of Bareilly. (Medal and clasp.)

*LACY, THOMAS SAUMAREZ, Surgeon.—Mr. Lacy served throughout the Punjaub campaign, including the passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, and subsequent pursuit of the Seikh army by the force under General Gilbert. (Medal.)

MANSELL, WILLIAM, Surgeon, arrived in India, in 1801, and, after a continuous residence there of above 23 years, returned to Europe in 1825. He served under Lord Lake during the Mahratta wars of 1803, 4, 5, and 6, when he was present at many battles and sieget—among the former, at Lasswarree, Nov. 1, 1803,

when Generals Ware and Vandeleur were killed; and at Deig, Nov. 12, 1804, when General Fraser was killed—among the latter, at the siege and capture by storm, October 17, 1803, of the fortress of Agræ; and at the two unsuccessful storms of Bhurtpore, January, 1805. Dr. Mansell served also in various consecutive campaigns from 1812 to 1818, and has received the war medal with five clasps for Lasswarree, battle of Deig, capture of Deig, Seetahbuldee, and Nagpore. He is a younger brother of the late Sir Thomas Mansell (*ante.*)

BOMBAY.

CAREY, ARTHUR, Lieutenant, Artillery, served with the Persian Expedition, 1856-57; with the rear-guard during the action of Reshire, at the surrender of Bushire, advance on Borazjoon, and in the action of Khoo-shab: charger wounded. (Medal and clasp.) He is a son of the late Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., &c. (1844, *ante.*)

CHAMPION, JAMES HYDE, Captain and Brevet Major, 24th Regiment N.I.—Major Champion served as Assistant Adjutant-General with Major-General Sir J. Michel, K. C. B., in his campaign in Central India against the rebels in 1858, and was present at the actions of Rajghur, Mungrowlee, Sindwaho, and Kurai.

DURAND, ANTHONY, Lieutenant 10th Regiment, N.I.—Lieut. Durand served with his regiment at the assault and capture of Rowah (wounded), on the 6th January, 1858; at the siege and capture of Awah; at the siege of Kotah, and the storm and capture of that fortress on the 30th March, 1858; present with the Central India field force under Sir Hugh Rose, at the battle of Kota ke Seraie, and the battle and capture of Gwalior; at the siege and capture of Powrie, and subsequent pursuit of the rebel garrison, and present at the action of Beejapore, in which the fugitives were attacked and completely annihilated; served with Smith's Brigade and other forces in Central India, in 1858 and 1859, during the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels under Tantia Topée and Maun Singh; present at the action of Koon-drye, and the capture of Narhgurh. (Medal and clasp.)

LE COCQ, HUBERT, 2d Captain Artillery.—Captain Le Cocq served with the Persian Expeditionary force

in 1856-57, at the landing at Hallilah Bay, storm and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, expedition to Chakota, and destruction of the enemy's magazines of ammunition and grain; expedition to Borazjoon, battle of Khooshab, and bombardment and capture of Mohumra (medal and clasp); at the siege of Kotah, and the storm and capture of that fortress on the 30th of March, 1858; at the recapture of the fort of Chendaree, action at Kotah-ke-Serai near Gwalior, and subsequent operations, including the action and capture of Gwalior; present at the surprise and pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing at Koondrye. Capt. Le Cocq was awarded the silver medal of the Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society for gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the troop-ship *Julia*, at Kurrachee, in June, 1857.

MAUGER, CHARLES, Captain and Brevet-Major, 3d European Regiment.—Major Mauger was present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, action at Barodea, relief of Saugor, capture of Garrakota, Pass of Muddenpore, siege and storm of Jhansi, and battle of the Betwa.

*WOOLLCOMBE, JOHN DOBRÉE, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel, Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel Woolcombe served in command of No. 4 Light Field Battery at the suppression of the mutiny at Aurungabad in June, 1857; at the capture of the fort of Dhar in October, 1857; battle of Mundessore, and action at the village of Gooraria (brevet major); at the siege, storm, and capture of Chundaree; siege, storm, and capture of Jhansi, and battle of the Betwa, under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. (Companion of the Bath.)

MADRAS.

DOBRÉE, FREDERICK W., Lieutenant Staff Corps.—Lieut. Dobrée served during the rebellion of 1858, in the Golgondah Zemindary. He received the thanks of the Governor in Council, and his name was brought to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his services on that occasion.

MARRETT, THOMAS, Lieut.-General, Colonel of the 40th Regiment N.I.—Lieut.-General Marrett served in the campaign on the hills in the Ganjam district from 1817 to 1819, and in the Ava war from 1824 to 1826.

* THORPE, ROBERT DOVETON, Lieutenant 27th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. Thorpe was employed in the suppression of the mutiny in India in 1857, 1858, and 1859. Present at Bunnee with force forming rear-guard of Commander-in-Chief's Force during the capture of Lucknow; was in pursuit of the rebels on the 5th September, 1858, at Chunrie Chowree in the jungles of the Goruckpore district; commanded a detachment of the regiment, with the force under the command of Colonel King, of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, in pursuit of Bundoo Sing in the Goruckpore jungles on the 21st November, 1858; and was present at the battle of Toolseypore, on the 23d December, 1858.

WALTERS, ROBERT ALGERNON, Lieutenant 50th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. Walters served with the Kurnool Moveable Column and Saugor Field Division. Present at a skirmish with the rebels at Seehora on the 2d March, 1858, when he was very severely wounded.

ADDENDUM.

Captain ERNEST LE PELLEY, continuation of his services at pp. 96-97.

On the departure, in 1862, of the 75th Regiment from India, on its return to England, the Commander-in-Chief there, General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., issued a General Order highly complimenting that regiment for its services, especially previously to and during the siege of Delhi, which Order concluded thus:—"In noticing the good conduct of the regiment at Budleeke-Seraie and Delhi, the names of two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the regiment—whose gallantry was as continued and devoted as it was productive of important results—ought not to be omitted. They are those of Captain, now Brevet-Major Brookes; Lieutenant, now Captain Le Pelley; and Colour-Sergeant Coughlan."

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SERVICES OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY, NOW LIVING, NATIVES OF, OR NEARLY CONNECTED WITH, GUERNSEY.

(Chiefly from *O'Byrne's Naval Biography*, London, 1849, and from the new edition of that work now being issued in Nos., to Commander P. De Sausmarez inclusive.)

*The mothers only of those officers who have * prefixed to their names were, or are, of Guernsey birth or family.*

“ANDROS, CHARLES, Lieutenant, Reserved.—Lieut. Andros entered the Navy, 19th August, 1806, as second class volunteer on board the *Canopus*, 80, Capt. T. G. Shortland, bearing the flags in succession of Rear-Admirals Sir T. Louis and G. Martin, under the former of whom he witnessed the capture, 27th September, 1806, of *Le Président*, French frigate of 44 guns, and was present in the Constantinople and Egyptian expeditions of 1807. During a subsequent attachment of two years with Captain Jahleel Brenton to the *Spartan*, of 46 guns and 258 men, he assisted in an attack made in company with the *Mercury*, 28, on Pesaro and Cesenatico, where the fortifications were destroyed and 25 sail of merchantmen captured; witnessed the ensuing surrender of the garrison of the island of Lossini; and co-operated in the reduction of Zante, Cephalonia, and Cerigo. On the 3d May, 1810, Mr. Andros further participated, as midshipman, in a brilliant victory gained by the *Spartan*, in the Bay of Naples over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron, carrying in the whole 95 guns and about 1,400 men, on which occasion the British lost 10 men killed and 22 wounded, and the enemy about 41 killed and 90 wounded. After that event he successively joined the *Inconstant*, 36, Captain John Quilliam, *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, *Dictator*, 64, Capt. John Pattison Stewart, and *Scarborough*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral John Ferrier. While in the *Dictator*, on the Baltic station, we find Mr. Andros serving in the boats of that ship at the cutting out of a Danish lugger, and on 6th July, 1812, assisting, in company with the *Calypso*, 18, at the capture and destruction, within the rocks of Mardoe, on the coast of Norway, of an entire Danish squadron, consisting of the *Nayaden*, of 48 guns, the *Laland*, *Samsøe*, and *Kiel* sloops, and several gun-boats, after a long conflict, which occasioned the *Dictator*, a loss of 5 men killed and 24 wounded, and the enemy of 300 killed and wounded. He was ultimately

confirmed to a lieutenancy, 9th August, 1814, in the *Rhin*, 38, Captain Charles Malcolm, on the West India station, and was afterwards appointed in succession to the *Bustard*, 14, Captain Lord John Hay, and *Perseus*, 22, Captains Edward Henry A'Court, Thomas Huskisson, and Thomas Richard Toker, on the Home station. He left the *Perseus* in July, 1816, and from April, 1824, until April, 1827, was employed in the *Britannia*, 120, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, at Plymouth. He was placed on the reserved list in July, 1851.

"Lieut. Andros has received a medal with two clasps for the actions fought in the *Spartan* and *Dictator*. He married, 28th October, 1830, May, second daughter of Thomas Godfrey Dobrée, esq."—*O'Byrne*.

[*Lieutenant, now Commander, Andros became a retired commander 15th April, 1858.*]

* "BORLAND, OSWALD, Commander.—Commander Borland is son of James Borland, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, of Teddington, Middlesex. This officer entered the navy in 1833; passed his examination 8th May, 1840; and was employed as mate on board the *Excellent*, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, Capt. Sir Thomas Hastings, *Illustrious*, 72, flag-ship of Sir Charles Adam, on the North America and West India station, and *Queen*, 110, commanded by Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, at Devonport. He was made lieutenant, 1st December, 1845, into the *Nimrod*, 20, Capt. James Richard Dacres, fitting at Devonport; was superseded from that vessel in January, 1846; and was afterwards appointed—28th Jan., 1847, to the *Mutine*, 12, Captains Robert Tryon and John Jervis Palmer, in which vessel, employed at first with the Channel squadron and then in the Mediterranean, he was wrecked 21st December, 1848—21st July, 1849, to the *Excellent*, again, Capt. Henry Ducie Chads—7th November, 1850, to the *Bellerophon*, 78, Capt. Lord George Paulet, under whom he served for four years and a half on the Home, Mediterranean, and Black Sea stations, and was present in the attack of 17th October, 1854, on the sea defences of Sebastopol, on which occasion the *Bellerophon* had 4 men killed and 17 wounded—and 15th November, 1855, as senior, to the *Sanspareil*, sc., 70, Capts. Woodford J. Williams and Astley Cooper Key, on the Home station. He was advanced to his present rank 10th May, 1856; and has since been on half pay.

"Commander Borland has received the Crimean medal and Sebastopol clasp. He married, 4th June, 1855, Julia Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Potenger, M.A., Rector of St. Martin's, in the island of Guernsey."—*O'Byrne*.

[*Commander Borland is authorized to wear the Turkish order of Medjidie of the 5th class.*]

“BROCK, OSMOND DE BRAUVOIR, Lieutenant.—Lieut. Brock passed his examination 20th May, 1853, and was appointed at the same time mate of the *Lily*, 12, Capt. John Sanderson, on the East India station, where he was nominated, 16th Feb., 1854, acting additional lieutenant of the *Winchester*, 50, flag-ship of Sir James Stirling. He was promoted by the Admiralty, in 1855, by commission dated back to 12th May, 1853, and was appointed, 16th August, in the former year, to the *Alecto*, st., 5, Capt. Robert Phillips, on the west coast of Africa; and, 19th August, 1856, to the *Waterloo*, 120, flag-ship of Hon. William Gordon, at the Nore. Since October in the latter year he has been on half pay.”—*O’Byrne*.

“BROCK, PHILIP, Lieutenant.—Lieut. Brock entered the navy, 17th December, 1847, on board the *Mutine*, 12, Capt. John Jervis Palmer, stationed in the Mediterranean, where he was wrecked, 21st December, 1848. He became attached, soon afterwards, as supernumerary, to the *Southampton*, 50, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Barrington Reynolds, at the Cape of Good Hope. Thence he proceeded to the south-east coast of America, where we find him joining, in June, 1850, the *Cormorant*, st., 6, Capt. Herbert Schomberg. In the boats of that vessel he assisted in destroying, after a slight resistance, the *Rival*, a noted slave vessel, lying in the Rio Frio; and also in cutting out four large vessels at Paranagua, where a sharp skirmish took place with the batteries. While belonging next to the *Winchester*, 50, Mr. Brock took part in the hostilities in Ava, and was much employed on boat service up the Irrawady. He was in the *Winchester’s* barge and co-operated with the land forces under Sir John Cheape, in the expedition which resulted in the capture, in March, 1835, of the stronghold, before which the gallant Capt. Loch had lost his life a few weeks previously. Passing his examination 6th February, 1854, Mr. Brock was nominated, 12th March ensuing, acting-mate of the *Salamander*, st., 6, Capts. John Spencer Ellman and Benjamin Pentland Priest. In her he returned to England for the purpose of passing at the Royal Naval College, and then proceeded with ordnance stores to Malta, where he removed, 10th October, 1854, to the *Viper*, sc., 4, Lieutenant-Commander Charles Arthur Lodder. On the 22d of the same month, having arrived off Sebastopol, he was sent to do duty with the Naval Brigade in the trenches. In this service he continued until 2d January, 1855, and was slightly wounded. He was then, in consequence of the illness of Lieut. Lodder, directed to assume temporary command of the *Viper*, employed, under the orders of Capt. Hon. George Fowler Hastings, of her Majesty’s ship *Curaçoa*, in covering the Turkish reconnoitring parties at Eupatoria. At the defence of that town, when attacked by the Russians on the 17th February,

the *Viper* assisted in rendering services which were acknowledged in a most complimentary manner by Omar Pasha, the Ottoman Commander-in-Chief, who attributed the success of the day, in a great measure, to the fire of her Majesty's ships; a fact which Capt. Hastings came on board the *Viper* and proclaimed. About this period Mr. Brock received, for his services with the Naval Brigade, a lieutenant's commission, dated back to 27th November, 1854. He served, during the remainder of the war, on board the *Firebrand*, st., 6, Captains William Moorsom, Edward Aug. Inglefield, and Hon. John Welbore Sunderland Spencer, in which frigate, paid off 6th June, 1856, he witnessed the fall of Sebastopol and the bombardment of Kinburn. He has been employed since 11th March, 1857, in the *Furious*, st., 16, Capt. Sherard Osborn, engaged in the hostilities in China.

"Lieut. Brock has received the Burmese medal, with clasp for Pegu, and the Crimean medal with clasps for Inkermann and Sebastopol."—*O'Byrne*.

