

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