

of the 52nd throughout the campaign of 1812, including the battle of Salamanca and action of San Munos, and served with the Light Division during the operations of Marshal Soult to relieve Pampeluna. In 1813 he commanded the volunteers of the Light Division at the assault of San Sebastian, and was twice severely wounded; for his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to an effective lieutenant-colonelcy in the 60th. He had received the gold medal and three clasps, and the silver war-medal and two clasps, for his services.

#### MAJOR WILLIAM HOPE.

Oct. 3. At Cape Town, aged 51, Major William Hope. The deceased, who was born in 1807, was a son of Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session, and Charlotte, daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun. He was nephew of the late, and cousin of the present, Earl of Hopetoun; and his brother, whose death was lately recorded, was Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland. The late lamented Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, who was killed at the attack upon Fort Rowah, in India, was his cousin. The first of the Scottish Hopes went from France to Scotland in 1537, in the train of Magdalene, Queen of James V., and settled there. The opulent family of Hope, of Amsterdam, is a collateral branch of the Hopes of Scotland. Many of the family have been eminent members of the Scottish bar, and others have distinguished themselves in the naval and military service. After studying at Sandhurst, Major Hope entered the army in the 7th Fusiliers, and was for some time on the staff of Earl Dalhousie, in Canada. Returning to England he resumed his studies at Sandhurst, and afterwards at one of the Scotch universities. He served nearly all his life in the 7th Fusiliers, in which regiment his eldest son and nephew now hold commissions. After leaving the service, on account of ill-health, Major Hope became paymaster of out-pensioners in Portsmouth district, which appointment he relinquished for that of Clerk to the Council of the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived here in June, 1846; and, during his tenure of office, rendered essential service to the Government in various important matters unconnected with it. Upon the death of Mr. Brink, Major Hope was appointed Auditor-General, which office he held until his death. For a short time he acted as Colonial Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Southey. His services in organizing the first volunteer corps, and stimulating their formation throughout the country, are well known and well appreciated. He

was commandant of the corps in the Cape district. His labours in connection with the purchase of horses for the troops in the wars of 1846 and 1851 were of much value. Major Hope never recovered the effects upon his constitution of his journey to Queen's Town, as the Governor's commissioner, to enquire into the working of the Cathcart system. The fatigue which he underwent, combined with the anxiety to do what was right, and the feeling of the odium attaching to his somewhat inquisitorial inquiry, which provoked much discussion, to say nothing of his having to attend to the discharge of his own sufficiently arduous duties, were too much for him, and his strength had already failed before the commencement of the last session of Parliament. But instead of applying for leave then, his high sense of duty induced him at all hazards to work through the session, and when that was over he became unable to attend to any public duty, and we have consequently now to record the loss of a valuable life, sacrificed too early in the public service.—*Cape Argus.*

#### GENERAL MESZAROS.

Nov. 16. At Eywood, Herefordshire, of disease of the heart, aged 62, Lazarus Mészáros, a distinguished Hungarian general and patriot.

He was descended from a family belonging to the nobility of the county of Bács, South Hungary, and born in 1796, and had early in his youth, when a student at the University of Pesh, embraced the military career. Unaided by any patronage, by the exertions of his own talents and steady character he soon acquired the fame of being one of the most distinguished officers in the Imperial Cavalry. But the mould of his aspiration was not of a kind to find a sufficient scope for his activity in the discharge of his professional duties. He, a rare example in a Hussar officer, with a persevering zeal applied himself in his leisure hours to the study of the Latin classics, English, Italian, and French literature, and, with a patriotic ardour, to the cultivation of the Hungarian language. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences rewarded the scholar officer by electing him one of their members. Uninfluenced by the commencement of the political storms in 1848, he, at that time Colonel of the Imperial Hussar Regiment Radetzky, in Italy, had yet, in the first part of Radetzky's campaign of that year, been at the head of his regiment. On the formation of the first Hungarian Ministry, in April of that year, nothing was found to be so