[*For his services in the Furious, in China, Lieut. Brock was made a commander, 13th December, 1859, at the early age of 26. Commander Brock has received the Turkish medal, and he is authorized to wear the Turkish order of the Medjidie of the 5th class; he has also received the China medal with two clasps for Canton and Taku Forts. In September, 1861, he commissioned the Pelican, st. sloop, now in the Mediterranean under his command.*]

"**BROCK, THOMAS SAUMAREZ, C.B., K.S.M. & L., &c.**—Captain Brock, grand nephew of the late Admiral Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B., entered the Royal Naval Academy, 9th February, 1815. Commenced active service as volunteer in the *Favorite*, 26, Captain Robinson, with whom he served on the St. Helena, South American, and Newfoundland stations till 1821, the greater part of the time as midshipman. He then served in the *Forte*, 44, as mate, under Sir Thomas Cochrane, on the West India station. Whilst in this ship at Spithead, he saved a man's life by jumping overboard after him. Passed his examination as lieutenant, in 1822, and in October, 1824, was appointed mate of the *Britannia*, 120, bearing the flag of the late Lord De Saumarez, at Plymouth, to which ship he continued attached until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 12th May, 1827. In endeavouring to save a boat which had gone ashore, in a gale of wind, he fractured a leg and two ribs. Mr. Brock's next appointment was to the *Blonde*, commanded by the late Lord Lyons, with whom he served two years and nine months; was present at the blockade of Navarino, and the reduction of the Morea Castle. For his services at the Morea Castle, 'where

his zeal and intelligence were mentioned as very conspicuous, and thus stated in the *Gazette*, he received the Cross of the Redeemer of Greece. Leaving the *Blonde*, in November, 1830, on her going home to be paid off, Lieut. Brock joined the *Meteor*, alias *Beacon*, Capt. Richard Copeland, employed in the survey of the Grecian Archipelago. In 1834, whilst so employed, he took a signal part in the capture—(by the boats of the *Beacon*, carrying in all 36 officers and men, aided by a Turkish gun-boat with 5 Turks on board)—of 8 boats, and 6 guns, together with 142 out of a notorious band of 200 pirates, fully armed and equipped, near the island of Thasos. On that occasion, owing to the swiftness of the cutter, of which he had charge with 16 officers and men, Mr. Brock obtained so forward a position in the chase, that he was enabled before assistance reached him, to drive the pirate boats ashore, and bring the marauders to terms, which were ratified on the arrival of Lieutenant Hope. After commanding the *Maggie* from 1836 to 1842, he was promoted on his return home, to the rank of commander, in March, 1842. He continued to prosecute his surveying labours in the *Maggie*; and in 1844, was appointed to the command of the *Bonetta*, in the same service, until she was paid off 14th September, 1847. He was advanced to his present rank in November, 1850, remaining on half pay till 22d December, 1853, on which day, at the request of his old friend and commander, the late Lord Lyons, he was appointed additional captain, for surveying service, of the *Britannia*, 120, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, in the Black Sea. In 1854, he was sent in the *Agamemnon*, 91, bearing the flag of Sir Edward Lyons, to make observations in the Black Sea. On returning from that service, he was again dispatched in the *Sampson*, Capt. Lewis Tobias Jones, to reconnoitre the Russian ports on the coast of Circassia, and where he was the first to open communication with the native tribes. He was deputed in the *Furious*, at a subsequent period, to count the Russian fleet in Sebastopol; ultimately, when the allied fleets anchored off Baljik, Capt. Brock was ordered to make a plan of the fortress of Varna. We next find him on board the *Queen*, 116, Capt. Frederick Thomas Mitchell, in which ship he witnessed the attack on Odessa. He was next selected to act in the capacity of envoy to the chiefs in Circassia, with a view of enabling the allied commanders to judge of the extent to which they might be depended upon, in the event of a diversion being made upon the Russians in the Caucasus. This mission accomplished, for which Captain Brock received the thanks of the Admiralty, he rejoined the fleet in time to witness the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea. The day after, 15th September, 1854, he was dispatched with 400 Marines under his orders, to take possession of the important town of Eupatoria, which

he did, and which, until it became completely invested by the Russians, was the means of affording large supplies to the troops. Finding the place destitute of fortifications, he contrived, although with very inadequate resources, to intrench it so strongly that he was enabled to hold it against very superior forces of the enemy, who maintained a series of harassing attacks, in which they were always repulsed; especially on the 14th November, when taking advantage of the awful gale* which on that day caused such general devastation, they made an attempt on the town with 8,000 men and 16 guns. For his gallant defence of the town, Capt. Brock, who at no time had more than 1,200 men of all arms and nations at his disposal, received letters of thanks from Lord Raglan, Admiral Dundas, and Sir E. (afterwards Lord) Lyons. On the 25th December, he took his leave of Eupatoria, being relieved in his command by the advanced guard of Omar Pasha's army of 10,000. Having been appointed to command the *Sampson*, ordered home to repair damages, he followed in search of her on board the *Retribution*, and was paid off, 31st January, 1855, a few days after his arrival. Capt. Brock's health was seriously impaired from the effects of fever, contracted at the scene of his recent exertions. He was sufficiently recovered, however, on the 15th of March following, to accept the appointment of superintendent agent of transports at Genoa, for the purpose of embarking the Sardinian army for the Crimea. 20,000 men were shipped without accident, and for the performance of this duty the King testified his approbation by presenting Capt. Brock with a gold medal bearing a suitable inscription. Previous to his departure home, on the return and disembarkation of the troops in 1856, his Majesty further evinced his satisfaction at his services by conferring on him the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus. Capt. Brock has received the Crimean medal, was nominated C.B., 5th July, 1855, and has been presented with the order of the Medjidie of the 4th class; he received the Sardinian Medal of Valour, for the defence of Eupatoria, from the Admiralty."

"The following extracts from letters received by Captain Brock whilst engaged in the Black Sea, bear testimony to the services he rendered there:—

THANKS OF LORD RAGLAN.

"OCTOBER 23.—Having communicated from time to time to his Excellency General Lord Raglan your proceedings at Eupatoria, I have much pleasure in conveying to you, and to all those under your command, the assurance of his Lordship's highest satisfaction at the

* In this most disastrous gale, a young Guernseyman, John Hardy, son of the late Thomas Guille Hardy, esq., of St. Peter-Port, and a cadet on board the large steam-transport *Prince*, laden with the winter clothing for the British Army, perished in that vessel when she foundered near Balaklava, with the greater part of her crew.

good and efficient service you have rendered, and for which he feels his best acknowledgements and most grateful thanks are due.

(Signed) "J. W. D. DUNDAS."

"Captain Brock, commanding the forces at Eupatoria."

FROM SIR EDMUND LYONS.

"MY DEAR BROCK,—I am delighted with all I hear of the success of your command at Eupatoria; all your measures seem to me excellent, and they shew what a good choice was made when you were appointed to the responsible and honourable post you hold with so much advantage to the service, and so much credit to yourself. Go on and prosper.

"Your sincere friend,
"1st October, 1854." (Signed) "E. LYONS."

FROM SIR EDMUND LYONS.

"MY DEAR BROCK,—Your situation causes me the greatest uneasiness, for although I know that you will do all that your known gallantry can accomplish, yet I am in constant apprehension that you may be attacked by overwhelming forces, and driven into the sea. God protect you.

"Your sincere friend,
"29th October." (Signed) "E. LYONS."

FROM VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES DUNDAS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"MY DEAR CAPTAIN BROCK,—I shall always be ready to state my warmest thanks for your noble conduct in your delicate and difficult position as Governor of Eupatoria, and I am sure there is but one opinion of the zeal, courage, and energy which you have shewn in the defence of that town.

(Signed) "J. W. D. DUNDAS."

FROM ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

"MY DEAR BROCK,—If I am referred to, will be always ready to state the indefatigable and constant zeal with which you carried on all the duty at Eupatoria, and also on the coast of Circassia.

"Yours faithfully,
"May 17, 1857." (Signed) "J. W. D. DUNDAS."

FROM ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

"September 7, 1857.

"MY DEAR BROCK,—I have written to Sir Charles Wood in the strongest language I can pen, to ask that the honour of knighthood or K.C.B. should be conferred on you. I will keep a copy of my note to shew you, &c., &c.

(Signed) "J. W. D. DUNDAS."

"Captain Brock, C.B., Genoa."

"CAREY, CHARLES JAMES, Lieutenant (Acting).—Lieut. Carey passed his examination in seamanship 9th April, 1856; and was nominated thereupon acting-mate of the *Sanspareil*, sc., 70, commanded by Capt. Astley Cooper Key, with whom he joined in hostilities on the coast of China, where he has been attached, since 16th January, 1858, to the *Esk*, sc., 21, Capt. Sir Robert M'Clure. For his conduct at the capture of Canton he was promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of acting-lieutenant, 16th December, 1857, to be confirmed on passing at the Royal Naval College."—*O'Byrne*.

[Confirmed as lieutenant 16th March, 1858, and is now serving in that rank in the *Queen*, 74, in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. Carey has a medal for services in the Baltic during the Russian war of 1854, and another since as above for China.]

CARRÉ, HILARY MANSELL, Lieutenant. — Lieut. Carré passed his examination 11th March, 1856, and served as mate in the *Sybilie*, 40, Commodore Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot, *Barracouta*, st., 6, Capt. Thomas Dyke Acland Fortescue, and *Sharpshooter*, sc., 8, Lieut.-Commander Charles Gibbons, on the East India and China station, and on the west coast of Africa. The *Barracouta* was present at the capture of Canton, in October, 1856, and took a conspicuous part in an engagement, of 35 minutes, on 6th November, with the French Folly fort and a fleet of junks (which were destroyed) mounting altogether more than 150 guns. She was otherwise most actively employed on the Canton river, and united, 4th December, in the same year, in a second attack on the French Folly, whose massive works, of granite construction, were all destroyed, as well as its guns, 20 in number, and others which had been placed in sand-bag batteries, flanking it on either side. Mr. Carré was promoted to the rank of lieutenant 15th May, 1858. He is now serving with Capt. Henry Caldwell, in the *Mersey*, 26." — *O'Byrne*.

[*Lieut. Carré has received a medal for his services in China: he is now 2d and gunnery lieutenant of the Challenger, 22, steam-corvette, on the North American and West India stations.]*

“DE SAUSMAREZ, PHILIP, Commander.—Commander De Sausmarez entered the navy the 18th June, 1823, as first-class volunteer on board the *Revenge*, 78, Capt. Sir Charles Burrard, flag-ship of Sir Harry Neale, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, where he continued until May, 1827—serving intermediately, as midshipman, in the *Sparrowhawk*, 18, Capt. Robert Stuart, and *Algerine*, 10, Capt. Wemyss. In the boats of the two vessels last named, to which he appears to have been lent from the *Revenge*, he was frequently employed against the Greek pirates in the Archipelago. He rejoined the *Revenge* from the *Algerine*, only four hours before the latter was lost, as it is supposed, with all hands, between the island of Hydra and Port Colonna. In March, 1828, after having been attached at Portsmouth and at Plymouth to the *Tweed*, 28, Captain Lord John Spencer Churchill, and *Britannia*, 120, flag-ship of the Earl of Northesk, he returned to the Mediterranean, on board the *Blonde*, 46, Capt. Edmund Lyons, under whom we find him in the following October, by the erection of batteries and otherwise, co-operating with the French in the reduction of Morea Castle, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus. Having passed his examination 11th August, 1829, Mr. De Sausmarez, who left the *Blonde* in

September, 1830, was promoted 3d October, 1831, to a lieutenancy in the *Pelorus*, 18, Capt. Richard Meredith, stationed off the coast of Africa. He was subsequently appointed—18th June and 13th September, 1834, to the *Caledonia*, 120, flagship of Sir Josias Rowley, in the Mediterranean, and *Endymion*, 50, Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, employed off Lisbon, and during the war of succession, on the north coast of Spain—and 16th November, 1841, after exactly five years of half pay, to the *Belleisle* troop-ship, Capt. John Kingcome. In the latter vessel, from which he was paid off in September, 1843, he was present during the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang in 1842, and at the pacification of Nankin. He was advanced to his present rank 25th July, 1845, and on 25th June, 1853, was appointed to the 'coast guard' at Berwick. While stationed here Commander De Sausmarez assisted in raising the Naval Coast Volunteers in Northumberland, and on the south-east of Scotland with a degree of efficiency that called forth the thanks of the Captains of Divisions, Craigie and Broadhead, and of the Captain Superintendent, Smart. In January, 1856, he was removed, at his own request, to Lyme, whence he was sent in October, 1857, to Chester, for the purpose of forming the new Coast Guard District at Liverpool, a mission for which he was specially selected. He left the Coast Guard Service in July, 1851, and since 2d January, 1860, has been in command of the *Dasher*, *sr.*, of 2 guns and 100 horse power, on the Portsmouth station.

"Commander De Sausmarez has received a medal for the first China war. He married, 30th April, 1840, Jane Maria, only child of the late Lieut.-Colonel F. Barlow, of H.M. 61st Regiment, who fell at Salamanca at the head of his regiment. By that lady he has four sons."—*O'Bryne*. (See p. 20.)

"GOSSELIN, JOSHUA CARTERET, Lieutenant.—Lieutenant Gosselin, born 19th July, 1789, is second and youngest son of the late Joshua Gosselin, esq., by Mary daughter of Thomas Priaulx, esq., of Guernsey; and nephew of Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin.

"This officer entered the navy, in 1804, as midshipman, on board the *Latona*, 38, Capt. Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, whom he accompanied, in 1806, as master's mate into the *Audacious*, 74. He afterwards, we find, joined the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, *Owen Glendower*, 36, Capt. William Selby, *Phæbe*, 36, Capt. James Hillyar, and *Victory* again, all on the Baltic station; where, on the 22d September, 1810, he was confirmed a lieutenant in the *Ruby*, 64, bearing the flag of Admiral Manley Dixon. His last appointments were—26th March, 1811, to the *Acasta*, 40, Capt. Alexander Robert Kerr, on the North American station—and 10th June, 1813, for a short time, to the *Spartan*, 38, Capt. Edward Fel-

ham Brenton, in which frigate he returned to England."—*O'Byrne.*

[*Lieutenant, now Commander, Gosselin became a retired commander, 11th April, 1851. His services in the Audacious, 74, were precisely the same as those of Capt. Peter Maingay in that ship, which see post.*]

*“*LACY, EDWARD, Lieutenant.*—Lieut. Lacy entered the navy in 1833; passed his examination 5th June, 1839; and served as mate in the *Hastings, 72*, Capt. John Lawrence, *Calcutta, 84*, Capt. G. F. Rich, *Excellent* gunnery-ship, Capt. Sir T. Hastings, and for two years and a half in the *Cormorant* steam-sloop, Capt. G. T. Gordon, on the Mediterranean, Home, and South American stations. He obtained his commission 13th December, 1845, and has been ever since attached to the *Collingwood, 80*, flag-ship in the Pacific of Sir George Francis Seymour.”—*O'Byrne.*

[*As 1st lieutenant of the Daphne, 18, Lieut. Lacy commanded her boats against a tribe of the Vancouver Island Indians who had murdered three English seamen, and after a fight of four hours was completely successful, the murderers being given up. As 1st of the Furious, steam frigate, he was in the Black Sea during the whole of the Russian war of 1854-5, and was present in the active operations at Odessa, Sebastopol, Kertch, Eupatoria, and Kinburn, for which services he obtained the 5th class of the Medjidie, the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal; and was made a commander 10th May, 1856. Commander Lacy commanded the Adventure, steam store-ship, 1793 tons, during the late war in China, and was engaged in active operations both on the Canton and Peiho rivers, for which he obtained the China medal. On his return home, he was employed in the Royal Naval Reserve, and was made a captain in July, 1862, being appointed the same month to the command of the Himalaya, iron steam troop ship. Captain Lacy is a son of the late Colonel J. Dacre Lacy, who served the campaign of 1799 in Holland, with the 56th Regiment, and was present in the actions of the 19th September, 2d and 6th October.*]

“*LEFEBVRE, NICHOLAS, Commander.*—Commander Lefebvre entered the navy, 18th January, 1811, as a volunteer, on board the *Victory, 100*, Capt. Philip Dumaresq, bearing the flag of Sir James Saumarez in the Baltic; and in the following December was on his passage home in company with the *St. George* and *Defence*, when those ships were lost. Becoming midshipman, in July, 1812, of the *Ethalion, 36*, Captains Edmond Heywood and William Hugh Dobic, he was, for some time prior to December, 1814, employed on the North American and Irish stations. He then removed, as

master's mate, to the *Zenobia* sloop, Capt. N. C. Dobrée, and while in that vessel had the misfortune, during the war of a hundred days, to be taken prisoner by the French. Contriving soon to effect his escape, he rejoined the *Zenobia*, and was in her when she escorted Napoleon Bonaparte to St. Helena. Previously to the return of the latter vessel to England he landed, it appears, at Ascension with a party of marines from the flag-ship, and was for some length of time employed on shore. We subsequently, from April, 1816, until September, 1818, and from February, 1819, to January, 1822, find Mr. Lefebvre serving on the Leith and North American stations on board the *Driver*, 18, Capts. John Ross and Charles Hope Reid, and *Newcastle*, 60, flag-ship of the late Sir E. Griffith Colpoys. He next, in July, 1823, joined the *Spartiate*, 76, and, in August, 1825, the *Wellesley*, 74, bearing each the flag of Sir G. Eyre in South America; whence, in the following November, he returned to England on board the *Tartar*, 42, Capt. Thomas Brown. On 3d January, nearly nine years after he had passed his examination, Mr. Lefebvre was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In the course of the ensuing month he obtained an appointment to the *Britannia*, 120, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, at Plymouth, where he remained until April, 1827; and he was lastly, from 9th June, 1834, until paid off in October, 1838, employed, as first-lieutenant, in the *Zebra*, 16, commanded by Capt. Robert Coutart M'Crea (whom see), on the East India and South Sea stations. For his gallant conduct during that period, and more especially for the zealous perseverance he exhibited in the boats when in quest of pirates, Mr. Lefebvre, on the earnest recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, was promoted to the rank of commander, by commission dated 27th December, 1838.

“Commander Lefebvre has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with a medal as a reward for his conduct in having frequently saved the lives of seamen.”—*O'Byrne*.

