

driah, eldest daughter of the late F. Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, co. Cork, uncle of the present Lord Fermoy, by whom he has left a family. His eldest son, Mr. E. J. Thackwell, who was formerly an officer in the army, has recently been called to the English bar.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR H. SHIFFNER, BART.

*March 18.* At the family seat, Coombe Park, Hamsey, Sussex, aged 68, Sir Henry Shiffner, second Bart., retired Vice-Admiral.

The late Sir Henry, then Mr. Henry Shiffner (born 1789), was the second son of Sir George Shiffner, to whose titles and estates he succeeded in 1842, owing to the death of his elder brother, John Bridger Shiffner, Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards, who fell at the sortie at Bayonne, on April 4th, 1815. The profession chosen by Mr. Henry Shiffner was the sea, and he saw a great deal of active and hard service during the war, at the close of which he returned as commander of the "Hastings." He was subsequently made a Rear-Admiral, retired, ultimately becoming Vice-Admiral.

It is not our purpose to enter into any detail of Captain Shiffner's naval services, however meritorious they were. It lies more within our province to speak of him in his later years as an active county magistrate, a kind-hearted country gentleman, and a good neighbour, whose frankness of manner and warmth of heart were only equalled by his unswerving integrity. As a magistrate Sir Henry Shiffner's death will be a real loss to the county. No man more hated a "job;" no one was a keener hand at detecting it, or more bold and straightforward in exposing it, than the gallant Baronet. On all matters of county expenditure he was meritoriously careful, sparing no trouble or exertion to promote good and economical management of the county funds. In all affairs relating to the advancement of the county he was equally zealous: to him was the County Hospital indebted for great exertions in remodelling its management; whilst his efforts for the improvement of Newhaven Harbour, and his strenuous labours to enlist the Government in that work, were beyond all praise. Nor in minor matters was Sir Henry less a kind, good, and useful neighbour: it was mainly owing to his personal efforts that the annual Firlé Show was resuscitated and brought to its present condition. In the rebuilding of the Lewes Grammar-School, of which he was a trustee, he lent his untiring exertions; indeed, no public matter

connected with Lewes ever failed to enlist his frank and cordial support. A warm and earnest politician, Sir Henry Shiffner never made an enemy, even in times when politics ran high and contests waxed hot, which was not seldom in this district. One of the latest "good works" in which he was engaged was the erection of a new church at Hamsey, the existing structure being on a site most inconvenient for the great bulk of the parishioners of Hamsey and Offham. Of this work Sir Henry was a zealous friend, taking a warm personal interest in its completion, which he has not lived to witness.

The deceased, having no issue, is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Rev. George Croxton Shiffner.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

GENERAL JACOB.

*Dec. 5.* At Jacobabad, Scinde, of brain fever, Brigadier-General, John Jacob, of the Scinde Horse.

Brigadier-General Jacob was an artillery officer, having been appointed to the Horse Brigade in 1827. He was a complete soldier, and, like Napoleon, had mastered all the details and duties of his profession.

John Jacob was the creator and commander of the famous Scinde Irregular Horse. His command on the North-Western frontier will some day supply the material for a brilliant chapter of our Indian history. He found the British troops there shut up in forts, in the midst of desert, supplied by a distant commissariat in the absence of production and commerce, knowing nobody, unable to tell friend from foe, and threatened by wild marauders. On his arrival the forts were thrown down, and incessant patrols and the steady pursuit and stern punishment of robber or insurgent bands at once announced that a real power was established. The country became habitable; the poor felt assured, and settled down under our protection; cultivation began, and now on the formerly desert border of Upper Scinde an army might obtain supplies, and on the site of the old mud fort of Khanghur is the large and flourishing town of Jacobabad, completely open and without the least attempt at any sort of defensive arrangement. The peace, quiet, industry, and plenty, with full protection for life and property, which have succeeded to rapine and disorder, are due entirely to the discipline and efficiency of that Irregular Horse, the reputation of which has spread over the world. This corps, consisting of 1,600 men—gentlemen in the estimation of their native country-

