

Hayley immediately took advantage of the opening to recommend his young *protégé*; and the result was that young Mr. Sockett, at the age of about 19, was installed as private tutor to Lord Egremont's sons. Here his ability, assiduity, and prudence soon established him in the good opinion of his noble and discriminating patron; and as years rolled on he grew in the Earl's favour, friendship, and confidence. His first two pupils (now Colonel George Wyndham, and General Henry Wyndham,) entered the army at an early age, and, in the meantime, the youngest son, Charles, who was of an age to require a tutor, succeeded his brothers as Mr. Sockett's pupil, and accompanied his tutor to Oxford, whither Mr. Sockett was shortly afterwards sent by Lord Egremont, with a view to his entering the ministry. The youth Charles Wyndham (now Col. Chas. Wyndham), like his brothers, entered the army when very young; and Mr. Sockett being thus released from the charge of all his pupils, and having passed with credit through his academical career at Oxford, was at length admitted to Holy Orders, and resided for some time at Northchapel as curate. In 1811, Lord Egremont presented him to the living of North Scarle, in Lincolnshire; by the same munificent patron he was appointed Rector of Duncton, in 1815, and finally he obtained from his benefactor the valuable rectory of Petworth, in addition to the other two, on the decease of the former rector, the Rev. C. Dunster, in 1816. Mr. Sockett continued to hold these three livings to the day of his death. He was also appointed domestic chaplain to Lord Egremont.

GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G.C.B.

*April 8.* At his seat, Aghada-hall, co. Cork, aged 78, Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B. and K.H., Colonel of the 16th Lancers.

This gallant officer, who had greatly distinguished himself in India, was the fourth son of the late John Thackwell, Esq., of Rye Court, Worcestershire, by a daughter of J. Daffey, Esq., and was born in the early part of the year 1781, so that he had just completed the 78th year of his age. He entered the army in April, 1800, and during his career of nearly sixty years had gained the highest distinction in the service, particularly in the East Indies. Sir Joseph served in the campaign in Galicia and Leon, under Sir John Moore, and was engaged in several skirmishes, and present at the battle of Corunna. He also served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, in front of Pampeluna, 27th,

28th, 29th, and 30th July; the blockade of Pampeluna from October 18 to 31, when it surrendered; the battle of Orthes, the affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides many affairs of advanced guards, outposts, &c. He served also in the campaign of 1815, including the action at Quatre Bras, the retreat on the following day, and the battle of Waterloo. He commanded the cavalry division of the army of the Indus during the Afghanisthan campaign; was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee; and commanded the second column of the army on its march from Cabool to Bengal. He commanded the cavalry division of the army of Gwalior throughout the Mahratta war in 1843, and at the action at Maharajpore on December 29 in that year. Sir Joseph greatly distinguished himself in the operations against the Sikhs, in the campaigns of 1846 and 1849, for which eminent services he received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, and was rewarded in the last-mentioned year by her Majesty nominating him a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the gallant General having previously for his military services been made a Companion and Knight of that Order. During his honourable career in the service he had been several times wounded. At Vittoria he was severely contused on the right shoulder; and at Waterloo he was so badly wounded that he had to have his left arm amputated, and had two horses shot under him. On his return to England from the East Indies he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in succession to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In 1834 he was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and received the silver war medal and three clasps for his services in the Peninsula, a medal for Sobrabraon, where he commanded the cavalry, and medal and clasps for the last Punjaub campaign; also the empty honour of the Dooranee Order, for services in Afghanistan. In November, 1849, he was appointed colonel of the 16th (the Queen's) regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), which becomes at the disposal of the Horse Guards by his lamented decease. He was an intimate friend of the late General Havelock and of Lord Clyde, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and other noble and gallant veterans of the army. His commissions here date as follow:—Cornet, April 22, 1800; lieutenant, June 13, 1801; captain, April 9, 1807; major, June 18, 1815; lieutenant-colonel, June 21, 1817; colonel, January 10, 1837; major-general, November 9, 1846; and lieutenant-general, June 20, 1854. Sir Joseph married, in 1826, Maria Au-

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-