[In June, 1850, Commander Lefebvre was appointed, in the steamer *Cuckoo*, to superintend and protect the British oyster fisheries from Jersey; and in November of that year he was called upon to exercise a sound discretion in a novel and perplexing case: an English dredger was detained by a French cruiser for trespassing on French limits, and the crew, regaining possession, carried her back to Jersey. Commander Lefebvre decided on taking the dredger to Granville, with the two French sailors, that she might be adjudicated by French law, and his decision was highly approved by Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom the matter was referred, and confirmed by the Admiralty. In 1852, Commander Lefebvre received the thanks in writing of

the Chamber of Commerce at Granville, as also of the French Ambassador in London, for assistance rendered by him during a gale, August 24, to several French merchant vessels, which were in danger on the coast near Granville, and which he placed in safety. In October, 1853, Commander Lefebvre, then in the steamer *Dasher*, gained great credit by proceeding to the rescue of the mail steamer *Dispatch*, which, having broken her main shaft, was lying in a very heavy sea, with many passengers on board from Jersey, in a most perilous position off the Corbière, and which at imminent risk he succeeded in towing back to the harbour of St. Helier. For this, and his previous services while on the station, he was not only immediately promoted, but retained in command of the *Dasher* with the pay of a captain of a sixth rate, Sir James Graham, the first lord, writing that he could not expect the duties, in which Captain Lefebvre was engaged, to be performed in a manner more advantageous to the public service. In July, 1854, Captain Lefebvre was sent to Calais to superintend the embarkation, in British ships, of French troops for the Baltic, and for his exertions on this occasion he was highly commended in writing by the French Rear-Admiral, La Pierre, and by the British Admiralty. Having held the command at Jersey for above twice the usual period, the Admiralty decided that it would be unfair to the service to retain him in it any longer, the first Lord, Sir Charles Wood, telling him, however, that it would be impossible to find an officer who would perform the duties better than he had done; and accordingly in December, 1856, the *Dasher* was paid off, when Captain Lefebvre's active employment of six years and a half in the Channel Islands terminated. In the course of this service, he received the official thanks in writing of three port admirals in succession at Portsmouth, viz., Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, G.C.B.; Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B.; and Sir George Seymour, G.C.B. He has since remained on half pay.]

“LE MESURIER, FREDERICK HENRY, Lieutenant.—Lieut. Le Mesurier, born 1st September, 1795, is brother of Lieut.-General Le Mesurier, late Governor of Alderney. This officer entered the navy, 13th January, 1809, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Daphne*, 20, Capt. Philip Pipon, stationed in the Baltic, where, in the same ship, and as midshipman in the *Victory*, 100, bearing the flag of Sir James Saumarez, he served until March, 1812. He then sailed for the East Indies in the *Theban*, 36, Capt. Stephen Thomas Digby, which frigate, when in the China Sea in the following September, had the misfortune to be dismasted in a typhoon. On his return to England with Captain Digby in the *Cornwallis*, 74, Mr. Le Mesurier, in October, 1813, joined the *Amphion*, 32, Capts. James Pattison Stewart and John Brett Purvis, and, until the

close of the American war, was employed at Bermuda. For a short period in the summer of 1815, in May of which year he passed his examination, we find him on duty at Portsmouth in the *Prince*, 98, Captain E. Boger. Being appointed, in July, 1816, Admiralty-midshipman of the *Fury* bomb, Capt. C. R. Moorsom, he assisted in that vessel at the bombardment of Algiers; after which, and until confirmed in his present rank, 12th November, 1824, he served in the same capacity, and also as acting-lieutenant, in the *Severn*, 40, Capt. Hon. F. W. Aylmer, *Myrmidon*, 20, Capt. R. Gambier, *Vengeur*, 74, Capt. F. L. Maitland, *Niemen*, 28, Capt. E. R. Sibley, *Ramilles*, 74, Capt. E. Brace, *Andromache*, frigate, Capt. Joseph Nourse, and *Espiègle*, 18, Capt. Isham F. Chapman—on the Home, Mediterranean, American, and Cape of Good Hope stations. He continued to officiate as lieutenant of the latter vessel until July, 1825, when, being at the Mauritius, he was compelled to invalid and return to England in consequence of the repeated attacks of a severe complaint which for the last ten years has completely laid him up. From 10th April, 1826, until May, 1827, Mr. Le Mesurier served at Plymouth in the *Britannia*, 120, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez.

"He married, 11th September, 1828, Jane Catherine, only daughter of the late Thomas Cecil Maunsell, esq., of Thorpe Malsor, county Northampton, by whom he has issue five sons."—*O'Byrne*.

[*Lieut. Le Mesurier, who is now on reserved half pay, has a medal for the attack upon Algiers, in 1816.*]

McCrea, JOHN DOBRÉE, Captain.—This officer, who is a son of Rear-Admiral McCrea, owes his quick promotion to his zeal and intelligence as a first-lieutenant and commander, but in consequence of his absence from Guernsey, and his name not being in *O'Byrne*, 1849, the compiler regrets that he is unable to supply a full statement of his services. As a lieutenant, he was three years (1851 to 1854) on the west coast of Africa in the *Alecto*, 5, steam-sloop, and about half that time first-lieutenant of her. In February, 1855, he was appointed first-lieutenant of the *Hastings*, 60, screw, and served in her that year in the Baltic. In February, 1859, he became Commander of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, screw; and remained in her in the Mediterranean until her return home in 1861, when he was placed on half pay. Towards the close of that year, however, when the audacious and piratical seizure by Captain Wilkes of the four Confederate commissioners on board the British steam-packet *Trent*, in the West Indies, rendered hostilities probable with the Northern States of America, Commander McCrea commissioned, 9th December, 1861, the *Devastation*, 6, paddle steamer; and the following month he left England in her with seamen, Armstrong guns, &c., for the English squadron in the

Pacific. Being soon afterwards promoted, he left his ship there, and is now on half pay. He has received a medal for his services in the Baltic, and his commissions bear date as follows—lieutenant, 2d September, 1850; commander, 10th May, 1856; and captain, 15th April, 1862.

*“**MCCREA, ROBERT COUTART**, Captain, was born 13th January, 1793.—This officer entered the navy, 23d November, 1803, as second class volunteer, on board the *Décade* frigate, commanded, at the blockade of Cherbourg, by Captain W. G. Rutherford; on accompanying whom as midshipman into the *Swiftsure*, 74, he went with Lord Nelson in pursuit of the Franco-Spanish fleet to the West Indies, and took part, 21st October, 1805, in the battle of Trafalgar. After again serving for a few months off Cherbourg in the *Thalia*, 36, Captain T. Manby, he successively joined, in March and July, 1808, the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship in the Baltic of Sir James Saumarez, and *Salsette*, 36, Capt. Walter Bathurst. In the latter ship Mr. McCrea saw much active service, passed through scenes of a very trying nature, and assisted, in 1809, at the reduction of Flushing. He continued with Capt. Bathurst in the *Fame*, 74, latterly on the Mediterranean station, until April, 1811; and in January, 1812, he was a second time placed under the orders of Sir James Saumarez in the *Victory*, of which ship it was his fortune to be confirmed a lieutenant, after having acted for five months in that capacity, 20th November following. While next attached, between 6th May, 1813, and 27th April, 1815, to the *Amphion*, 32, Capt. James Pattison Stewart, we find him on one occasion, with two boats under his orders, cutting off two sloops laden with provisions for the relief of Fort Balthz, and driving a third on shore under the enemy's batteries, in the East Scheldt; and, on another, officiating as third in command of five boats in a desperate attempt made to cut out five French brigs from under the walls of Fort Lillo. Assuming charge, in the early part of 1818, of the *Scourge* revenue-cruizer, Mr. McCrea, who continued in that vessel until 1821, succeeded in effecting the capture of not less than 13 smuggling luggers, sloops, and cutters. On 4th June, 1824, ten weeks after he had been nominated flag-lieutenant, in the *Britannia*, 120, to Sir J. Saumarez, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, he was awarded a second promotal commission; but he did not again go afloat until 1834—on 1st June in which year he obtained an appointment to the *Zebra*, 16. When subsequently on the coast of New Holland that sloop, it appears, was thrown on her beam-ends and compelled to part with her guns; and she was also, when in the Straits of Malacca, struck with lightning and dismantled. In April, 1837, her commander, who had been advanced to post-rank on the 10th of the previous January, succeeded in forcibly remov-

ing the ex-Rajah of Quedah from his abode at Bruas, on the coast of Perak, in the Straits of Malacca, and carrying him a prisoner to Penang. In the performance of this service the boats of the *Zebra*, under the personal direction of Captain McCrea, had to sustain a severe action of an hour and a half with a brig and a powerful stockade, defended by a numerous band of Malays, more than 60 of whom are reported to have been killed and wounded. The loss of the British was also very severe. Before they could reach the stockade it had been necessary for them to ascend a narrow, tortuous river, enfringed with jungle on both sides; where, had a few trees been felled and allowed to fall across, they would have been perfectly hemmed in, and their destruction have been inevitable. To mark their estimation of Capt. McCrea's conduct, the East India Company presented him with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas. He paid the *Zebra* off in October, 1838; and has not been since employed.

"He married, 10th April, 1822, Charlotte, elder daughter of the Rev. N. P. Dobrée, Rector of Ste. Marie de Castro, in Guernsey, by whom he has issue eight children."—O'Byrne.

[Captain McCrea was made a Rear-Admiral on reserved half pay of £1 5s. per day, 14th May, 1857. Rear-Admiral McCrea has received a medal for Trafalgar.]

* MAGRATH, HENRY H. M., Lieutenant, entered the navy as cadet in July, 1848, in the *Pantaloön*, in which he served on the west coast of Africa until 1849, when he was transferred to the *Cyclops*, steamer, 9, Capt. the Hon. G. F. Hastings, and returned in her to England in January, 1851. He was next appointed to the *Vengeance*, 84, Capt. Lord Edward Russell, in which ship he had a narrow escape of life, having been knocked out of the mizen top whilst getting up the topgallant yards in Malta harbour: he fell from the top to the deck, a height of above 50 feet, but was wonderfully preserved from any serious injury. Early in 1853, he joined the *Odin*, 16, Capt. Francis Scott, and in her went to the Baltic at the commencement of the Russian war, in 1854. The *Odin* formed one of a squadron under Rear-Admiral Plumridge sent up the Gulf of Bothnia, and in the attack, June 7, on Gamla Karleby. Mr. Magrath was severely wounded, his gallantry on that occasion being specially brought to the notice of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, in the following letter:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Odin*, at Sea, June 10.

"Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to move Rear-Admiral James Hanway Plumridge to bring under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the extremely gallant conduct of Mr. Henry Hugh Monk Magrath, midshipman, in the pinnace of this ship, on the occasion of an attack on Gamla Karleby on the night of the 7th inst., who, while loading the 12-pounder for the fifteenth time, was struck down by a severe wound from a musket-ball, and moved to the stern

heets, where it was bound up; and he was then only prevented from attempting to resume his former duty by the express order of Lieut. Fellowes, commanding the boat.

"I am, &c., "F. SCOTT, Captain."
"Captain F. H. H. Glasse, her Majesty's ship *Vulture*."

In consequence, Mr. Magrath, who was also present June 21, at the first bombardment of Bomersund, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 13th September, 1854; and early in 1855, he was appointed to the *Himalaya*, which ship was employed in conveying English, French, and Sardinian troops to the Crimea. Wishing, however, to remain at the seat of war, Lieut. Magrath exchanged into the *Leopard*, from which he was removed with 100 men to bring the *Melampus* to England, at the end of the war. Since the peace he has served in the *Vesuvius* and the *Edinburgh*, and is now on board the steam-frigate *Topaze*, 51, Capt. the Hon. John W. S. Spencer, stationed in the Pacific. Lieut. Magrath has received the Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals for his services during the Russian war of 1854-5.

* MAGRATH, MILES MONK, B.A., and Assistant-Surgeon, joined the navy in 1856, as acting assistant-surgeon on board the steam-sloop *Inflexible*, Commander John Corbet, in which ship he served throughout the China war, being present in the boat actions at Escape Creek (wounded) and at Fatchan. He was landed with the Naval Brigade at the taking of Canton, and rejoined his ship when she conveyed Governor Yeh to Calcutta. In the summer of 1859, he was present at the operations conducted by Capt. Vansittart, C.B., of the *Magicienne*, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, and gun-boats *Algerine* and *Plover*, when upwards of 100 pirate vessels, three villages, and one fort were destroyed. After the disastrous affair at the Peiho, he was appointed to the temporary hospital on board her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, and on this hospital being broken up, he rejoined the *Inflexible*, with the rank of acting surgeon: returning to England in 1861, he has since been serving with the Chatham division of Royal Marines. Mr. Magrath has received for his services in China a medal with two clasps, Canton and Fatchan.

"MAINGAY, PETER, Commander, born 16th December, 1784, at Newton Bushel, county Devon, is son of Peter Maingay, esq., of the island of Guernsey; and first-cousin of the late Commander Henry Maingay, R.N. This officer entered the navy, 1st September, 1800, as midshipman, on board *L'Impétueux*, 74, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, in which ship he accompanied an expedition to Vigo, and was employed off Brest and Rochefort until April, 1802; during the latter months of which year we find him serving in the Channel with Capt. Edward Bass of the *Gannet* sloop. In March, 1803, he

rejoined Sir E. Pellew on board the *Tonnant*, 80, and in the following year, after having been engaged in the blockade of Ferrol, he sailed with him in the *Culloden*, 74, for the East Indies, whence in 1805 he returned to England in the *Trident*, 64, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Peter Rainier. He then became attached in succession to the *San Josef*, 110, bearing the flag in the Channel of Sir Charles Cotton, *Audacious*, 74, Capt. Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin (under whom he went in pursuit of Jerome Buonaparte to the West Indies, and was present in a hurricane which dismasted the ship), and *San Josef* again, commanded by Capt. John Conn as flag-captain to Sir James Saumarez off Guernsey. In April and July, 1807, Mr. Maingay was nominated acting-lieutenant of the *Barfleur* and *Dreadnought*, 98's, Capt. Sir J. S. Yorke and William Lechmere; and on 11th September in the same year he was confirmed into the *Racehorse*, 18, Capt. W. Fisher, stationed, as were the two ships last named, in the Channel. His succeeding appointments were—24th December, 1807, a second time to the *Audacious*, in which ship he escorted the army under Sir John Moore to and from Gottenborg, accompanied that officer and Lieut.-Generals Sir Harry Burrard and Sir John Hope to the shores of Portugal, and assisted in embarking the army after the battle of Corunna—21st April, 1809, as senior, to *La Nymphe*, 36, Capt. Hon. Josceline Percy and E. Sneyd Clay, under the latter of whom he was wrecked in a gale at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 18th December, 1810—1st May, 1811, to the *Argo*, 44, Capt. F. Warren, lying at Spithead—27th July following, and for a short time in 1812, to the *Swiftsure*, 74, and *Rainbow*, 26, Captains Temple Hardy and Gardiner Henry Guion, both in the Mediterranean—4th September in the latter year, to the *Success*, 32, *armée-en-flûte*, Captain Thomas Barclay, stationed at first on the coast of Spain, and then in the *Chesapeake*, where he had command of the boats on an occasion in which they were cut up by the musketry of the enemy, whose fire killed the coxswain in his (Mr. Maingay's) own boat—24th November, 1813, to the *Harlequin*, 18, Capt. W. Kempthorne, employed at Sheerness—20th April, 1814, to the *Hermes*, 20, Capt. Hon. Henry W. Percy, which vessel, after 25 of her men had been killed and 24 wounded in an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Bowyer, Mobile, was set on fire and destroyed in order to prevent her falling into the hands of the Americans, 15th September, 1814—and 11th May, 1815 (having previously united in the operations against New Orleans), to the *Vengeur*, 74, Capt. T. R. Ricketts, attached to the force off Brest. He was advanced to the rank he at present holds on 13th of the ensuing June; and was next, from 6th July, 1830, until 1833, employed as an inspecting commander in the Coast Guard. He has not been since able to procure an appointment.

“Commander Maingay married, in March, 1818, Emeline, fourth daughter of the late John Carne, esq., of Falmouth, county Cornwall.”—*O’Byrne*.

