

John Malcolm's instructions to his assistants; and it is stranger still to observe that such practices have been suffered to grow up without rebuke from the Indian Government.

RESCHID PACHA.

Jan. 7.—By a telegraphic dispatch we learn that Reschid Pacha, the eminent Turkish minister, is dead. There were conflicting reports as to the manner of his death—one account representing it as sudden, another as having occurred after three days' illness. But of the fact itself there seems to be no doubt. Reschid Pasha was the especial *protégé* of our minister, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, we believe, regarded him as almost the only honest statesman in Turkey; and the news of his death, following so hard upon that distinguished diplomatist leaving him at Constantinople in the fulness of his power, must doubtless make a deep impression on his Lordship's mind. The Turkish statesman was born in 1802. After serving official patrons in various subordinate capacities, he progressed to the rank of Pacha in 1834, and was made special envoy to Paris and London. He subsequently obtained high office under Sultan Mahmoud, but the true beginning of his high career as a minister of progress commenced with the reign of Abdul Medjid. Receiving the title of Minister of Foreign Affairs, he became practically the first minister of the new Sultan, Abdul Medjid. The great day of Reschid Pacha's life was that of the proclamation of the Tanzimat, otherwise known as the Statute of Gulhane. Upon the 3d of November, 1839, the representatives of all the European powers, the ministers, governors of provinces, generals, corps of ulemas, patriarchs of Christian communities, together with an immense crowd drawn from all parts of the community, were assembled in an open space belonging to the pavilion of Gulhane, to hear read a charter which was to serve as a new basis of civil and religious law in Turkey. The Sultan appeared in great pomp, and near him was seated the Prince de Joinville. Reschid Pacha read the document aloud. Copies and translations were distributed to all present, and a universal shout arose for the Sultan. Since this important event Reschid Pacha has, with brief intervals, occupied most important posts in the service of the Sultan. He has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he became again for a time the Sultan's representative in England. His successive adminis-

trations have been a series of struggles to realise the Tanzimat; but it must be owned that in this he has only very imperfectly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed, above all things, to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when Prince Menschikoff visited Constantinople; but when the Russian envoy presented to the Sultan a disgraceful convention, the sovereign appears to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the intrigues which had excluded his abset servant from power, and Reschid Pacha was again called to direct the affairs of the empire. In the spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exercising an influence on the Government. He resumed office in the middle of last year, and has died in office. Reschid Pacha was European in his opinions, habits, and tastes. He knew several European languages; he kept no harem, and was "the husband of one wife."

ADMIRAL HUGH DOWNMAN.

Jan. 4. At his residence, Hambleton, Hants, aged 93, Admiral Hugh Downman.

Hugh Downman was born at Plympton, Devonshire, in 1764. His uncle, Dr. Downman, of Exeter, was a physician of considerable practice, and had a local reputation as an author and play-writer. He obtained for Hugh Downman an offer from Capt. Mitchell Graham to go to sea with him in the "Thetis," 32, which he then commanded, and in this ship Mr. Downman remained from Oct. 10, 1776, until Aug. 1778.

Appointed as a midshipman to the "Arethusa," Capt. S. Marshall, he was wrecked in her, while chasing the enemy's frigate, off the island of Moulins, and was kept a prisoner of war in France from March, 1779, till Jan., 1780. In the "Edgar," Mr. Downman was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and in Lord Howe's partial action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 20, 1782. On March 5, 1790, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and served on the East India station.

Returning to England in the beginning of 1793, Lieut. Downman joined the "Alcide," 74, Capt. Linzer. In this ship he was present at the occupation of Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica, and here he first personally distinguished himself by cutting out a French gunboat from under a battery at St. Fiorenzo, and by heading a detachment of 100 seamen and marines, and planting the first gun on a mountain overlooking the defences of the enemy, and deemed by them to be inaccessible.

For this he received the thanks of Gen. Dundas, commander-in-chief. Lieut. Downman followed Capt. Linzer (promoted to be Commodore) into the "Windsor Castle," from which ship he was removed into the "Victory," the flag-ship successively of Lord Hood, Rear-Admiral Robert Mann, and Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent). In the "Victory" he was present in the actions of July 13, 1795, and the "glorious" Feb. 14, 1797, when the Spanish fleet was totally defeated off Cape St. Vincent.

