

magnificence of his embassy, and out of personal regard to the Duke, conferred on him the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski. The intimacy engendered on the Duke's visit to St. Petersburg was never relaxed, and on the Emperor of Russia's last visit to this country he was entertained by his Grace with princely hospitality. In the year following his mission to St. Petersburg he was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter, of which illustrious order of knighthood he was the senior knight. He was made a Privy Councillor the same year, 1827; and in May that year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s household, which he held up to February, 1828. The noble Duke was again appointed Lord Chamberlain of the late King William IV.'s household in November, 1830—an office he held up to December, 1834. The deceased Duke was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire, and High Steward of Derby. His Grace was a D.C.L. and President of the Horticultural Society. His Grace leaves two surviving sisters, the Countess of Carlisle (mother of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), and the Countess Dowager Granville (mother of the Lord President of the Council). The deceased Duke is succeeded in his family honours and great landed estates in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and in Ireland, by his kinsman the Earl of Burlington, grandson of Lord George Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington), son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire. The present Duke was born on the 27th of April, 1808, and succeeded to the earldom on the decease of his grandfather, above-mentioned, in May, 1834. He married, in August, 1829, Lady Blanche, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle, who died in April, 1840, leaving three sons and one daughter, the eldest one Lord Cavendish, M.P., now Marquis of Hartington. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which university he was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829. He represented that university in the House of Commons in 1829 and 1830. At the general election in 1831 he was rejected, but was returned for Malton in that parliament. At the ensuing general election, the following year, he was elected for North Derbyshire, which division of the county he represented in the House of Commons until his accession to the peerage in 1834. His Grace was Chancellor of the University of London for 20 years—from 1836 to 1856. The families of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Portland, Sir Augustus and Lady Elizabeth Clifford, General the Hon. Henry Cavendish, the

Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord and Lady Bagot, the Hon. George and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Lord and Lady Rivers, Lord and Lady Charles Fitzroy, the Hon. Charles C. and Lady Catherine Cavendish, and many others are placed in mourning by the lamented demise of the noble Duke. The Dukes of Devonshire are descended from William, second son of Sir William Cavendish, gentleman-usher to Cardinal Wolsey, by Elizabeth, the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, who built the fine old Elizabethan hall at Hardwick, where the Duke expired. William Cavendish obtained a peerage through the influence of his niece, Lady Arabella Stuart, 1605, being made Baron Cavendish of Hardwick; and in 1618 was further raised by being created Earl of Devonshire. William, the great-grandson of that peer, was among the leading supporters of liberty and the Protestant religion. He was an intimate friend and zealous partisan of Lord William Russell, and one of the most active promoters of the revolution which placed William of Orange on the British throne. That distinguished noble was created in 1694 Duke of Devonshire and Marquis of Hartington, and died in 1707, aged 67. His grandson William, the third duke, died in 1775, and his son William, fourth duke, died in 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, fifth duke, father of the deceased peer. He was a nobleman of retired habits, but took a decided part in opposition to the administration of William Pitt, and assisted his political party more with his fortune than by his personal exertions. His duchess was possessed of great personal beauty and accomplishments. She was "the adored" of the Whig party of the day, and entered enthusiastically into the electioneering contests of the period.

THE EARL OF ILCHESTER.

Jan. 3. At his seat, Melbury-house, Dorsetshire, aged 69, the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilchester, a Privy Councillor, and D.C.L.

The deceased was born on the 21st February, 1787, and in September, 1802, succeeded his father in the titles of the Earl of Ilchester and Lord Ilchester, county of Somerset; Baron Strangways, of Woodford Strangways, county of Dorset; and Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch, county of Somerset. In 1812 his Lordship married Caroline Leonora, second daughter of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by whom he had four children—two sons, Henry Thomas Leopold,

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