[*Commander, now Captain, Maingay retired with the rank of captain on the 20th August, 1853.*]

“MANSELL, ARTHUR LUKIS, Lieutenant, is son of Captain Sir Thomas Mansell, R.N., Kt., K.C.H. This officer entered the navy from the Royal Naval College 8th September, 1831; passed his examination in 1835; obtained his commission 14th December, 1841; and from 23d March, 1842, until 1846, was employed in the Mediterranean as additional-lieutenant of the *Beacon* surveying-vessel, Captain T. Graves.”—*O’Byrne*.

[*Lieutenant, now Commander, A. L. Mansell has been for many years employed in the surveying service in the Mediterranean, and in the Spitfire, served actively in the Black Sea during the Russian war of 1854-5, for which he has received the Crimean and Turkish medal, and the Turkish order of the Medjidie of the 5th class. He was made a commander, 29th September, 1855, and is now in command of the Firefly, 5, paddle-steamer, and surveying vessel, in the Mediterranean.*]

“MANSELL, BONAMY, Retired Commander.—Commander Mansell, born 13th October, 1786, at Guernsey, is brother of Capt. Sir T. Mansell, R.N., Kt., K.C.H. This officer entered the navy, 1st January, 1800, as first-class volunteer, on board the *London*, 98, commanded in the Channel by Captain John Child Purvis, whom he there followed as midshipman, in April, 1801, into the *Royal George*, 100. Joining next, in 1802, *La Dédaigneuse*, 36, Captains T. G. Shortland, Peter Heywood, and C. J. Johnston, he sailed for the East Indies, where, in June, 1805, he accompanied the last-mentioned officer into the *Cornwallis*, 50. After participating, 11th November, 1806; in a gallant attack made by that vessel, in company with the *Sceptre*, 74, on the *Sémillante*, French frigate, three armed ships, and 12 sail of merchantmen, the whole protected by seven batteries, mounting upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, in St. Paul’s Bay, Ile de Bourbon, Mr. Mansell, in January, 1807, joined the *Culloden*, 74, bearing the flag of Sir Edward Pellew; under whom, on 11th of the ensuing December, he witnessed the destruction of the dockyard and stores at Griessee, in the island of Java, and of all the men-of-war remaining to Holland in India. Being successively, 28th May, 1808, and 7th March, 1809, constituted an acting and a confirmed lieutenant of the *Sapphire*, sloop, Capts. George Davies and Bertie Cornelius Cator, we find him, on 1st May in the latter year, uniting with the *Nereide*, frigate, Capt. Robert Corbett, in a successful engagement with two batteries near St. Rose, in the Ile de Bourbon, where he was severely hurt in the leg by

the premature explosion of a magazine containing 100 barrels of powder, which took place while he was in the act of pulling off from the shore with a message to Capt. Corbett from Lieut. Arthur Batt Bingham of the *Nereide*, with whom he had landed. He was subsequently concerned in the capture of the French frigate *Caroline* and of other vessels in St. Paul's Bay, Ile de Bourbon; and he was then removed with Capt. Cator to the *Otter* sloop. His last appointments were—23d May, 1810, for passage home, to the *Leopard*, 50, Capt. James Johnstone—20th December, 1810, to the *Tyrian*, 10, Captain H. T. Davies, attached to the force in the Channel—6th September, 1811 (having left the *Tyrian* in the previous May), to the *Helder*, 36, Capt. John Serrell, stationed in the Baltic—13th September, 1813 (after eight months of half-pay), to the *Salvador del Mundo*, flag-ship at Plymouth of Vice-Admiral W. Domett—and 21st November following, as first-lieutenant, to the *Saturn*, 56, Capts. James Nash and Thomas Brown, in which ship, until 30th November, 1814, he was most actively employed on the coast of North America. During the year 1812, Mr. Mansell, at the time in the *Helder*, succeeded, in the presence of a convoy of 300 sail, in setting fire, at noon-day, to a galliot, defended, on the beach, in the Great Belt, by a sharp fire from 3 or 4 field-pieces and musketry—an enterprise which occasioned the boats under his orders a loss of 2 midshipmen and of at least 10 or 12 men killed and wounded. He had also the good fortune, in a boat of the same ship, in conjunction with another belonging to the *Bellette*, to effect the capture of a valuable merchantman laden with linen, and afterwards sold we believe for £11,000. He accepted his present rank 9th April, 1847.”—*O'Byrne*.

MANSELL, GEORGE HOPE, Lieutenant, entered the navy 19th March, 1841, and was made a lieutenant 19th June, 1848. He served in the Pacific, during the Russian war of 1854-5, and was present, in the *Pique*, 40, at the unsuccessful attack on Petropaulovski, 4th September, 1854. In his despatch describing the attack, Captain Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, Bart., of the *Pique*, said—“Lieutenants Bland and Mansell, of this ship, commanded the *Pique's* seamen on shore, and were among the last to leave the beach.” The *Pique's* casualties were 39 in killed, missing, and wounded. Lieut. Mansell served also on board the *Calcutta*, 84, and *Nankin*, 50, during the hostilities in China from 1856 to 1858, and has received the Chinese medal. Capt. W. M. Mansell, R.M. (p. 98), and Lieut. G. H. Mansell are sons of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Mansell (p. 75.)

* “POWELL, RICHARD ASHMORE, Lieutenant.—Lieut. Powell embarked (from the Royal Naval College) 24th Decem-

ber, 1831; passed his examination 8th February, 1836; and at the period of his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, which took place 18th May, 1842, was serving on the North America and West India station as mate in the *Hydra* steamer, Capt. Alexander Murray. His succeeding appointments were—16th March, 1843, to the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, Capt. Sir Thomas Hastings—29th June following, to the *Penelope* steamer, Capt. William Jones, on the coast of Africa—and, 10th April, 1847, as first (after 12 months of half pay) to the *Styx*, steam-sloop, Capt. Henry Chads, on the same station, whence he returned in 1848.”—*O’Byrne*.

[The compiler regrets that he is unable to supply a full continuous statement of this gallant officer’s services since 1849. Lieut. Powell was made a commander 4th November, 1851, and 17th August, 1853, was appointed to the Vesuvius, 6, steam-sloop, with 160 men. In her, he was actively engaged in the Euxine, or Black Sea, during the war with Russia, 1854-5. On the 8th July, 1854, an attack was ordered by Capt. Hyde Parker, of the Firebrand, with the boats of that frigate, and those of the Vesuvius, on the Russian inner batteries, stockades, and buildings at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The attack was attended with complete success, which, however, was but ill compensated, as Commander Powell feelingly wrote, by the loss of Captain Parker, a most promising young officer, who after landing was shot through the heart. The command then devolved on Commander Powell, who was present in his gig, and who, in his dispatch to Vice-Admiral Dundas, said,—

“I directed the gun-boats and rocket-boat at once to be brought to the front; the storming party was formed by Lieut. Jull, R.M.A.; the gun-boats commenced a most effective fire upon the houses and battery, and in a short time the enemy’s fire was silenced. I directed the storming party to advance, and the place was entered at a run by a detachment of marines and sailors, headed by Lieut. Jull, R.M.A., and Lieut. Hawkey, R.M. We found that the enemy had already retreated at the rear, and so thick was the cover that pursuit was in vain. The work that we had taken was a gabion battery, the guns of which had been taken away and the embrasures filled up. It consisted of a front along the river, raised about 15 feet high, and 400 yards in extent. In the rear was a morass, and the two flanks, which were not 30 yards in length, were defended as in front. This work enclosed about 50 Government houses, stables, store-houses, and a magazine. The works have been entirely demolished, the houses destroyed, and nothing now marks the spot but a heap of ruins. Part of the town of Sulina, whence the enemy had opened fire, has been burnt; the principal street I have thought it proper to spare.”

Mr. Edward A. Carey, second master of the Vesuvius, was rather severely wounded in “this gallant exploit,” as Vice-Admiral Dundas termed it in his letter to the Admiralty. Commander Powell, moreover, participated in the bombardment by the allied fleets of the sea batteries of Sebastopol, 17th October, 1854, the Vesuvius being lashed to the port

side of one of the British liners engaged, so as to tow her into her proper position. The bombardment lasted from about 1.30 to 6.30 p.m., or five hours, when, being quite dark, the liners were towed off.

Commander Powell was promoted 8th March, 1855; and 1st May, 1857, he was appointed to the command of the *Boscawen*, 70, then commissioned for the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B., at the Cape of Good Hope, where Capt. Powell remained nearly three years, and returned with the rear-admiral in the ship to England. He was appointed to the *Defence*, on 3d December, 1861, and is now commanding her, as stated at page 73, *infra*. Captain Powell was nominated a Companion of the Bath, 5th July, 1855, and he has received the Crimean medal, &c.: he is also authorized to wear the foreign orders of knight of the Legion of Honour, of Commander of Charles III., and of Medjidie of the 4th class.]

“ROBILLIARD, JOHN, Lieutenant, born November 5, 1800, is son of the late Nicholas Robilliard, esq., Jurat of the Court of Alderney, and is a relative of Commander Nicholas Robilliard, R.N. This officer entered the navy, 29th August, 1814, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Tay*, 20, Capt. William Robilliard, stationed in the Channel. Removing, in February, 1815, to the *Malta*, 84, Capts. W. C. Fahie and Thomas Boys, he witnessed in that ship the surrender of Naples, and co-operated in the boats with the Austrian troops under Baron Laner at the siege of Gaeta. After serving for nearly three years with Capt. Boys in the *Ramillies*, 74, on the North Sea station, part of the time in the capacity of midshipman, he joined, in December, 1818, the *Dauntless*, 24, Capts. Hon. Valentine Gardner, John Campbell, and G. Cornish Gambier, and sailed for the East Indies, whence, in 1821, he returned to England with General Sir Thomas Hislop as a passed midshipman in the *Alligator*, 28, Capt. James Wilkie, then recently launched. He was next, from April, 1824, until August, 1827, employed in the West Indies on board the *Primrose*, 18, Capts. John Stoddard, George Vernon Jackson, and Octavius Vernon Harcourt—the last two years as acting-master, a rank to which he had been advanced, in consequence of a death vacancy, by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Lawrence William Halsted. Not wishing to continue in the line of master, he joined as mate (shortly after the *Primrose* had been paid off) the *Revenge*, 76, Capts. Norborne Thompson and Hon. C. Orlando Bridgeman. In that ship he served in the Mediterranean until transferred, as Admiralty mate, in October, 1830, to the *St. Vincent*, 120, Capt. Hyde Parker, under whom, on being turned over to the *Asia*, 84, we find him stationed at first on the coast of Holland during the Dutch embargo, and

next, until July, 1834, under the flag of the present Sir W. Parker off Lisbon during the hostilities between Pedro and Miguel. He served subsequently, from September, 1834, until promoted to the rank of lieutenant 9th July, 1835, at Plymouth, in the *San Josef*, 110, Capt. Gordon T. Falcon; and, from 12th August in the latter year until paid off in November, 1838, in South America, in the *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. Hon. George Grey. He has not been since employed.

"Lieut. Robilliard married, 17th November, 1842, Harriet, daughter of Lucas Le Cocq, esq., Jurat of the Court of Alderney, by whom he has issue."—*O'Byrne*.

"SAUMAREZ, PHILIP, Lieutenant, passed his examination 19th April, 1845; obtained his commission 28th June, 1847; and since 23d July following has been serving in the *Trincomalee*, 26, Capt. Richard Laird Warren, on the North America and West India station."—*O'Byrne*.

[*The succeeding appointments of Lieutenant, now Commander, Philip Saumarez were 18th February, 1853, to the Excellent, gunnery ship at Portsmouth—23d January, 1854, to the Cæsar, 91—and 1st May, 1857, as first of Boscawen, 70, flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope. On the 6th August, 1860, he was made a commander, and is now serving in that rank on board the Defence, iron steam-frigate, Captain R. A. Powell. Commander Saumarez, who is a nephew of the late Admiral Lord De Saumarez (p. 44 ante), has received a medal for Acre, and also the Baltic medal for his services in the Cæsar.*]

"SAUMAREZ, RICHARD, Captain, K.L.A., is nephew of the late Admiral Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B.; and cousin of Commander Henry Dumaresq, R.N. His brother, Acting-Commander T. Saumarez, died at the island of Ascension 19th May, 1823, seven days only after his appointment to the *Bann*, 20.

"This officer entered the navy, in September, 1806, as first-class volunteer, on board the *San Josef*, 110, Capt. John Conn, bearing the flag in the Channel of his uncle, then Sir James Saumarez, with whom he shortly afterwards removed to the *St. George*, 98. Becoming midshipman, in November of the same year, of the *Spartan*, of 46 guns and 258 men, Capt. Jahleel Brenton, he assisted in that ship at the destruction of the castles of Pesaro and Ceseratico; the reduction of Lusin, an island on the coast of Croatia; and the capture of Zante, Cephalonia, and Cerigo. He was also, 3d May, 1810, present in a brilliant and single-handed victory gained by the *Spartan*, in the Bay of Naples (after a contest of more than two hours, in which the British sustained a loss of 10 men killed and 22 wounded), over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron, carrying altogether 95 guns and about 1,400 men. In August of the year

last mentioned, he removed, as master's mate, to the *Daphne*, 20, Capt. Philip Pipon, attached to the force in the Baltic, where, until September, 1812, he had constant charge of a watch, and "conducted himself with so much care and ability, and displayed such knowledge of his profession, both as a sailor and a navigator," that, on leaving, he had the satisfaction of being strongly recommended by his captain as 'a young officer of great promise, and highly deserving of promotion.' During his servitude in the *Daphne*, he witnessed an attack made by the enemy upon Danzig, and conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief the official despatches relative to the battle of Borodino. After serving for a few weeks as acting-flag-lieutenant to Sir James Saumarez in the *Victory*, 100, and *Pyramus*, 36, he was presented with a commission bearing date 5th December, 1812; and he was next, 2d February, 1813, appointed to the *Bacchante*, 38, Capts. William Hoste and Francis Stanfell. While under the former of those officers in the Adriatic, he conducted a considerable body of Croatian troops from the Bocco di Cattaro to Fiumé, where he arrived at a period when a force of the kind was most urgently required, both for the protection of the town and for the purpose of co-operating with the army under General Nugent at the siege of Trieste. On the surrender of the latter place he was sent by Rear-Admiral T. F. Fremantle to Prince Maximilian with the terms of the capitulation. On his passage afterwards with despatches to Captain Hoste, the transport vessel in which he was embarked not being able, from contrary winds and strong currents, to proceed to the place of rendezvous, he quitted her in an open boat, and by pulling along the coast, from Lissa to the anchorage off Melida, arrived in November, 1813, not, however, without having incurred much risk, and been forced by violent gales to take refuge for three days upon a barren and uninhabited island between Lissa and Curzola. Through these means the despatches were delivered, which led to the immediate attack, and ultimate surrender, of the fortress of Cattaro; where Lieut. Saumarez was the chief officer of the *Bacchante* engaged on shore in the direction of the batteries, and under the instructions of Capt. Hoste, carried on the capitulation with General Gauthier. In January, 1814, he contributed to the reduction of Ragusa; and on proceeding, in the course of the same year, to the coast of North America, was there very actively employed, particularly at the capture of Castine, Belfast, and other places, in Penobscot Bay. In December, 1818, Lieut. Saumarez, who had been paid off from the *Bacchante* about July, 1815, received an appointment to the *Sybille*, 44, bearing the flag of Sir Home Popham in the West Indies. He was there, 19th May, 1819, made commander into the *Beaver*, sloop; and on 17th April, 1824, he was advanced to post-rank. He accepted the retirement 1st October, 1846.

"In August, 1815, Capt. Saumarez was presented with the Honorary Medallion of the Royal Humane Society, for 'his meritorious and highly laudable conduct,' in having, in May, 1814, under circumstances of the greatest peril, risked his own life to save that of Robert Taylor, a seaman, who had fallen overboard between Malta and Sicily; and in 1818 the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria was conferred upon him 'for the signal services he had rendered during the campaign of 1813.' On his return in the *Beaver* from the West Indies, he submitted to the Admiralty some observations on the yellow fever, by which he had been three times attacked in the course of one year, and had the gratification of receiving their Lordships' approbation for the attention he had given to the subject. The thanks of the Committee of West India merchants were conveyed to him in April, 1821, 'for the interesting information conveyed in his letter of the 16th' of that month, as to the most eligible track to be pursued by their homeward-bound shipping. Capt. Saumarez married 12th February, 1825, and has issue three sons and one daughter. His second son, Thomas, is a lieutenant R.N."—*O'Byrne*.

