

By his late wife, the only daughter of Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Weld, of Lulworth Castle, co. Dorset, Lord Clifford has left two daughters and four sons, one of whom is Bishop of the Roman Catholic see of Clifton, and another, a Major in the army and Captain in the Rifle Brigade, who has received the Victoria Cross for his personal bravery in the Crimea, and is at present serving in the expedition against China. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Charles Hugh, now ninth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, who was born in 1819, and is married to the youngest daughter of the late Lord Petre, by whom he has a youthful family.

Lord Clifford was buried March 2, at Rome, by the side of Clifford and of Cardinal Weld.

LORD HANDYSIDE.

April 18. At Edinburgh, aged 59, Lord Handyside, one of the best known among the Scottish Judges or Lords of Session. He was born in the Scottish capital in 1798, educated at the University of that city, and became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1822. In 1835 he was nominated as one of the deputies of the Lord Advocate, and in 1840 sheriff-depute of the county of Stirling. On the formation of the ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen in January, 1853, he became Solicitor-General for Scotland; and in the November following was promoted to the judicial bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, in which capacity he bore the courtesy title of Lord Handyside. As a judge he distinguished himself by great zeal, patience, and ability. He was one of the three judges at the trial of Miss Madeline Smith; and last autumn he presided alone at the protracted Falkirk Bank trial, and gave at the close a very able analysis of the evidence, and a lucid judicial charge. His Lordship was a Liberal in politics. It is not anticipated that the Lord Advocate will accept this promotion, which he declined when offered to him by his political adversaries. The vacancy will more likely be filled up by the appointment to the bench of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles Baillie, who vacated the sheriffship of Stirling on the accession of the present Ministry to take office under them.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Jan. 2. At the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, aged 79, the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The father of the deceased prelate, we

believe, was a respectable silk manufacturer of the city of London, and it was in Church-street, Spitalfields, that the future bishop first saw the light. He was born in 1778, and consequently at the time of his decease had entered on his 80th year. He received his early education at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, which he entered in 1797, having taken his Bachelor's degree. He was a successful competitor for the Chancellor's prize for an English essay in 1803; the subject of his year was "Common Sense." He was ordained in the year 1801, when he became curate of Chobham and Bisley, Surrey, where he found a friend and guide in the person of the celebrated Rev. Richard Cecil, the Incumbent, and began to distinguish himself as an earnest preacher. Here he remained till 1803, when he returned to Oxford, and till 1812 he held the post of Vice-principal or tutor of St. Edmund Hall, at the same time undertaking the ministerial charge of the small parish of Worton, Oxfordshire. In 1808 a wider sphere of duty opened itself to him; for in that year he was licensed as assistant-curate of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, Bloomsbury. In 1812 he resigned his college offices on becoming sole minister of that chapel, which, during the twelve years of his incumbency, was well known as the head-quarters of the Evangelical party in London. In 1824 he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington, which parish was then, and still remains, in the patronage of his family. In 1832, mainly through the influence of Lord Glenelg and his brother, the late Sir R. Grant, M.P., Mr. Wilson was nominated to the important episcopal see of Calcutta, with a diocese extending over the entire Presidency of Bengal, and exercising a quasimetropolitan jurisdiction over the other sees of Bombay and Madras.

Four predecessors in the see had died within four years, and the Bishop went to take possession, as he expressed it, "baptized for the dead." The consecration took place at Lambeth, May 20, 1832, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Bristol and Gloucester, being the officiating Bishops. The Bishop was, however, mistaken respecting his term of office, for he held it just a quarter of a century, discharging its duties with much energy and firmness as a devoted minister of the Gospel. His lordship was visitor of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and enjoyed an annual allowance of £5,000 a-year. Bishop Wilson was the author of several volumes of *Discourses* and *Sermons*, and of a very popular *Tract on Confirmation*. In 1803 he married a daughter of Mr. William Wilson, of Worton-house, Oxfordshire, and

was left a widower in 1827. His son, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., of Wadhams College, Oxford, still holds the valuable living of Islington, to which he succeeded on the elevation of his father to the episcopate.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY
PIERSON.