difficult as the appointment of a Minister of War who, by being a thorough soldier as well as an undoubted patriot, would at the same time command the respect of the army and the confidence of the country. At length the Prime Minister's (Count Louis Batthyány) choice fell upon the patriotic Hussar Colonel in Italy. Mészáros, on receiving his unlooked-for nomination, readily accepted the call of his country, but from his scrupulous sense of loyalty he first repaired to Vienna to receive the sanction for assuming his new post from the Emperor and King himself, who on that occasion promoted him to the rank of Major-General in the Imperial army. Thus strengthened in his position he joined his colleagues at Pesth, and entered upon the discharge of his very arduous duties. The Hungarian army was to be formed out of two different elements—the old regiments yet clinging to their former superiors, and still imbued with some of the anti-civic notions, and the young battalions breathing a decided revolutionary spirit. To conciliate the former with the new state of affairs, and bend the restless spirit of the latter under the rules of discipline, was the task to be achieved by the War Minister, and he did it. With such claims to the public esteem, and an amiable temper and straightforwardness in all his dealings which won for him the affection of all around him, it was not to be wondered at that, when the days of trial arrived, when the Court of Vienna endeavoured to excite discord in the ranks of the Hungarian officers, it was to Mészáros that they looked up for inspiration, and that the greater part of them followed him. His declaration that, besides patriotism, military honour strictly imposed the duty of standing by the national standard sworn to at the command of the King, had been the chief means of saving the national army from a partial dissolution. On the cessation of the Batthyány ministry, Mészáros, at the desire of the Diet, remained at his post. But his services were not confined to his ministerial labours. Often, when either the conduct of a general gave reason for dissatisfaction, or quite new levies were to be sent against the enemy, the Diet desired Mészáros to go and restore the security of the command, or inspire with martial spirit and confidence the young soldiers. Thus, in September, 1848, the Minister of War commanded the Hungarian troops besieging the Serbian stronghold Szent Tamás, and on the 21st of that month led against it a heavy attack, which, however, in spite of the bravery displayed by the general and his troops, did not succeed, the stronghold

having proved much stronger than it was thought to be. Again, in January, 1849, Mészáros consented to take the command of the corps destined to repulse from Northern Hungary the Austrian General Schlick; but notwithstanding his great efforts, with troops almost all of which were recruits uniuired to war, he was not able to attain the object of the expedition. On the occupation of Pesth by the Austrians in the same month, he followed the Diet to Debreczin. When on the 14th of April the Diet, in reply to the Emperor of Austria's manifesto of March 4th, abolishing the Constitution of Hungary, proclaimed the independence of Hungary and the dethronement of the dynasty, Mészáros was one of the eight members of the Lower House who opposed that act of the Diet; he, however, refrained from any further opposition to the then established administration under Kossuth's governorship; on the contrary, he continued in office until the arrival of his successor, and never ceased to lend the aid of his advice in the defence of the country. Out of office he took an assiduous part in the deliberations of the Diet, of which, notwithstanding his predilection for, and personal connexion with, the so-called conciliatory party, headed by Kazinczy and Nijáry, he retained the general esteem and sympathy. In July, when suspicions were arising about Görgey's fidelity, and it became necessary to put that general under a higher and quite trustful authority, Mészáros was once more restored to activity by being nominated commander-in-chief of the whole Hungarian army. Subsequent events restricted his holding that place to a short time. After the fatal battle of Temesvar, in the month of August, he, with Governor Kossuth, Count Cassimir Batthyány, Generals Dembinski, Bem, and Perczel, crossed the Turkish frontier, and was, together with his fellow-exiles, confined at Kutaia. In May, 1851, getting permission from the Sultan's Government to depart from that place, he came to England, where he met with a distinguished reception from the English friends of Hungary at Leicester and Manchester, being received in public meetings convened in his honour. After two years spent in England and France, he went over to, and at the end of a five years' residence became a citizen of, the United States of America. In October last, however, his shattered health and increasing wish of being nearer his own country again caused him to return to Europe; but within three weeks of his landing at Liverpool he, expired at Lady Langdale's country seat, Eywood.