[*Captain, now Vice-Admiral, R. Saumarez became a Retired Rear-Admiral 28th May, 1853, and a Retired Vice-Admiral, 13th February, 1858.*]

SAUMAREZ, THOMAS, Captain, (son of Vice-Admiral Richard Saumarez, *ante*, and great nephew of the late Admiral Lord De Saumarez), entered the navy, 31st December, 1841, and soon after proceeded in her Majesty's ship *Minden*, to join Admiral Sir William Parker, in the *Cornwallis*, then engaged in the Chinese war. On being paid off from the *Cornwallis*, Sir W. Parker was so satisfied with his conduct that when he was selected for the command in the Mediterranean, he offered to take young Saumarez with him, which offer the latter, wishing to be more actively employed, respectfully declined; and he was appointed, in March, 1845, to the *Racer*, 16, brig, on the Brazil station. In her, he continued until she was paid off at Plymouth, in November, 1847; and in the meanwhile was repeatedly engaged in the River Plate with the troops and batteries of the Argentine republic, being detached with boats for weeks together. At Maldonado, Mr. Saumarez was exposed, December 15, 1845, to a very heavy fire from above 300 of the Argentine troops, while successfully employed in embarking soldiers, horses, and cattle under cover of the guns of the *Racer*. In February, 1846, when the allied British and French ships proceeded to blockade Buenos Ayres, Mr. Saumarez acted as interpreter, and translated into French a code of boat signals, which proved of essential service; and in consequence he received a most flattering written testimonial from the French senior officer, Captain Collet, of the *Adonis*, who

said among other encomiums—"I venture to predict that he will one day become a distinguished officer from the daily proofs Mr. Saumarez has given of his zeal, assiduity, devotion, enterprise, and knowledge in the many intricate services we were employed on." In April, 1846, Mr. Saumarez, being detached with two boats, captured and destroyed 17 boats under Buenos Ayres colours, which were trying to force the blockade; and on the 20th of the same month, he accompanied Commander A. Reed, of the *Racer*, as aide-de-camp, to Ensenada, where a brig and two schooners, lying under a strong battery, were destroyed. On the 9th of June, two large schooners being observed attempting to break the blockade, Mr. Saumarez was despatched in pursuit of them, and one under the batteries was destroyed by him. Relative to this service, Commander Reed, in his official letter to Captain Campbell, the senior officer, said—

"I should not do justice to the service were I to omit this opportunity of bringing to your notice the merits of Mr. Thomas Saumarez, midshipman, in charge of the gig, who, notwithstanding the fire from the batteries, as also one or two field pieces brought down to the beach, boarded the schooner, and took possession of the Buenos Ayres flag. He is the most active, intelligent, and zealous officer of his rank that I have met with."

In July, 1846, Mr. Saumarez was employed on shore with the first lieutenant and 70 men of the *Racer*, for the protection of the town of Colonia, and there acted as French and Spanish interpreter, but the fatigue to which he was exposed brought on an illness which nearly proved fatal. In returning in September from sick leave, in the *Rose*, armed tender, two vessels, defended by a very superior force, were captured by her, when Mr. Saumarez was wounded in the leg. From this period to that of her leaving the station, the *Racer* was actively employed, in conjunction with the French, in protecting the town of Maldonado, then besieged and almost daily attacked by the Argentine troops, and here Mr. Saumarez was frequently under fire. In consequence of these services, of which this account is but an outline, Mr. Saumarez was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 10th March, 1848, on the day after the Admiralty learnt that he had passed his examination.

Lieutenant Saumarez was next appointed in June, 1848, to the *Firefly*, on the coast of Africa, and while proceeding to join that ship in the *Ranger*, was on board the latter when she grounded in the harbour of St. Vincent; in his exertions to get her off he received a severe wound in the head from the main yard tackle striking him from aloft, and owing to which he was sent to the hospital at Ascension. On leaving it, he joined the *Cygnets*, sloop, and continued to be actively engaged in her and other ships for the suppression of the slave trade. While first lieutenant of the *Volcano*, he was thus honourably

mentioned in a dispatch from the officer in command, Lieut. John M. Reeve, to Commodore Fanshawe, C.B. :—

“I beg to inform you that on the evening of the 31st March, 1851, when under weigh at 7.30, a man, named Jeremiah Sullivan, fell overboard. Lieut. Thomas Saumarez, who was down in the gun-room at the time, immediately rushed upon deck and jumped overboard, and succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave. I have the honour to request you will be pleased to mention this gallant conduct in the proper quarter.”

In December, 1851, Lagos, the focus of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, was destroyed, after a severe loss of 15 killed and 75 wounded, by the British naval forces under Capt. Lewis T. Jones, of the *Bloodhound*; and in the attack Lieut. Saumarez, as acting first of the *Sampson*, commanded a division of gun-boats and a spiking party, when he received one severe and three slight wounds, the official return stating that he was ‘shot through the right thigh.’ Capt. Jones, in his dispatch to Commodore Bruce, said—

“Lieut. Thomas Saumarez, who was in command of the boats of the *Sampson*, is a most energetic and promising young officer; he has for some time been doing duty as first-lieutenant of this ship.”

In another letter, Captain Jones wrote—

“The fire from gingals, petrels, and muskets continuing from the ditch and embankment abreast, and observing the enemy trying to bring other guns into position, I, at 2.30 p.m., dispatched Lieut. Thomas Saumarez with the boats of her Majesty’s ship *Sampson*, accompanied by Lieut. Edward McArthur, R.M.A., in command of the R.M.A., to attempt a landing, and spike these small guns. They did all that men could do, but it was found impossible to make their way through the showers of musketry opened against them, and Lieut. Saumarez, therefore, very properly relinquished the attempt, and returned with ten men severely wounded, Mr. Richards, midshipman, mortally, and himself hit in three places.”

In describing the engagement to the Admiralty, Commodore H. W. Bruce, said—‘With the other division, Lieut. Saumarez, of the *Sampson*, received a dangerous wound while encouraging his men, and Mr. Richards, midshipman of that ship, got his death wound.’

Lieut. Saumarez was appointed 21st October, 1852, to the *Victoria and Albert*, the Queen’s yacht, as a prelude to promotion, and from her was made a Commander, 22d September, 1854. On the 8th February, 1856, commander Saumarez was appointed to the *Lapwing*, 4, steam-sloop at Portsmouth, and about May, 1857, he left England in command of the *Cormorant*, 4, steam-sloop, for China, where he again distinguished himself as will be seen on reference to the foot note at page 60 *ante*. He appears to have been promoted as soon as Sir Michael Seymour’s dispatch of 20th May, 1858, reached the Admiralty, as his captain’s commission bears date the 27th July following. Capt. Saumarez ‘has received the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of a seaman of

the *Volcano*, being the third time in which he succeeded in saving life,' (*New Navy List*, 1853,) as also the China medal.

* "SAYER, GEORGE, Lieutenant.—Lieut. Sayer is cousin of the late Capt. George Sayer, R.N.: he lost a brother under Sir John Moore at Corunna. This officer entered the navy, 11th October, 1803, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Cerberus*, 32, Capt. William Selby, employed at first off Guernsey and then in the West Indies, where he was wounded by a musket-ball in the leg while serving as midshipman in the boats under Lieut. William Coote, and was highly extolled for his unsurpassable gallantry at the cutting out, on the night of 2d January, 1807, of two of the enemy's vessels, defended by a most tremendous fire from the batteries, near Pearl Rock, Martinique, which killed 2 men and wounded 10. He was in consequence presented with a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund. After assisting at the reduction of the islands of Marie-Galante and Deseada, he removed, in July, 1808, to the *Audacious*, 74, Capts. Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin and Patrick Campbell; under the former of whom we find him escorting Sir John Moore's army to the shores of Portugal, and aiding, in January, 1809, at its embarkation at Corunna. In October, 1809, at which period he had been for six months employed in the Baltic in the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, he was nominated acting-lieutenant of the *Tartar*, 32, Capt. Joseph Baker. To that frigate he was confirmed 11th November following; and he was subsequently appointed—8th September, 1810 (six months after he had invalided from the *Tartar*) to the *Bedford*, 74, Capt. James Walker, also in the North Sea—7th April, 1812, again to the *Victory*, in which ship he remained until the ensuing December—4th May and 30th December, 1813, to the *Christian VII.*, 80, and *Zealous*, 74, Capts. Ball, Boys. and Anderson, employed in the North Sea and Channel, and also on the coast of North America, whence he returned about January, 1815—and 4th April, 1824, to the *Britannia*, 120, bearing the flag of Sir James Saumarez at Plymouth. He has been on half pay since April, 1825. Lieutenant Sayer married, 8th April, 1828, *Roberta*, daughter of the late Robert Carwing, esq., of Sandwich."—*O'Byrne*.

[Lieutenant, now Commander, Sayer became a retired Commander 22d August, 1860.]

ADDITIONAL ERRATUM (SEE P. 88.)

Page 78, line 5—For Fatchan and China read Fatchan and Canton.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES (*Infra.*)

Allez,
Andros,
Armstrong,
Bainbrigge,
Barbet,
Barlow,
Baynes,
Borland,
Bowden,
Brock,
Cameron,
Carcy,
Carré,
Carter,
Champion,
Chepmell,
Cockburn,
Collings,
Collinson,
Connell,
De Beauvoir,
De Carteret,
De Havilland,
De La Court,
De Lancey,
De Lisie,
De Sausmarez,
De Vic,
De Vine,
Dobrée,
Du Port,
Durand,
Falla,
Fanshawe,
Fischer,
Gallienne,
Giffard,
Gosselin,
Gostling,

Guerin,
Guille,
Hardy,
Harvey,
Jeremie,
Lacy,
La Serre,
Le Cocq,
Lefebvre,
Le Maistre,
Le Marchant,
Le Mesurier,
Le Messurier,
Le Pelley,
Lihou,
Lukis,
McCrea,
MacCulloch,
McGrath,
Maingay,
Mann,
Mansell,
Marrett,
Mauger,
Potenger,
Powell,
Priaux,
Robilliard,
Rougier,
Saumarez,
Sayer,
Simon,
Smith,
Teesdale,
Thorpe,
Tupper,
Walters,
Woolcombe.

SUPPLEMENT.—1864.

SUPPLEMENT.

1864.

1814.

Captain WILLIAM MACCULLOCH, of the Royal Engineers, died February 10, aged 32. He was the fifth son of James MacCulloch by Elizabeth De Lisle, his wife, and his father, intending him for the mercantile profession, placed him in the house of a relative, a Scotch gentleman, in London; but this sedentary life being irksome to the lad, he determined on entering the army. His father, being in Britany when the war broke out in 1803, was detained in France as a prisoner, and was unable to assist the son. In consequence, William applied to his brother, Dr. John MacCulloch, (see 1835 *ante*) Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and Chemist to the Ordnance, stating it to be his fixed resolve, if he could not procure a commission, to enlist as a private soldier. His brother endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose, but finding him steadfast, begged for a commission from the Master-General of the Ordnance, with whom he had some interest. An examination of candidates for commissions in the Engineers was to take place within a fortnight, and Dr. MacCulloch was told that, as an especial favour, his brother would be allowed to present himself. He passed with credit, and thus entered the corps. He was with the army during part of the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself by his reckless daring. At the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, disdaining to repair to his post in the trenches on foot, he always went and returned on horseback, thus exposing himself needlessly to the

fire of the enemy. A ball, ascertained afterwards to have been a 4lb. shot, grazed the top of his head, and the shock throwing him from his horse, his jaw bone was broken. He was ordered into hospital at Oporto, but before he was cured, and as yet unable to take any food but liquid, hearing that Badajoz was besieged, he rode thither with his jaw still bandaged, and as soon as the breach was deemed practicable, volunteered as one of the storming party. Here he was again wounded, and, although not seriously, his health had been so much impaired by his previous sufferings, that he was ordered home and quartered at Athlone, where he died very suddenly, a few weeks before the close of the war.

1826.

The Rev. PETER MAINGAY, M.A., died in Guernsey, December 13, aged 35. He was educated at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, whence he removed to Pembroke College, Oxford, being early intended for the church. The greatest part of his opening ministry he spent at Bampton, in Oxfordshire; but after a while the keen air of that place and his continued exertions in private tuition, acting upon a naturally delicate constitution, compelled him to relinquish his curacy. In 1823, he was chosen one of the ministers of St. James's Church, Guernsey, where he laboured with much diligence for some months; but unhappily in the autumn of 1824, symptoms of pulmonary affection manifested themselves, and he was urgently advised to try the effects of a milder climate. He accordingly went to Naples, and returned home in the spring of 1825, apparently recovered. In February, 1826, his youngest child was born, and at her baptism, a month later, he officiated almost for the last time. A violent attack of pleurisy soon after threatened to carry him off immediately, and in the expectation of a speedy summons to the in-

visible world, he was filled with the deepest humility from a sense of his own unworthiness. His life, however, was prolonged; and he rallied so much with the advance of summer that he undertook a voyage to Plymouth; but his disease continuing to gain ground, he returned in September to Guernsey in a fast declining state. The Saturday following his death, his remains were accompanied to the grave by nearly the whole of his bereaved congregation, and they are now resting in the new cemetery overhanging the sea, the vault which contains them being within full view of the church which he had so affectionately served. He was a brother of Commander Henry Maingay (1846) *ante*.

An interesting little volume, written by his eldest daughter, Anna Maria, and entitled *Evergreen: A Series of Memorial Sketches*, was published in London in 1857.

1845.

JOHN E. TUPPER died in Guernsey, February 13, aged 80. He was a lieutenant in the grenadier company of the East Regiment of Militia, when in 1783 it assisted in suppressing the mutiny of the 104th Regiment at Fort George, (*see George Le-fevre, 1812, ante*); and he used to relate how readily the East Regiment turned out on that occasion. In early life he had three very narrow escapes from death, viz., 1st., while about 17 or 18, he was walking up Cornet-street, in St. Peter-Port, when two females suddenly threw up a window on the second floor, and shrieked out "murder," "murder." Young Tupper immediately rushed up stairs, and finding a lunatic in the room brandishing a knife, he closed with him—then came a desperate struggle, during which both rolled down-stairs into the street, and although young Tupper called in vain at first for assistance from the bystanders, the maniac was finally overpowered, but

not until his knife had entered young Tupper's mouth through the under jaw, the scar remaining to his dying day. The lunatic was at once confined in a cell in the town hospital, and remained there for life. 2dly. While high constable of St. Peter-Port, in 1790, Mr. Tupper was sent by the Royal Court to execute a summons or writ against the captain of an English ship of war lying in the roadstead: on getting near her, the boat was hailed to keep off, when Mr. Tupper stood up on the stern sheets and commenced reading the writ—while doing so, a musket ball was fired from the ship at the boat, and it passed through the right arm of a man who was supporting Mr. Tupper. And 3dly, Mr. Tupper—while a captain of the country militia, having some dispute with Sir Hew Dalrymple, the lieutenant-governor—resigned his commission, and consequently had to serve in the ranks of the East or Town Regiment.* Knowing the manual exercise well, he offered to act as fugleman, a post long since abolished; and one day while acting as such on the "New Ground," the regiment in line commenced firing three volleys. At the first, the master of a Danish or Swedish vessel, who was looking on in front, fell dead close to Mr. Tupper, having been struck by a bullet. The fugleman instantly shouted out—"Recover arms"! "Recover arms"!—suiting the action of his musket to the words. The Colonel (De La Condamine)† at once rode up and enquired the cause, when Mr. Tupper pointed to the poor man, who was lying near his feet; and on examining the ammunition of the two centre companies, it was found that a militiaman had very carelessly filled

* The Channel or Anglo-Norman islands being frontier posts, every male inhabitant from 16 to 60 years of age is by law compelled to serve gratuitously in the Militia, and in war time this service is very rigidly enforced.

† The grandfather of the Rev. H. M. De La Condamine; 1854, *post*.

his pouch with ball instead of blank cartridge—also that his musket was then loaded with ball! The subject of this notice was the father of the Tupper mentioned under the years 1815, 1826, and 1830, also of Henry Tupper, Jurat R.C., 1858; and brother of W. De Vic Tupper, 1798, all *ante*. He married Elizabeth, sister of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., and by her had 13 children.

1846.