men—proud of their profession, trained to be independent of extraneous assistance, devoted to their commander, and bound together by the reputation of their force, was always “ready to go anywhere, and do anything.” To produce and maintain its discipline was the constant study and unceasing labour of Jacob, from the time he was appointed to its command in 1841: he was never absent a single day from his duty. The late Major-General Sir Charles Napier declared that the discipline of Jacob’s Horse was “perfection;” and it is remarkable that a court-martial has never been held in the corps. It is, however, from the work to which all this military skill and assiduity was made tributary—the civilization of barbaric tribes, the conversion of the desert into corn-fields, and of thousands of robbers into cultivators—that General John Jacob’s name will derive present lustre and lasting renown.—*Daily News*.

COL. EYRE JOHN CRABBE, K.H.

March 19. At his residence in Highfield, Southampton, aged 68, Col. Eyre John Crabbe, K.H., lately commanding the 74th Highlanders, and J.P. for the Southern Division of the county of Hampshire, and for the borough of Southampton.

The gallant Colonel had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps for his early career in the Peninsula, and was made a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order for his military services. The deceased served in the Peninsula from January 1810 to the 31st December 1812; and again from June, 1813, to the end of the war, including the whole of the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras; battle of Busaco; the advance from the lines to Guarda; first siege of Badajoz; siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo; siege and storm of Badajoz; battle of Salamanca; capture of Madrid, and subsequent retreat through Spain; battles of Nivelle, Nive, Vie, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the whole of the various minor affairs during that period. Colonel Crabbe was wounded in March, 1811, at Fezd’ Aronce, when commanding a party which drove a French picket from that village; and again at Toulouse, when attacking the *tête de pont*. For many years the gallant deceased commanded the 74th Highlanders. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, June 11, 1807; lieutenant, May 11, 1808; captain, May 19, 1814; major, July 31, 1828; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 6, 1841, and colonel, Nov. 28, 1854.

ABEL SMITH, ESQ.

Feb. 23. At Woodhall Park, aged 71, Abel Smith, Esq., senior partner in the eminent banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith, of whom a short memoir appeared in our last Magazine.

During the last half-century the name of Abel Smith has been intimately associated with the banking business of London, and under his able management the house which his grandfather, in connection with the late Mr. Payne, founded, attained to a position second to no private bank in the kingdom. No man, probably, in modern times has exercised a greater or a more deserved influence in modern circles than Mr. Smith. He was amongst the shrewdest and most far-seeing of those who trade in money. No man knew better than he that in commercial affairs, as in everything else, the changes from adversity to prosperity, and from prosperity to adversity, depend upon something beyond mere chance. He understood the laws of cause and effect. He knew that an undue absorption or waste of capital, arising from any unnatural impulse to speculative enterprise—a drain of the present and a forestalling of the future resources of the country; that any extraordinary national exertion to meet the demands of war, famine, or other unlooked-for contingency, must be followed by a reaction. He was aware that extravagant plenty must be succeeded by parsimonious dearth; that in mercantile and monetary affairs, as in agriculture, there are always alternations of plenty and of scarcity following each other in certain, if not exactly in regular succession, and that the seven fat kine will assuredly be in due course substituted and devoured by the seven lean kine. Mr. Smith may almost be said to have been born a banker, his family having for many years previously carried on a flourishing provincial bank at Nottingham, and subsequently they opened a second at Lincoln, a third at Hull, and a fourth at Derby, all of which there is reason to believe are carried on with considerable success. It was about the commencement of the present century that the London house was established, the Arkwrights and the Wilberforces, who had long been amongst their best customers, in their provincial business, lending all their influence in support of the then infantine house in Lombard-street. Some idea of the value of this connection to a young metropolitan banking-house may be gathered from the fact, that £200,000 are annually received by the firm, in the shape of dividends, as bankers to the Arkwrights. But, important and lucrative as was the class of