

who died shortly after attaining his majority, in 1837, and Stephen Lord Stavordale, whose lamented death, just as he had opened for himself a most promising career, must be still fresh in all our memories, though it occurred nearly nine years ago. The noble Earl's two daughters survive. The eldest, Lady Theresa Anna Maria, is married to Lord Digby, of Minterne; the youngest, Lady Catherine Margaret, to Sir Edward Kerison, Bart., of Eye, county of Suffolk. His Lordship succeeded in his titles and entailed estates by the Hon. Wm. Thos. Horner Fox Strangways, who was born in May, 1795, and has seen some political service, both as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and as Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Confederation.

The late Earl held very extensive possessions in the county of Dorset; and his country-seats at Melbury-house, near Sherborne; Redlynch, Somerset; and Abbotsbury-castle, are well known to most persons in the West of England. As a landlord, his Lordship filled a high and most honourable position. He was for a short period Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset, but voluntarily resigned that high office; and after the death of his last-born son, Lord Stavordale, he gradually withdrew himself from public life, and the quiet and peaceful tenor of his way was passed chiefly at his seat at Melbury. One of the last of the public appointments which his Lordship resigned was that of Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, which he relinquished, we believe, about two years ago, on the ground of declining health. He was the patron of seventeen livings. The personal character of the deceased peer is deservedly held in respect by all who knew him. In short, he was peculiarly unambitious, and of those habits of cheerfulness and kindness which diffuse a genuine pleasure over the surrounding circle. He was kind-hearted, condescending in his manners, and, although a Whig of the old school, he was loved and respected by all classes of politicians in this county. Although the deceased peer was a man of integrity in his public conduct, and was singularly free from political aspirations, yet he often refused to participate in that patronage which was considered to be fairly at his disposal.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

Jan. 8. At Haverholm Priory, near Sleaford, aged 66, the Rt. Hon. George William Finch-Hatton, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

The deceased peer, the tenth Earl of

Winchilsea and fifth Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone, and Baron Finch of Daventry, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the elder of the two sons of the late Mr. George Finch-Hatton, of Eastwell-park, near Ashford, Kent, by the lady Elizabeth Mary Murray, eldest daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was born at Kirkby, Northamptonshire, May 22, 1791. He succeeded to the estates and the honours of the peerage on the death of his cousin, George, ninth earl, unmarried, August 2, 1826, and from that time to the present was most steady in his votes in support of the Conservative body in the House of Peers. He was more particularly noted as being nearly the only English nobleman who was willing to identify himself with the semi-religious position of the Orange party in the north of Ireland, and most of our readers will remember his invectives against O'Connell, and his incessant assaults on the College of Maynooth, and the system of education therein pursued, which he was in the habit of denouncing in terms little short of frantic, and for the entire overthrow of which he laboured, if not wisely, at least most strenuously and heartily. The duel which he fought with the late Duke of Wellington on the occasion of the change which came over the opinions of that statesman as to the necessity of some concession to the claims of the Roman Catholic body, and to the general clamour for their emancipation from political disabilities, operated to the disadvantage of Lord Winchilsea in the so-called religious world, and though he occasionally took the chair at some of the May-meetings, effectually prevented him from becoming a leader in that circle which has its centre in Exeter-hall.

The deceased Earl was three times married: first, in 1814, to the Lady Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, K.G., who died in February, 1835; secondly, in 1837, to Miss Emily Georgiana Bagot, a daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by whose death in 1848 he was left a widower a second time. He married, thirdly, in 1849, Fanny Margaretta, daughter of Mr. Edward Royd Rice, sometime M.P. for Dover, who survives his Lordship. By his first marriage he leaves an only daughter, who is married to Mr. C. Turner, of Panton-hall, Lincolnshire; and also an only son, George James, Viscount Maidstone, now eleventh Earl of Winchilsea, who was born in Manchester-square, London, May 31, 1815. His Lordship, who represented the Northern Division of Northamptonshire in the Conservative interest from 1837 till the dissolution of

1841, married, in 1846, the Lady Constance Henrietta Paget, daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he has a youthful family, consisting of four daughters and one son. By his second marriage the late Earl had no issue; but by his third and last wife he leaves one daughter and three sons, of whom the youngest was born so recently as the year 1856. In the late Earl of Winchilsea the extreme portion of the "Protestant and Protectionist" party have lost, if not a leader, at all events a champion whom they will not find it easy to replace.