Lieutenant STEWART A. KERSHAW, 80th Regiment, died in India, 22d August. This remarkably fine young man carried unscathed the colours of his regiment in the memorable victories of Moodkee, Ferozeashur, and Sobraon in the Punjaub war; and a few months after fell a victim to fever at Lahore. He was the son, by her first husband, of Louisa C., youngest daughter of the Very Reverend Daniel Francis Durand, M.A., Dean of Guernsey.

1850.

Rev. THOMAS BROCK, M.A., Commissary of Guernsey and Rector of St. Pierre-du-Bois, died in that parish, 29th December, aged 73. From Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1800, commencing his ministry as chaplain to the garrison of Guernsey. In 1802 he was appointed to the rectory of St. Pierre-du-Bois, which he retained to his death, and in the same year he married Mary, the daughter of John Carey, esq. His four sons have also entered into Holy Orders. A naturally strong and energetic mind, a cultivated intellect, a prepossessing and commanding appearance, joined to his high standing in the church, and the esteem and respect entertained for his private character, gave Mr. Brock great influence not only in the deliberations of the States, or island parliament, of which

he was *ex officio* a member,* but in society generally. Thus, when the loyalty of the people of Guernsey was questioned in 1844, during the despotic and “doing king” administration of Major-General Napier,† a public meeting of not less than 12,500 persons was held on the “New Ground,” to vote an address to the Queen expressive of the warmest attachment and devotion to her Majesty; and Mr. Brock was selected to move that address, which was adopted with acclamation. Mr. Brock said that “he heartily rejoiced at this meeting—a meeting which recent events had rendered indispensably necessary—and none who acknowledged that ‘to fear God and honour the King’ were obligations connected together in the sacred Scriptures, could, without just cause, absent himself from it. For himself, he could say that he had been deeply pained by the position, the mortifying position, in which the inhabitants of this island had been placed, without any fault of their own. To have their loyalty called in question—a loyalty tested by centuries of the most devoted and undeviating attachment to the British Crown and Government,—to be held up to the world as a disaffected and rebellious people, was indeed humiliating to every faithful subject, and to every true friend of his

* It is, however, a monstrous anomaly in a representative assembly, such as the States of Guernsey, that a country rector should have a vote equal to that of his whole parish! The sooner the rectors are deprived of their legislative functions, and made to attend solely to their religious duties, the better it will be for themselves, and for progress.

† His lamentable eccentricities of government in Guernsey are in a great measure accounted for by himself, as in writing to Lady Hester Stanhope in March, 1839, General Napier said:—“Sorrow and pain, continual sorrow and continual pain have almost, if not quite, unsettled my reason; at least I am conscious that I had another mind once.” If so, great excuse must be made for him, and especially as it is well known that at times he was a dreadful sufferer from a bullet which had lodged near his spine, and could not be extracted.

country. . . .” Mr. Brock also wrote on the same subject to the Duke of Wellington; to Sir James Graham, then Home Secretary; and to Sir Robert Peel. From the Duke he received a very courteous answer, dated London, June 1, 1844, his Grace commencing thus:—“Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 28th of May. I quite concur in the truth and justice of your observations on the loyalty of the inhabitants of Guernsey. I have always believed that her Majesty has not more loyal subjects than they are.” Mr. Brock told Sir James Graham that he had been “for upwards of forty years exercising his ministry among the inhabitants, as the Rector of a country parish;” and he added—“I know the people well, their principles and habits; and taking them for all in all, I do not think there can be found in any part of the British dominions a more orderly, inoffensive, moral, and religious community—one more abhorrent from every act of violence or lawlessness. I can venture to affirm that they are wholly incapable of contemplating any infraction of the public peace, or any outrage against the person of the Lieutenant-Governor. . . .”

It is due to Mr. Brock to add that his disposition was most liberal, and that he gave without stint, even though with much self-denial. Indeed, the author is cognizant of several instances in which he assisted his friends and relatives not only according to his means, but beyond his means, and he also contributed freely to missionary and religious associations.

Although it rained heavily on the day of his burial, his devoted parishioners, and many other persons from St. Peter-Port, &c., crowded to pay the last tribute of love and veneration to the memory of a good and faithful pastor.

Mr. Brock was an elder brother of Colonel Saumarez Brock (1854 *ante.*)

1854.

REV. HENRY M. DE LA CONDAMINE, M.A., died April 19, aged 30. He was the great, great grandson of André De La Condamine, born 1665, who, embracing the Protestant faith, fled from the South of France *circa* 1714, with his wife and six children, and sought an asylum in Guernsey, where he died in 1737. The said André was descended "from an ancient and noble family of Cevennes, long known for its military and literary services;"* and one of its members was the celebrated mathematician, Charles Marie De La Condamine, who was born in Paris in 1701, and died in 1774.

The aforementioned Henry was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey,—graduated in 1844 as senior optime at St. John's College, Cambridge,—and, before he left the Senate House, was appointed second mathematical master to the Foundation school at Repton. He was ordained in 1846, in which year he accepted the mathematical mastership of the Blackheath Proprietary School, an office which he filled for nearly eight years with no little credit, as will be seen by the following extract of a long minute made by the Committee of Directors at their first monthly meeting after his much lamented death:—

"The Committee receives with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of the Rev. Henry M. De La Condamine, late Mathematical Master of this school, and feels it due to his memory to record its unanimous appreciation of his character, and of the benefit which the institution derived from it. To the grace of Christian piety, he added the accomplishments of a highly cultivated mind, as remarkable for chastened modesty as for intellectual power; and when the Committee remembers the high position which Mr. De La Condamine might have taken in the scientific world, it dwells with satisfaction upon the fact that he placed

* *Nobilliare Universel de France*, vol. 16, p. 446.—Paris, 1819.

duty before distinction, and made it the business of his life to promote the welfare of the school, and of such of the scholars as were in his own immediate charge."

At Blackheath, Mr. De La Condamine—besides being exemplary in his holy office, although he had no regular cure—carried out his scientific tastes; and in 1853 he was offered the Professorship of Geology at King's College, London, his reason for declining which may be gleaned from the minute just cited. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, the Council of which has recorded its obligations to him for the zeal and industry with which he brought to light several new species in this branch of science. He also contributed several papers to the *Quarterly Journal of Geological Science*, some of which he himself read at its meetings. But he was removed from a promise of much earthly distinction by a sudden and premature death; and the Head Master of the school writing soon afterwards to the Editor of the *Guernsey Star*, said—"I take the liberty of enclosing to you the accompanying minute of the Committee of Directors of the Blackheath Proprietary School. . . . I look upon Mr. De La Condamine as one of the brightest ornaments of the island, and should ever a collection be made of the names of Guernseymen distinguished in science, his ought to hold no mean position in it."

Mr. De La Condamine married in 1849, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts, but left no issue. He was the only child of a widowed mother.

1858.

ELISHA TUPPER died at Bath, March 2, aged 63: he was the eldest brother of Colonel William Le M. Tupper, 1836 *ante*, and uncle of Lieut. Edward M. Tupper, R.N., 1858 *ante*. In 1811, at the age of 17, he accompanied his uncle, P. C. Tupper, the

consul for Valencia (1825, *ante*) and Professor P. P. Dobrée (1825, *ante*), by sea to the Mediterranean: leaving them, he proceeded on to Greece, in which country he sojourned some time, and became member of a society formed for its regeneration and freedom. On his return home, he entered (*circa* 1813) the University of Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner at Exeter, but he did not long prosecute his studies there, being naturally of a roving, unsettled disposition; and it is believed that he visited Greece a second time. His intercourse with the Greeks, and his classical recollections of their ancestors, made him enthusiastic in their favour when they commenced their struggle for independence from Turkish rule; and this feeling he was very unexpectedly able to evince in November, 1825, on the Greek brig of war, *Cimoni*, being wrecked on Alderney, on her return from England to Greece. On hearing of the wreck, the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, Sir John Colborne, (afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Seaton) accompanied by Captain, afterwards Lord, Lyons,* and Mr. Tupper, went immediately to Alderney to the assistance of the crew, whom they brought to Guernsey,† where the nature of their reception will be seen by the following letter from Captain Miaulis, son of the celebrated Greek admiral of that name, to the Greek deputies in London. Mr. Tupper raised the subscription mentioned in the Portsmouth newspaper, which amounted to about £225, of which sum he contributed £21, or nearly a tithe. The compiler has before him the copies of two letters in French written in London to Mr.

* Captain Edmund Lyons. R.N., who was then residing in Guernsey on half pay, little thought, as did Sir John Colborne, that they would both become peers of the realm.

† Mr. Tupper acted as interpreter in Greek to the officers and men when examined before the Royal Court of Guernsey, relative to some alleged pilfering of the *Cimoni's* cargo at Alderney.

Tupper, by the 1st and 2d lieutenants of the *Cimoni*—both Bondouri by name and first cousins—in which they express their warmest acknowledgments to Mr. Tupper for his kindness, the first lieutenant assuring him that he could never forget “his noble conduct” towards him.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.]

“GENTLEMEN,—Being on the point of quitting England, I consider myself obliged by duty to express the sincere gratitude I, my officers, and crew, entertain towards the inhabitants of Guernsey in general, and particularly towards the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Colborne, and the family of Mr. Tupper, resident in that island, for their most generous and benevolent conduct towards us.

“If anything can possibly alleviate the misfortunes of those who are shipwrecked on a foreign coast, far from their native country, unacquainted with the language of the people among whom chance has thrown them, it is the meeting with men of liberality and humanity. Such, we thank heaven, has been our lot; and we can assure the inhabitants of Guernsey, that, whilst we live, their conduct will remain indelibly engraven on our hearts.

“You will oblige me and my officers by giving publicity to this letter. Treatment like that we met with should not remain unrecorded.

“Yours, &c.,

“DEMETRIUS ANDREAS MIAULIS.”

The following paragraph also appeared in a Portsmouth newspaper of the 31st of December, 1825:—

“This morning, sailed the *Aurora*, for Hydra, having on board forty of the crew of the Greek brig of war *Cimoni*, lately wrecked on the isle of Alderney, from whence they were taken to Guernsey, where they received the greatest kindness and attention from the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Colborne, and the inhabitants, who, in addition to having provided them with food, clothing, and lodging, whilst on the island, raised for them a most liberal subscription, and gave £5 to each of the crew on their leaving Guernsey. We are

requested to state that, for the kindness they have received from the governor and inhabitants of Guernsey, they feel the deepest gratitude, and beg to return their most grateful thanks. It is perhaps impossible to express the high sense they entertain of the kindness they experienced better than in their own words, which were—"The people of Guernsey behaved to us like angels, not like men."

[As a *pendant* to the liberality shown to the crew of the *Cimoni*, as just stated, a few other proofs of a similar generous spirit will, it is trusted, not be thought misplaced here. In April, 1795, the inhabitants of Guernsey, then amounting to about 16,000 souls, voluntarily subscribed £1,269 19s. 9d. for the raising of seamen for the Navy! In 1815, the same inhabitants contributed about £1,500 for the families of the gallant men who fell at Waterloo. In 1822, the same people subscribed about £700 for the relief of the Irish, "while the land proprietors of one of the Irish counties, where the distress was experienced, could only raise £100." In 1831, upwards of £600 were again raised in Guernsey for the same purpose, and it was remarked in an Irish newspaper, "that the island, in proportion to its extent, had done more on behalf of the famishing poor of Mayo than any other place from which relief had been furnished." In 1845, nearly £400 were subscribed here for the sufferers by the fire at Quebec; and in 1846, £45 were collected in one congregation alone for the sufferers by the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland. During the memorable famine in Ireland of 1846-7, caused by the potatoe blight, Guernsey *nobly* stood forward with a subscription of nearly £3,000, besides a quantity of old clothing, for the relief of the starving people there; while the sister island of Jersey, at the same time, with double the population, contributed only about £300, or a tithe !]

1861.

Sir JAMES COSMO MELVILL, K.C.B., (civil) and F.R.S., died 23d July. He was born in Guernsey in 1792, and was the son of Philip Melvill, esq., lieutenant-governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall, by the daughter of Peter Dobrée, esq., of Beaufort.

gard, St. Peter-Port. He entered the civil service of the East India Company at home, in 1808; appointed auditor of India accounts, 1824; financial secretary to the E.I.C. 1834; and secretary to that body, 1836; retired 1858; received the order of the Bath in acknowledgment of services in these capacities; was made a commissioner of lieutenancy for the city of London, 1847; and in 1858 received the thanks of the court of proprietors and the court of directors of the E.I.C. for "the distinguished ability, zeal, energy, and strict integrity," of his conduct in the office of secretary, &c.

1862.

General Sir PHILIP BAINBRIGGE, K. C. B., died at St. Margaret's, near Titchfield, Hants, 20th December, aged 76 years. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Bainbrigge, of the 20th Regiment of Foot, (who was killed at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, in Holland, 2d October, 1799) by his wife Rachel, daughter of Peter Dobrée, esq., of Beauregard, St. Peter-Port; and was descended from an ancient family long resident in the counties of Leicester and Derby. Although not strictly a Guernseyman, yet his connection with the island through his mother, and the long residence in it of his brother, Major-General John H. Bainbrigge (*ante*), entitle him to a place in this collection of worthies. He was born in 1786, and entered the navy as a midshipman on board the *Cæsar*, 80, the flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez; but on the death of his father, the Duke of York gave him an ensigncy in the 20th Regiment, which he joined at Malta, in 1801. He was subsequently in the 7th Fusileers; and was in 1805 appointed to a company in the 18th, Royal Irish, in which regiment he served in the West Indies. After the taking of Curaçoa, he was appointed Inspector of Fortifications in that island. Returning home in

1808, he entered the Royal Military College at High Wycombe, to qualify himself for the staff; and having passed his examination with much credit, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 4th division of Lord Wellington's army, then in the lines of Torres Vedras. In 1812, he was posted to the 6th division as head of the Quartermaster General's Department; but on the entry of the army into Spain, he was recalled to head-quarters, for, as he had previously examined the country over which the English were to advance, although it was in possession of the enemy, Lord Wellington was anxious to learn from him personally all details relating to it. He was soon after promoted to be permanent Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Major, and served in this position until the end of the war, in 1814. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, at the battle of Salamanca, part of the siege of Burgos, in the retreat from Burgos (during which he rendered valuable service by extricating a division of the army from a critical situation), at the battles of Victoria and the Pyrenees, last siege of St. Sebastian, and the battles of the Nive and Toulouse, for which he received the war medal and seven clasps. He joined the army of occupation in France, and continued to serve on the staff, being made, in 1841, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Dublin. On attaining the rank of Major-General in 1846, the Duke of Wellington gave him the command of the Belfast district; and in 1852 he selected him to command the forces in the island of Ceylon, where he was beloved and respected by all classes, and whence he returned to England on being made a Lieutenant-General, in 1854. In 1837 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and afterwards received the reward for distinguished services. In 1854 he was appointed Colonel of the 26th (Cameronians), and at length, in 1860 received

the rank of Knight Commander of the Bath. He ever devoted himself to the strictest performance of his military duties, and at his death the country was deprived of a most zealous and intelligent officer.

One of his sons, Edward, a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, was killed in action in the Crimea in 1855. Sir Philip was first cousin of Sir James Melvill, K.C.B., 1861 (*ante*), and of Mr. Bonamy Dobrée, 1863 (*post*.)

1863.

JAMES, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord DE SAUMAREZ (2d Baron), died 9th April, at Cheltenham, where he had long resided, aged 73. He was born in Guernsey, October 9, 1789—was educated at Harrow, where he became head of the school; and in 1807 went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 2d class in classics, in 1810. He married in October, 1814, Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral Lechmere; she died in 1849, without issue. His Lordship was rector of Huggate, in Yorkshire, and he was succeeded in the title by his only surviving brother, Colonel the Hon. John St. Vincent Saumarez, formerly in the Rifle Brigade.

At Cheltenham, Lord De Saumarez, notwithstanding much infirmity of health, exercised a constant and liberal hospitality—a Guernseyman was always welcome to his table—his charities were many, and a more kind hearted or benevolent man probably never breathed.

1863.

Doctor FREDERICK COLLINGS LUKIS, M.D., and F.S.A., died 10th June, aged 48. He was possessed of high scientific attainments; and enjoying for many years, through his wife, an ample independence, he was not only enabled to dispense with medical practice, but to devote his comprehensive mind to archæology and to various branches of

natural history, such as geology, botany, entomology, conchology, and chemistry, especially in relation to his native island. He was also a fair mathematician, a good musician, and an accomplished draughtsman. With all these acquirements, he was entirely devoid of pretension, but his merits were fully recognized by men of science in England, with many of whom, as well as with various scientific societies, Dr. Lukis was in constant correspondence. A very able and interesting memoir by him on the Cromlechs of the Channel Islands was read in London before the Society of Antiquaries in June, 1853, and afterwards published.