On July 20 following, Lieut. Downman was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the "Speedy," brig of 14 guns (4-pounders), and 80 men. On Feb. 3, 1798, the "Speedy" fell in with the French privateer "Papillon," of 18 guns (12-pounders), and 160 men, off Vigo. The crew of the "Speedy" was reduced by the absence of the Master, Mr. Marshall, and 12 men, in a prize. The action lasted for two days: on the second day, Capt. Downman having expended all his shot, was obliged to substitute nails, pieces of iron hoop, &c. Mr. Marshall seeing the difficulty in which his captain was placed, secured the prisoners in the prize, left in a small boat with his men, and rejoined the "Speedy" in the night of the 3rd. The "Papillon" was eventually driven off, and the "Speedy's" prize retaken. The loss of the "Speedy" was 5 killed, and 4 wounded. During his command of the "Speedy" Capt. Downman captured 5 Spanish privateers, carrying altogether 17 guns, 28 swivels, and 162 men, and protected so effectually the Oporto trade, that he was presented by the British merchants of that city with a piece of plate, of the value of £50, accompanied by a letter of thanks. On Dec. 26, 1798, advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, Capt. Downman was confirmed in the command of the "Santa Dorothea," 36, of which ship he had previously been acting in command. In the spring of 1800, Capt. Downman, commanding a small squadron, blockaded Savona, and after forty-one days he compelled it to surrender, on May 15. He signed the capitulation, and the garrison of 800 men were sent to France. He then destroyed all the fortifications in the Gulf of Spezzia, landed the Duke of Savoy at Naples, and saved the famed gallery of Florence from the hands of the French, by removing it in safety to Sicily. For these services the Grand Duke of Tuscany presented him with a diamond ring. In July, 1800, he conveyed troops to Egypt, and received the gold medal of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; he was then employed in enforcing the neu-

trality of Tripoli. During his command of the "Santa Dorothea," Capt. Downman captured the "San Leon," a Spanish man-of-war brig, of 16 guns, and 88 men; three vessels from Egypt, having on board Gen. Dessaix, and the Staff of Bonaparte; and cut out from under the battery of Hospitalier, with the loss of 12 men, the "Bulldog," 16, formerly British. Capt. Downman next served as Flag-Captain to Sir James Saumarez, in the "Cæsar" and "Diomedæ," on the Guernsey and Lisbon stations. In Nov. 1805 he was appointed to the command of the "Diadem," 64, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Home Popham, and took an active part in the operations leading to the capture of the Cape colony, landing at the head of Table Bay with the marines of the squadron, and two howitzers, to co-operate with Sir David Baird. Capt. Downman brought home the despatches announcing the capture of the Cape, and was then immediately ordered out to Rio de la Plata, and there resumed the command of his old ship the "Diomedæ." He was present at the assault and capture of Monte Video, and then returned to England, bringing home Gen. (afterwards Lord) Beresford. His next appointment, on being paid off in the "Diomedæ" in Sept., 1807, was the superintendance of the prison-ships in Portsmouth harbour, which he held until Jan. 1811, when he was appointed to the command of the "Princess Charlotte," 74. In her, he assisted at the destruction of the French frigate "Amazone," 40, near Cape Barfleur,—convoys a fleet of East Indiamen to Madeira, cruized in the North Sea, landed with his marines at Scheveling to support the Prince of Orange, and visited Spitzbergen. The "Princess Charlotte" was paid off in 1814. Capt. Downman remained unemployed till 1824, when he received the command of the "Windsor Castle," 74; in her he served until his flag-rank, May, 1825. Admiral Downman was made a Vice-Admiral 1837, and an Admiral 1847, and received the service-pension of £150 per annum in 1851.

In politics, Admiral Downman was a warm admirer of Fox, and an equally warm opponent of the Melvilles, so long all-powerful at the Admiralty. To this he always attributed his non-employment after having attained flag-rank. He was an officer of the Collingwood school; a strict disciplinarian, but an accomplished gentleman; well-read, when reading was not common in the service; temperate, when intemperance was not considered degrading. He was especially disliked, when serving in the Mediterranean, by Lady Hamilton, then at Naples. From

this fact some slight judgment of his character may be formed.

