

John Malcolm's instructions to his assistants; and it is stranger still to observe that such practices have been suffered to grow up without rebuke from the Indian Government.

RESCHID PACHA.

Jan. 7.—By a telegraphic dispatch we learn that Reschid Pacha, the eminent Turkish minister, is dead. There were conflicting reports as to the manner of his death—one account representing it as sudden, another as having occurred after three days' illness. But of the fact itself there seems to be no doubt. Reschid Pasha was the especial *protégé* of our minister, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, we believe, regarded him as almost the only honest statesman in Turkey; and the news of his death, following so hard upon that distinguished diplomatist leaving him at Constantinople in the fulness of his power, must doubtless make a deep impression on his Lordship's mind. The Turkish statesman was born in 1802. After serving official patrons in various subordinate capacities, he progressed to the rank of Pacha in 1834, and was made special envoy to Paris and London. He subsequently obtained high office under Sultan Mahmoud, but the true beginning of his high career as a minister of progress commenced with the reign of Abdul Medjid. Receiving the title of Minister of Foreign Affairs, he became practically the first minister of the new Sultan, Abdul Medjid. The great day of Reschid Pacha's life was that of the proclamation of the Tanzimat, otherwise known as the Statute of Gulhane. Upon the 3d of November, 1839, the representatives of all the European powers, the ministers, governors of provinces, generals, corps of ulemas, patriarchs of Christian communities, together with an immense crowd drawn from all parts of the community, were assembled in an open space belonging to the pavilion of Gulhane, to hear read a charter which was to serve as a new basis of civil and religious law in Turkey. The Sultan appeared in great pomp, and near him was seated the Prince de Joinville. Reschid Pacha read the document aloud. Copies and translations were distributed to all present, and a universal shout arose for the Sultan. Since this important event Reschid Pacha has, with brief intervals, occupied most important posts in the service of the Sultan. He has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he became again for a time the Sultan's representative in England. His successive adminis-

trations have been a series of struggles to realise the Tanzimat; but it must be owned that in this he has only very imperfectly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed, above all things, to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when Prince Menschikoff visited Constantinople; but when the Russian envoy presented to the Sultan a disgraceful convention, the sovereign appears to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the intrigues which had excluded his abset servant from power, and Reschid Pacha was again called to direct the affairs of the empire. In the spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exercising an influence on the Government. He resumed office in the middle of last year, and has died in office. Reschid Pacha was European in his opinions, habits, and tastes. He knew several European languages; he kept no harem, and was "the husband of one wife."

ADMIRAL HUGH DOWNMAN.

Jan. 4. At his residence, Hambleton, Hants, aged 93, Admiral Hugh Downman.

Hugh Downman was born at Plympton, Devonshire, in 1764. His uncle, Dr. Downman, of Exeter, was a physician of considerable practice, and had a local reputation as an author and play-writer. He obtained for Hugh Downman an offer from Capt. Mitchell Graham to go to sea with him in the "Thetis," 32, which he then commanded, and in this ship Mr. Downman remained from Oct. 10, 1776, until Aug. 1778.

Appointed as a midshipman to the "Arethusa," Capt. S. Marshall, he was wrecked in her, while chasing the enemy's frigate, off the island of Moulins, and was kept a prisoner of war in France from March, 1779, till Jan., 1780. In the "Edgar," Mr. Downman was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and in Lord Howe's partial action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 20, 1782. On March 5, 1790, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and served on the East India station.

Returning to England in the beginning of 1793, Lieut. Downman joined the "Alcide," 74, Capt. Linzer. In this ship he was present at the occupation of Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica, and here he first personally distinguished himself by cutting out a French gunboat from under a battery at St. Fiorenzo, and by heading a detachment of 100 seamen and marines, and planting the first gun on a mountain overlooking the defences of the enemy, and deemed by them to be inaccessible.