1863.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR died in London, June 26, aged 60. His grandfather was a man of some substance and a douzenier of his parish, the Forest, but his father having fallen into penury, the latter's son, William, was in early life an assistant on his uncle's estate; and it is said that one day working in a field, in sight of the sea, the thought suddenly struck him that perchance he might raise his condition on that vast and boundless field of enterprise, the ocean. Thus he became a sailor, and in a few years was enabled, by economy and good conduct, to purchase a small cutter, in which, as master, he went for fruit to Malaga and the Azores. He next commanded as part owner a goodly square rigged vessel, when one of his voyages was from Liverpool to Costa Rica, in Central America; and there, with an ability and forethought which almost bore the impress of genius, he opened veins of commerce that until then were unknown to the English, while by his tact and integrity he acquired the confidence and goodwill of the Costa Ricans. In this way he was finally enabled to establish himself in London, where he became a wealthy merchant and an extensive owner of large ships, al

built in Guernsey, so that he might contribute to the welfare of his native island. One of these ships—a splendid clipper of 1,100 tons burthen, which was building near the “Hougue-à-la-Perre” at the time of his decease—was launched in July, 1864, and very appropriately named the *William Le Lacheur, in Memoriam*. She was well worthy of her name, and was a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of one who had deserved the compliment so well.

But it was not simply as a successful merchant or a local patriot that Mr. Le Lacheur earned a title to consideration. Wherever he went, he acted as a Christian missionary. Himself a pious man, his highest desire was to spread the Message of Salvation through the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; and so fully were his services valued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, that he received the warm thanks of that institution. Nor was his usefulness confined to this missionary work, for every public benevolent object met from him liberal support, while his private charities, which, as it were, he gave by stealth, were many and bountiful. The memory of the good is blessed.

1863.

BONAMY DOBRÉE died in London, November 25, aged nearly 69. He was a highly respectable merchant in that city, and was for many years a Director of the Bank of England, of which he was elected Governor in 1859. He bequeathed his property (personalty in England sworn under £70,000) equally to his only son, Bonamy, and to his two married daughters; and in a codicil, dated 11th December, 1860, to his will, he stated that “whilst holding the office of the Governor of the Bank of England, I received from his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, a malachite vase, with an inscription in acknowledgment of the services which his Imperial

Majesty considered had been rendered to him by the corporation of the Bank of England, and also of the care which his Majesty was pleased to consider I had individually bestowed on his interest." The testator, highly prizing this memorial, requested that it should be held as a heirloom in his family, and bequeathed it upon those terms to his son, and to his issue.

1864.

Ensign BERNARD OUSELEY BROWNRIGG, 16th Regiment, accidentally drowned with a brother ensign, James Ramsay Akers, while boating on Lake Ontario, near Toronto, April 9, aged 19. He was born in Guernsey, and was the only child of the late Charles Brownrigg, esq., long resident in this island, where he died. Bernard's grandfather was General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., Colonel of the 9th Foot, and formerly Governor of Ceylon. After a preliminary education in St. Peter-Port, young Brownrigg went to Eton; and on leaving that celebrated public school, he took the third place in the competitive examination of candidates for commissions in the army, August, 1862. In April following, he was gazetted to an Ensigncy by purchase in the 16th Foot, 1st battalion; and in August joined his regiment in Canada, where by his gentlemanly bearing and correct deportment he gained the esteem and respect of his brother officers. In person he was tall, athletic, and handsome. When his body was recovered on the Lake, fully six weeks after the accident, it was taken with military honours to the Grand Trunk station at Toronto, to be conveyed to Montreal and thence to Guernsey. In the mournful procession through the city were present the whole of the 16th Regiment, headed by its band; a company of Canadian Rifles; and all the officers of the garrison, including General Napier and his staff; and the officers took

mourning for one month in memory of the two unfortunate deceased. He was the only child of his widowed mother, and Providence having "ventured her all on one frail bark, the wreck alas! was total." Young Akers was also an only son, but not an only child, and his mother is connected with the island.

[Omitted at page 91, ante.]

ANDROS, WILLIAM, Lieutenant-Colonel. — Lieut.-Colonel Andros served with the 65th Regiment during the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Ghuzerat and Kutch, and was present at the capture of the forts of Joosin, Anjar, Khuncoote, Dhingee, and Dwarka. Served also throughout the Mahratta campaigns of 1816, 17, and 18, including the battle before and subsequent capture of Poonah, and the affair of Ashtee. Has received the medal for Poonah.

[Omitted at page 96, ante.]

LE MESURIER, ANDREW ALFRED, Captain, 14th Regiment, served in the trenches at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, in 1855. (Medal and clasp, and Turkish medal.)

DEATHS SINCE SECOND EDITION.

Page 102.—Sept. 5, 1862, at Bath, Lieutenant-General Thomas Marrett, aged 76 years.

Page 98.—November 8, 1862, at Plymouth, Captain W. M. Mansell, aged 38 years. He was an excellent officer and much respected in his corps, and died from the effects of disease contracted during a somewhat extended service in China.

Page 125.—January 16, 1864, at Clifton, Vice-Admiral Richard Saumarez, K.L.A. He had received a medal for the action fought in the *Spartan*, in the Bay of Naples, May 3, 1810.

Page 96.—April 12, 1864, "at Barnstaple, North Devon, after long and protracted suffering, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Le Mesurier, C.B., R.A., aged 33. This young and distinguished officer was the eldest and only surviving son of Major-General W. A. Le Mesurier." (p. 96.)

APPENDIX C.

A BRIEF COMMENTARY ON "SIR W. F. P. NAPIER'S LIFE."

"Audi alteram partem."

The compiler having very cursorily animadverted on Major-General Napier's government of Guernsey—1842 to 1847—in the notices *ante* of General Sir T. Saumarez (1845), and the Rev. Thomas Brock (1850), he thinks it advisable to append several extracts from two Reviews of "Sir William Napier's Life" (London, 1864), both written by the Editor of the *Guernsey Star*—the first to expose a very one-sided and erroneous account of the said government, occupying an entire chapter in the "Life"—and the second in answer to the *Times* reviewer,* who most falsely declared that "the royal court of Guernsey was a monopoly and a nuisance, and Guernsey justice was a flagrant scandal." These extracts will moreover serve to refute the strictures of various critics in other newspapers and periodicals, who were similarly misled by the statements in the "Life"; one, in the *Athenæum*, so far forgetting himself as to designate Guernsey as "a little Augean pigsty," as if she were a sink of vice and impurity; and another wondering that the Anglo-Norman isles are allowed to retain their peculiar privileges, thus proving his utter ignorance of their early history. Look at home, ye English and Scotch reviewers, before you so freely condemn the Norman laws and institutions of a happy and contented people on *ex parte* statements like those in the "Life," all of which could be easily controverted or explained: the compiler would do so now if he could without giving pain to persons still living, or if space permitted. At all events England's iniquitous law of primogeniture does not exist in Guernsey, which, in consequence, contains a popula-

* See *Times* of August 6, 1864.

tion of 1,200 souls to a square mile!* The author of the "Life," and his humble satellites, the reviewers, seem not to have remembered that military men of high rank, from the nature of their training and habits of command, are too often unfitted to administer civil government; and so it assuredly was with General Napier, transcendent as were his diversified talents, among which were high colloquial powers, as the compiler can testify from personal knowledge. Perhaps the author, on reading some of the reviews of his work, will have regretted the very cruel and incorrect impressions of the island which he has created—impressions which it is to be hoped he never intended or anticipated.

Never was a lieutenant-governor, before or since, received with so much deference and respect as the historian of "the Peninsular War," the islanders knowing how to appreciate his genius in literature and his courage in war; and consequently they felt gratified at such a man being selected to rule over them.† At first, General Napier, far from finding fault, saw every thing *couleur de rose*, indeed too much so; and so matters went on harmoniously until above a year after his arrival, when unfortunately for his own peace and that of the people under him, he expelled an unoffending Frenchman from the island *without trial*, a measure which was conceived to be not only most arbitrary but cruel and capricious, and contrary to the usual course of justice. Thus commenced the heart-burnings between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Royal Court, the inhabitants generally, and even strangers, siding with the latter; and then it was quickly discovered that General Napier was as impracticable as he was talented—that he would be in the strictest sense of the term *aut Cæsar, aut nullus*, brooking no counsel or

* The population of Belgium, which has no law of primogeniture, is 425 souls per square mile, while in England it is only 377 souls. In East Flanders, the density is 700 souls.

† So anxious was the compiler to see the historian that he went down to the pier at dawn for that purpose, on a cold morning in April, 1842, when General Napier was expected on board the steamer from Southampton to assume his government—the steamers in those days leaving at 7 p.m., and arriving in that month soon after daylight.

remonstrance, however respectful—and that to oppose his will and to question his behests was an offence never to be condoned or forgotten. With the *prestige* of his name and fame, he might have led the islanders with a silken cord, but, with their Norman blood, they would not be driven with a rod of iron. It was a significant fact, 1st, that when Queen Victoria, visited Guernsey in August, 1846, she did not see Gen. Napier when he went on board the royal yacht—neither, when she landed the next morning, did she honour him with a visit at Government-house, although a collation was prepared there for her—while ten days later, on going to Jersey, her Majesty saw the two Colonels (the Lieutenant-Governor being ill) who went on board to receive her commands, and moreover visited Government-house, where she partook of refreshments: 2d, that when the Queen revisited Guernsey in August, 1859, she not only received Major-General Slade, the lieutenant-governor, on board, but also accepted of refreshments at his residence: 3d, that when General Napier most unaccountably dismissed Captain Guerin of the Militia, and refused to give the slightest reason for doing so,* he was ordered not to dismiss any other officer in future without the previous sanction of the Home Secretary of State: and, 4th, that the said Captain Guerin, and seven militia officers (including two lieutenant-colonels) who had resigned on his dismissal, were immediately re-instated by General Napier's successor!—all being tacit condemnations of General Napier, who admitted that he had been treated with marked disfavour by the Queen, and was moreover exceedingly annoyed at the re-instatement of the eight militia officers. And nothing better illustrates his infirmities of temper—perhaps aggravated by periodical suffering—than his constant attacks on such men as General Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B.; † Sir

* See *United Service Magazine* for March and April, 1846, pp. 332 and 601. Captain Guerin is now lieutenant-colonel commanding the 3d or south regiment of the Royal Guernsey Militia.

† For Sir F. Adam's services in Holland, Egypt, Spain, and Waterloo, and his many wounds, *vide Hart's Army List, circa 1845.*

James Outram,* (the Bayard of India); the Greys; Lord John Russell; and many others who had crossed the path of his brother Charles or of himself, and thereby incurred his never-dying resentment. Had General Napier possessed the slightest spirit of reconciliation, he might have gracefully retraced his steps, and that without making any degrading concession, by merely intimating his wish that the Queen's first visit should be the means of burying all past differences in oblivion, as the inhabitants were so delighted with that visit that they would gladly have met him more than three-fourths of the way for that purpose.† But in place of doing this, General Napier—when he publicly read on the "New Ground," Sir George Grey's letter to him of August 28, 1846, strongly expressing her Majesty's pleasure at her reception—rather widened the breach by some offensive and ill-timed remarks, stung perhaps by the dignified but expressive irony of the last paragraph of the letter, viz.:—"I beg to offer you my congratulations upon your having witnessed the loyal demonstrations which have called forth this gracious expression of her Majesty's sentiments, and imposed upon you a duty which, upon every account, must be gratifying to your feelings."

The chapter on Guernsey is evidently written with a very imperfect knowledge of the facts, and were it otherwise the *suppressio veri* would be so transparent as to be criminal. Thus, no mention is made of the Queen's marked disfavour; or of the reinstatement of the eight militia officers; or of Sir James Graham's

* According to Sir W. Napier's *History of Scinde*, Sir James Outram was little better than a fool, a liar, and a poltroon; at least such was the compiler's impression on reading that work nearly twenty years ago.

† "Our sovereign came with healing in her hand. The rays of kindness shed from the royal presence, have dissipated all the clouds that lowered on our land. The insult of *the six hundred soldiers* is effaced; the tales of conspiracy and disaffection, got up by miserable slanderers, are sent back with contumely to the bosom of their authors; truth, so long and so sedulously concealed, has been brought to light by the sovereign herself; and Guernsey once more stands erect in the presence of its queen, rejoicing in the recognition of its fidelity, and smiling with scorn on its baffled enemies."—*Guernsey Star*, September 2, 1846.

order that a militia officer was not in future to be dismissed without the sanction of the Home Secretary, an order which General Napier carefully concealed as long as he retained his government. And such an order must have been the more distasteful because, whether right or wrong, Sir James had previously been an out-and-out supporter of General Napier. Again, there is no allusion to his studied insult to the Royal Court on that body requesting a friendly and constitutional conference with his Excellency on the subject of the expulsion of Le Conte. When the Bailiff and jurats went to Government-house by appointment, they were shown into a vacant room; and on the folding doors of the adjoining room being thrown open, the lieutenant-governor was discovered in full uniform seated with a small table near him, the room being without a seat *save that occupied by him!* and in it were four or five persons standing, who had nothing whatever to do with the conference. The Lieutenant-Governor rose to receive the Bailiff on the latter approaching him, and the jurats followed, all remaining standing! On the bailiff adverting to the cause of the meeting, General Napier interrupted him by observing that he would only communicate with the court through the bailiff, and would not allow the jurats to take part in the conference. This was objected to as contrary to all precedent, and the royal court retired. Nor is it said that General Napier's written and oral communications to Sir George Grey, who happily had succeeded Sir James Graham, as Home Secretary, became at last so offensive to Sir George that he insisted on his removal with the Duke of Wellington, then Commander-in-Chief. General Napier was removed accordingly, his good services in Guernsey being rewarded by his Grace with the colonelcy of the 27th Regiment, and a knight commandership of the Bath!—the Duke naturally siding with the matchless historian who had composed an imperishable record of his peninsular campaigns and achievements. And although these rewards were not complimentary to the people of Guernsey who had been for above four years kept in a feverish state of turmoil by their lieutenant-governor, yet a vast majority of them were not sorry to learn that his removal had been softened by these

distinctions, which his undying history, gallant war services, and severe wounds fully merited: they admired the author, and bore no ill-will against the officer as soon as he ceased to rule over them. But to return to the omissions in *the* chapter. Of General Napier's sad irritability of temper while in Guernsey, no notice is taken, and consequently one proof of it must be given. The ordnance storekeeper of Alderney, an English gentleman, had occasion to call on the lieutenant-governor on business, when high words ensued between them, and the dispute ended by his Excellency cuffing or kicking the poor official out of the front door of Government-house! And it was notorious that the officers on General Napier's personal staff had not a very pleasant time of it, although in his calmer moments he would willingly exert himself to promote their interest, or occasionally that of a native. On the other hand, the author of the "Life" is hereby challenged to name a single reform in Guernsey which General Napier suggested and carried through in its local institutions; the popularizing of the States, or insular parliament, having been contemplated for several years before he came to the island. *If* indeed he were a thorough reformer, which from his aristocratic birth and connexions may well be doubted, he never attempted to put his opinions into practice in Guernsey. *Non generant Aquila Columbas*—Eagles do not beget Doves—neither do nobles beget reformers or men of progress, at least such as Joseph Hume, John Bright, and Richard Cobden, who, like Sir Rowland Hill, are the benefactors of their age and country.

It is much to be regretted that General Napier's biographer, knowing as he must do his fitful temper, did not suppress the chapter relating to Guernsey, as even now it is painful to re-open a controversy which had slept for nearly twenty years, and was fast being forgotten, although at the time it excited so much hostility and bitterness. Of Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Napier's bearing during that unfortunate controversy, it is impossible to speak too highly, as that bearing was one of peace and conciliation—a daughter of General Fox, and a niece of Charles James Fox, she resembled her uncle not only in person and talent, but in his happy and placable disposition; and she was as much

esteemed by the upper classes in the island for her many virtues, as she was beloved by the poor for her charity and benevolence. And unquestionably all here who remember her—be they rich or poor, gentle or simple—will cordially endorse this passing tribute of love and respect to her memory.