Admiral Downman married Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late T. Palmer, Esq., of Portsmouth, and by her has one son, the Rev. Hugh Downman, and two daughters—Dorothea Frances, unmarried, and Caroline, wife of Edward Hale, Esq., of Hambleton-house, Hants. Two of this lady's sons are in her Majesty's service: Henry George, Lieut. of H. M. S. "Tribune," and William Godfrey, 1st Lieut. R. M. L. Infantry—both now serving in China. Lieut. H. G. Hale distinguished himself in the Baltic campaign of 1855, being twice mentioned by Admiral Dundas in despatches, for his gallant conduct at the attacks on Wiborg and Frederickshamme, when in the command of the "Ruby" gun-boat. The late Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Downman, Commandant at Woolwich, was Admiral Downman's first cousin.

E. H.

SIR JOHN KERLE HABERFIELD.

Jan. — At Clifton, aged 72, Sir John Kerle Haberfield, Knight.

Sir John was born at Devonport in the year 1785, his father being Mr. Andrew Haberfield, of that place, and his mother the daughter of a gentleman named Cornish. He was educated at Plymouth Grammar-school, under Dr. Bidlake, and early chose the profession of the law, which he followed as an attorney and solicitor (for many years in large and lucrative practice) down to the period of his death. Sir John was also one of the registrars of the County Court of Gloucestershire. During six years, viz., 1838, 1839, 1846, 1849, 1850, and 1851, he served the office of chief magistrate, and for many years, and down to the hour of his death, he represented the Bristol Ward in the Municipal Council. On the 26th of March, 1851, he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, having been specially commended for that distinction by his zeal in promoting the local subscription in aid of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park. In the June following a splendid silver dessert service was presented to Sir John by the citizens, in recognition of his public spirit. Sir John was married, in 1828, to Sarah, daughter of Major Dupont, of Dowry-parade, Clifton.

Every respect was paid by the Bristolians to the deceased Knight's memory: the Mayor and other civic authorities followed the body to the grave; on the day of the funeral the shutters of most shops were closed, and the flags of vessels in the harbour half-masted.

ISKENDER PASHA.

Intelligence has reached Vienna of the death of Iskender Pasha, who had distinguished himself in the war between Russia and Turkey, and who lately accompanied Omar Pasha to Bagdad. He was born in Bessarabia in 1812, his name being Count Hinski. Obligated to leave his country on account of complicity in political plots, he served on the constitutional side in the civil wars of Portugal and Spain, and obtained decorations. He afterwards went to Algeria, then to Herat, and afterwards to China, serving in all three places in a military capacity. He afterwards returned to Algeria, and accepting service from the French, distinguished himself in operations against Abd-el-Kader, and gained the cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1848 and 1849 he fought with distinction in Hungary. He then went to Turkey, and entered the service of the Porte. He took part with Omar Pasha in the expedition against Montenegro. He distinguished himself on the breaking out of the war with Russia, but was soon wounded, and was kept for some time inactive. Subsequently, he organised the Bashi-bazouks, and recently accompanied Omar Pasha as already stated.—*Daily News.*

JAMES HICKS, ESQ.

Dec. 18. At the residence of his sisters-in-law, Rye, aged 76, Charles Hicks, Esq., six times Mayor of that ancient borough, and for upwards of forty years one of its principal merchants.

Mr. Hicks was a native of Lympington, Hants. He was of ancient and respectable lineage, being descended from a family long seated at Efford, in that county, and in the female line from the Urrys, of Afton, in the Isle of Wight. His earlier years were spent in the metropolis, in mercantile pursuits. Ultimately he settled at Rye, as a partner in the well-known firm of Smith and Hicks, an establishment more recently known as that of Hicks and Son. As an energetic man of business, he soon assumed in that ancient town a highly respectable position, and the corporation, in token of their confidence in his talents and integrity, elected him no less than six times to the mayoralty. For many years he discharged the magisterial functions with great credit and impartiality. After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1834, Mr. Hicks, on his elevation to the mayoralty, and acting in the spirit of the ancient charters of the town, opened the corporation by admitting as freemen