March 25. At his residence, Langstone, near Havant, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Sir William Henry Pierson.

This gallant officer was born at Plymouth, in 1782, and entered the navy May 27, 1796, as A.B. on board the "Asia," 64, Captain Robert Murray, bearing the flag of Admiral Vandeput, commander-in-chief in North America, where, in May, 1798, he attained the rating of midshipman. In December, 1800, he removed to the "Bellesisle," 72, and, after cruising with the Channel fleet, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and next to the West Indies and back, in pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. For his conduct as master's mate in the action off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, on which occasion he was wounded, he was promoted, December 24 in that year, to a Lieutenantancy in the "Conqueror," 74, employed both on the Home and Mediterranean stations; where, from April, 1810, until July, 1815, we find him in succession serving in the "Northumberland," 74, "Caledonia," 120, "Menelaus," 38, "Ville de Paris," 110, "Boyne," 98, "Fylla," 22, and "Amphion," 32. While first of the "Fylla," he was slightly wounded, as was a marine, at the capture, Jan. 30, 1814, of the French lugger privateer, "L'Inconnu," of 15 guns (pierced for 20), and 109 men, 5 of whom were killed and 4 wounded. He was often, during the above period, engaged in cutting out the enemy's vessels, and in co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia. Between March 30, 1824, and Aug. 16, 1825, he served as senior on board the "Wellesley," 74, stationed at first as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, and engaged next in conveying Lord Stuart de Rothesay to the Brazils; whence, in December, 1825, he returned home with Captain Hammond in the "Spartiate," 76. Attaining the rank of Commander, March 27, 1826, he did not again go afloat until appointed, June 11, 1836, to the "Madagascar," 46, Captain Sir John Strutt Peyton, fitting for the West Indies. In the following October, while lying, prior to her final departure, in Kingstown, Dublin, the "Madagascar" was visited by the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Normanby; and Captain Pier-

son on the occasion received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to post-rank June 28, 1838, two months after the ship had been paid off. He accepted the retirement on Nov. 7, 1852, and was placed on the list of retired rear-admirals on September 10, 1857. Sir William married in July, 1826, Jane, only daughter of Edward Dann, Esq., of Warblington, Hants.

SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR, BART.

April 2. At his house in London, aged 86, Sir James McGrigor, Bart.

This officer entered the army in 1793, as surgeon of the 88th or Connaught Rangers, which he accompanied abroad the following year, and served with it throughout the Duke of York's campaign in Holland and Flanders. In 1796 he proceeded with it to the West Indies, where, soon after its arrival, it was ordered to form part of a force sent against the island of Granada, and Sir James (then Mr. McGrigor) was appointed Medical Superintendent of the expedition. A few months afterwards the expedition sailed for Tortola. The yellow fever broke out among some of the regiments, especially the 8th, which lost all its officers, with the exception of a major, a captain, and one of the surgeons. The major and captain were ill of the fever at the time the vessel was coming into the harbour of Tortola. In hope of saving their lives, Mr. McGrigor ordered them ashore and accompanied them to the hotel; but the landlord of it had closed his doors against the admission of yellow fever, and it was only by a forcible remonstrance on the part of Mr. McGrigor that accommodation was secured for the two invalids.

In August, 1796, he returned to England with the Connaught Rangers; but before his arrival at home he had experience enough of the yellow fever, as this disease proved fatal to fourteen of his own regiment during the voyage, besides the captain of the vessel.

His next tour of foreign service was with the same regiment, to Ceylon and the East Indies. Subsequently he proceeded from Bombay to Egypt, as Superintending Surgeon of the Anglo-Indian army under Sir David Baird. The force, which consisted of about eight thousand men, was composed almost equally of Europeans and Sepoys. It penetrated into Egypt by the unusual route over the desert of Thebes. Though the army suffered occasionally in Egypt from storms of sand, it did not experience any considerable amount of sickness till its arrival at Rosetta. Here on