General Napier's case in Guernsey was altogether exceptional, both the Royal Court and the Rectors being as a rule too subservient to the views and wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, who in consequence must be sadly wanting in tact and in temper if he have not pretty much his own way. Certain it is, that had General Napier continued and ended as he began, the islanders and he would have parted as the best of friends—they gratified by his commendation, and *he* with some substantial proof of their admiration and regard. Indeed, the States, in which the jurats and rectors unfortunately possess an overwhelming majority, have of late years been too prone to vote away the public money for portraits of the retiring lieutenant-governors, to be suspended in the Court House; or for costly testimonials of plate to serve as heir looms in their families—money which had been far better spent in local improvements, or in reducing the debt of the island.

It may be well to add for the information of strangers that the Editor of the *Star* is an English gentleman long resident in Guernsey—a writer of great power as will be seen, and of moderate opinions—and he it was who in 1843 first drew public attention to the deportation of the alien, Le Conte, just mentioned:—

[From the *Star* of April 23, 1864.]

“ In the opening of the chapter we have a letter from Gen. Napier to Mrs. Napier, written on the day after his arrival in Guernsey, which, in describing his official reception, contains an expression that it may be well to note here, as it, in some measure, serves as a key to subsequent occurrences. He says, ‘ I smiled and bowed, and spoke my acknowledgements, conversed and *did King*.’ The desire of doing King was the rock on which General Napier struck, and from which he never could get off. He forgot that he was merely the commanding officer of a small island—the nominee of a Secretary of State, and was for ever dreaming that he was a sovereign. Hence when he overstepped his authority, and his act was called in

question—here was a crime of *lese Majesty*—when his conduct was treated by the press with that freedom which is the right of all when commenting on the acts of a public servant, here was sedition; when he was arraigned for what was considered as a dereliction from the duty confided to him by his sovereign, here was an attack on her Majesty herself. He never could understand that he was a servant, but always dreamed that he was the *alter ego* of the Queen. This, we say, is a fact to be noted, as it may be useful in considering other parts of the case.

“As for the members of the Royal Court, whom he afterwards so heartily abused, they were never so much praised in their lives as they were by him; and, in short, everything in the island was charming—everything was perfection—until, in an evil hour, he was taken to task for a tyrannous exercise of his *royal* authority, exercised upon a poor Frenchman whom he summarily expelled from the island. We reflect with pleasure that we were the first to denounce this deplorable act, which had no other warrant than an obsolete act of the English Star Chamber of the time of Charles II. We maintained, firstly, that the man had committed no offence, and, secondly, that, if he had, he ought not to have been punished till after he had been tried and convicted. The Court, after mature consideration, took up the matter: it disapproved of General Napier’s act, and from that moment the whole aspect of affairs was changed. Guernsey, which, till that time, had, in General Napier’s estimation, been a paradise inhabited by beings but little lower than the angels, became a sink of iniquity, and the place and the people were as bad as bad could be. General Napier was not a man to let a “pretty quarrel” die out; and consequently there rapidly arose other contentions—some of which were serious and others absurd, till finally he had the felicity of discovering an awful plot in the militia for murdering the representative of her Majesty, and doing other dreadful things which, although not enunciated, were to be inferred. Four militia officers were selected to be tried for this treasonable design, and General Napier sent to the Government such an alarming picture of the state of the island, that a large military force was, in all haste, sent from England to reduce the inhabitants to order.* The four *conspirators* were in due time brought to trial, and were of course acquitted, there not being, and there never having been, the slightest ground for any part

* This force consisted of about 600 men of the 23d, 42d, 97th, and Rifle Brigade, who were very suddenly dispatched, in May, 1844, from the Isle of Wight. The officers expected to find the island in a state of insurrection, while the inhabitants were perfectly astonished at seeing the troops, and wondered what they came for. Any other man than General Napier would have been removed for this most ridiculous *escapade*, and needless expense to the country.—*Compiler*.

of the story, the accusation only being supported by the most transparent perjury.

“Although this last affair had its ridiculous side, and the hoax practised on Government was the cause of much merriment, the people of the island felt that it was no joke to have their character impeached, and to be kept in a constant turmoil by the eccentricities of their Governor, and they therefore twice petitioned her Majesty to remove him.

“This is the real substance of the case as between General Napier, and the people of Guernsey, and it strikes us that if his biographer had had a proper regard for his memory he would not have re-opened the matter; and, by giving a most erroneous statement of facts, made it necessary to re-establish the truth; the more especially as all unfriendly feelings towards General Napier have long since passed from the people of Guernsey, who now think of him only as a distinguished author and a gallant soldier.

“At page 107 the writer says, in speaking of General Napier’s threat to break open the prison, ‘the island newspapers, *entirely under the influence of the Court*, used very violent and seditious language towards the Governor.’ We have already disposed of the question of *influence*. We recollect with pleasure that we denounced the Governor’s conduct in the strongest terms, but we had not learnt then, and we have still to learn, that the denunciation of misconduct in a public servant is an act of sedition. If, in truth, it be so we have often been guilty of the crime, and it is probable we shall be guilty of it again, if circumstances occur to call on us for plain speaking.

“Again at page 113, the writer, after speaking of the acquittal of the militia officers, who had been so absurdly charged with conspiring against the Governor, goes on to say, ‘No efforts were now spared to excite the inhabitants in general, and particularly the militia, to hatred and contempt of the Governor’s authority, and the newspapers were full of violent and seditious articles.’ The newspapers, at least some of them, no doubt—and very properly—contained strong and unceremonious articles, but the mere circumstance of General Napier ‘doing king’ did not make these articles seditious. . . .

“But as the author has had the imprudence to mention the regular troops, we may here state that about this time many disorders occurred in which the regular troops were implicated, and that in almost all cases General Napier’s influence was exercised in their favour—whether they were right or wrong. One of the consequences was that the men were in the habit of saying, ‘the Court may put us in prison, but the Governor will get us out,’ and a further consequence was that civilians could not walk the streets after nightfall without being assailed

by the military. This perhaps was 'doing king,' on the part of General Napier, but it certainly was not doing his duty as a public servant.

"Towards the conclusion of the chapter the author tells us that 'a careful examination of the documentary evidence has convinced him that the commencement of these disputes was due to the Lieutenant-Governor's proper and conscientious exposure of abuses in the administration of justice.' A more careful or a more impartial examination would have convinced him that the disputes originated in an act of capricious tyranny on General Napier's part in the expulsion of a poor and unoffending alien.

"In another part of the chapter the author implies that the hostility shown to General Napier was owing to his desire to improve the laws and customs of the island, to vindicate the prerogatives of the crown, and to promote the well-being of the inhabitants, and that he was arraigned at the bar of public opinion, merely on some of the antiquated laws and prejudices of the island.

"Now, these are allegations to which we have no hesitation to give a distinct denial. It is true that in the progress of these disputes, when the case between Guernsey and General Napier was under discussion before the Privy Council, the peculiar laws of the island were necessarily referred to, and in some degree depended on; but it was not on such grounds that the dispute was taken up by the community. For ourselves, we never made a stand upon the narrow ground of local law. We arraigned General Napier on English principles, on English law, and on the obligations which he lay under as the representative of the English Government. We charged him with doing, under the sanction of an obsolete decree of the Star Chamber, an act which no public officer, however exalted, would have dared to attempt in England; we charged him with doing, in other cases, acts which so far from tending to support the prerogatives of the Crown, and the authority of the law, were in direct violation of them; and, without any unwarrantable presumption, we may venture to say that we established these accusations so fully that neither General Napier nor any of his partisans were ever able to controvert them, but on the contrary, like the author of the work before us, preferred raising a false issue and endeavouring to persuade the world that the actual offender was the innocent sufferer.

"As we have already said, it is extremely painful to re-open a controversy which had been so long closed, and to revive the memory of animosities which had so long ago expired in Guernsey,—the more especially as the principal character in these matters is no longer able to speak on his own behalf; but the indiscretion and deliberate misstatements of his anony-

mous biographer have left us no alternative. We would willingly have done now—what we have done for nearly twenty years—been silent on the subject of General Napier's errors and indiscretions; we would, especially, have acted on the maxim of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, but truth and justice, and the fair fame of an injured and calumniated community have paramount claims upon us, and demand that personal feeling should be made subordinate to duty.

“We commenced by stating that we had not read more of this biography than its chapter relating to Guernsey: we conclude by expressing a hope that the other parts of the narrative may be more trustworthy than that which we have examined, or the work must be far more of a fiction than of a history.”

[From the *Star* of August 13, 1864.]

“Having, when that work first appeared, demonstrated that nearly all that it contained on the subject of Guernsey was untrue, and that the author must have known to be untrue, we have no intention of again going over the ground that we then occupied, but as the reviewer—misled by his author—has indulged in certain strictures on the Royal Court and institutions of Guernsey, we will call on the other side a witness whose capacity and impartiality give his evidence the greatest weight and authority. We refer to Mr. Frederick Hill (brother of Sir Rowland Hill), formerly Government Inspector of Prisons, and now one of the Secretaries of the Post office, who in September, 1832, published in the *Examiner* a long and able description of Guernsey, from which we take the following extract—an extract as truly descriptive of the state of Guernsey in General Napier's time as of that of the period at which it was written:—

“The happiest community, which it has ever been my lot to fall in with, is to be found in the little island of Guernsey. The pictures of want, filth, and crime, which so frequently shock the eye of humanity in our own country, and which appear to a still greater extent in Ireland and many parts of France, are not to be met with in Guernsey; but, in their stead, are to be seen the happy signs of abundance, comfort, and contentment. The poor man has his neat little house, is surrounded by his cheerful family, and is under no apprehension that he shall not be able, with moderate labour, to provide a full meal and a comfortable lodging for all who are dependent upon him.

“What are the causes of this superior state of things in Guernsey? Why is it that, within so short a distance of places where the pining labourer is but half fed and half clad, the man of Guernsey should have a well-stored board and abun-

dance of clothing? The climate is not peculiar—the land is not remarkably fertile. The southern parts of England are quite equal to Guernsey in both these particulars. How is it, then, that Guernsey should be so much ahead in the career of happiness? *Guernsey has superior laws—superior institutions.* And the state of things in Guernsey is one among the thousand proofs that have been given, that the prosperity and happiness of a people are much more dependent on its laws, institutions, and the manner in which its government is carried on, than on climate and fertility of the soil.

“I have twice visited the island of Guernsey under circumstances favourable for becoming acquainted with its condition, and, in the hope of directing general attention to a model from which much might with advantage be adopted, I will give a brief account of what fell under my observation.”

“We have no intention of re-opening the controversy between Sir William Napier and the authorities and people of Guernsey, but we would repeat, for the information of the *Times* reviewer and others, that that contest did not originate in Sir William’s desire to reform abuses or to introduce improvements, but in a series of illegal acts on his part which were as much a violation of English principles and English law, as they were of the Constitution and rights of the island. Whatever General Napier might have been elsewhere, he was certainly no reformer in Guernsey. On the contrary, during the early period of his administration he found everything here excellent, and it was only when he was arraigned on account of his own acts that he attacked men and things that had previously been the objects of his almost fulsome adulation.”

In further answer to the *Times* reviewer and to the “*Life*” itself, it may be well to append Mr. Hill’s opinion of the Royal Court of Guernsey. Mr. Hill is one of a distinguished band of five brothers; and as he is in no way connected with Guernsey, his testimony in her favour is at least impartial, and undoubtedly entitled to more weight than the allegations of General Napier’s partisans, the more so as Mr. Hill could never have foreseen this appeal to his authority. Unfortunately, however, for the island, the more interesting a work is—and, with the exception of *the one* chapter, Sir William Napier’s “*Life*” is a most interesting work—the more read and enduring will be its misstatements, while few, very few, will see this, their imperfect refutation. Thus, thousands will be misled, and only units be undeceived—thus, as *les absens ont toujours tort*, and as General Napier’s character as a

civil governor must be established at any cost, Guernsey,—“that little Augean pigsty,” in which “justice is a flagrant scandal,”—is necessarily made the sacrifice. And yet, many strangers, besides Mr. Hill, appear to think that, like a certain nameless personage, the island is painted blacker than it really is, for it possesses smiling fields and well-to-do proprietors; neat cottages and handsome mansions; pretty bays and noble rock scenery, with several islands in the distance; probably the best roads in Europe and no turnpikes; and lastly that it is famed for its fish, fruit, and flowers.

“In nothing are the inhabitants of Guernsey more to be congratulated than in the administration of their laws. Justice among them is not a rare article sold at high prices, and at only a few shops; those shops being only open at certain seasons of the year, and often placed at a distance of hundreds of miles from the place of demand. In Guernsey, every man can procure real substantial justice at his own door, at his own time, and at a trifling expense.

“The composition of the court for the trial of all cases, whether prosecutions for offences, or actions between individuals, though not perfect, is superior to what is generally met with. The court consists of a judge and twelve jurymen, or jurats as they are called, chosen by representatives from all the parishes of the island. So far the arrangement is excellent, and very much better than any thing we can boast of; but then these jurats are chosen for life.

“However, notwithstanding this defect in the appointment of the court, the decisions are highly creditable to the uprightness and integrity of those who form it. One does not hear in Guernsey of a jury being directed by the judge to acquit a prisoner, charged with stealing a duck, on the ground that the duck, being dead, was no longer a duck, and therefore wrongly described by that name in the indictment; nor did I ever hear of a man being allowed to escape who had stabbed another, because the wound was stated in the indictment to be about three inches deep, whereas the phrase, about three inches, was learnedly explained to mean any thing or nothing—a mile or a barley-corn.”*

Early in 1849, a very eminent member of Parliament wrote to the compiler of this little work to enquire

* The whole of Mr. Hill's remarks are reprinted from the *Examiner*, with notes, in the *Guernsey and Jersey Magazine* for 1838, vol. 5, pp. 152-9.

“whether there were any *published* documents illustrating the conduct of Sir William Napier, while lieutenant-governor of Guernsey,” and in consequence the compiler transmitted to him three Guernsey *Stars*, viz. :—

1st. Of 27th July, 1846, containing a petition of the inhabitants for an enquiry into Major-General Napier's conduct.

2d. Of 1st November, 1847, with an editorial summary of General Napier's mis-government; and,

3d. Of 5th June, 1848, with a letter from the present General Sir John Bell, G.C.B. (General Napier's successor, in 1848), to Sir George Grey, Bart., Home Secretary, and the latter's reply, both highly complimentary to the people of Guernsey.

In a few days the compiler received the following answer :—

“London, 28th February, 1849.

“DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for the papers containing the particulars of General Napier's conduct in Guernsey—conduct so eccentric and outrageous that it leaves but one excuse: he must be mad.* The most astounding thing in the case is that he should have been supported and shielded by men in power. I have no doubt the paper is right in attributing his impunity to the protection of the Duke of Wellington. The Whigs seem even now, from all accounts, to be as much as ever disposed to succumb in all military matters to the authority of their old political enemy, the Commander-in-Chief.

“I do not know whether any opportunity will be afforded of commenting upon the conduct of your old tormentor, but at all events I will take care of the papers in case an occasion should offer. I am astonished that no independent member of the House brought the matter forward at the time. Thanking you again for your kind attention, I remain, &c.”

The *Times* reviewer would evidently, if he could, force English laws on Guernsey (the ancient *Sarnia*), and therefore he must be told sternly, as the English barons sternly told Henry I.—*Nolumus leges Sarnie mutari*, because the natives dread English laws, with all their uncertainty, delays, and expense (the recent Windham and Yelverton cases, to wit) almost as much

* See second foot note at p. 140, *ante*.

as a French invasion! The *Times* reviewer must moreover be informed that the natives are sprung from the conquerors, and not from the conquered, and that at the severance of Normandy, in 1204, they voluntarily adhered to the English connection—that their forefathers periled their lives to preserve that connection, and that their descendants are ready to do so again—that they evinced their love of freedom by siding with the parliament during the civil war of Charles I.; and that on the landing of William of Orange, in Torbay, they *boldly* proclaimed him before they knew how he would be received in England, and while the masses there held back!! It was the same feeling which prompted the people of Guernsey to resist General Napier when they thought that he had outraged individual liberty in the person of a guiltless alien. Such, and such only, was their offence, and is it then right that their long cherished laws and institutions should be torn from them to please a few discontented stranger residents who seek a temporary home in these islands, and who would leave them at once to their fate on the prospect of a French war—residents who will neither pay parochial rates, nor serve in the Militia? The British Government will surely never perpetrate such an act of suicidal folly and injustice!

F. B. T.