In person, Lord Winchilsea was tall and stout; his face was round and animated, with a pleasant and dignified expression; his complexion was dark, his hair black, and his features small and regular.

The family of the Earl of Winchilsea claim descent from one Vincent Finch, who held a manor in the neighbourhood of the now decayed town from which the title is derived so far back as the reign of Henry IV. He was the lineal ancestor and progenitor of Sir Thomas Finch, who was made one of the Knights of the Carpet in Westminster-hall, on the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, by the hands of the Earl of Arundel, who was commissioned by her Majesty to perform that act. His son and successor, Sir Moyle Finch, married an heiress of the Berkeley family, and became the father of three sons, the youngest of whom, Sir Heneage Finch, was successively Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I. His son also, Sir Heneage Finch, rose to the highest honours of the law, being constituted successively Attorney-General and Keeper of the Great Seal, and eventually Lord High Chancellor of England; being also elevated to the peerage as Lord Finch of Daventry, and Earl of Nottingham. His son Daniel, the second Earl of Nottingham, eventually succeeded also to the earldom of Winchilsea, which had been conferred in 1628 on the widow of the above-mentioned Sir Moyle Finch, together with the Viscounty of Maidstone, with remainder of both honours to the issue male of her body in succession. This earl, who served for many years after the accession of King William III. as Principal Secretary of State, and died in 1730, having enjoyed the highest confidence of Queen Anne and the first of the four Georges, was the great-grandfather of the nobleman whose death we now record.

It is not a little singular that there is also a third earldom still in possession of the family of Finch. We allude to the title enjoyed by the Earl of Aylesford, who

derives his paternal descent from the Hon. Heneage Finch, a younger son of the first Earl of Nottingham.

JOHN COLVIN, ESQ.

Sept. 9. At Agra, John Colvin, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

He was the second son of James Colvin, of the well-known mercantile house of Colvin and Co., of London and Calcutta, and was born at Calcutta in May, 1807. He was educated till near the age of fifteen at St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, and after a short time passed with a private tutor, he went to the East India College at Haileybury. Here he obtained, from the first, the highest place among his contemporaries, and held it throughout. Although young men who wasted their time at Haileybury sometimes exhibited superior qualities in after life, those who were distinguished in the collegiate competition scarcely ever failed to prove themselves able public servants. The college itself has now ceased to exist, and there is reason to fear that some advantages have, for the moment, been lost with it which are essential to the success of our Indian administration. The students were taken at the critical period of life, after they had finished their school-education, and before they had struck root in this country, or tried their powers with the young men of their own age from other seminaries. There was, therefore, the usual proportion of men of superior ability among them; and from the earliest years of opening manhood their thoughts and feelings became identified with their Indian prospects. They then received the best instruction that could be provided for them in the principles of law and political economy, in the elements of the Indian languages, and in other subjects which had a special reference to their professional duties. Now the age of admission is put so high that a sifting has already taken place, and those who have proved their strength have paired off for an English career, which must always have the highest attraction for the first class of our English youth. Another consequence of raising the age to twenty-three is, that the professional instruction and probation which those who have had practical experience of India know to be necessary, have been given up, and the transplantation takes place under circumstances every way calculated to aggravate the growing evil which has been remarked of late years—that our Indian officers do not give themselves up to their work with all their heart, as they used to do—that their thoughts and aspirations are directed to