

Scottish professors, his father having been the celebrated James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the same university, and several of his ancestors having held a high place in the academic literature and science of Scotland. William Gregory was a very able and accomplished chymist. He was a favourite pupil of Liebig, and was the translator of some of his master's works from German into English, besides being the author of several treatises of great merit. He successively filled the chairs of chymistry in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow; King's College, Aberdeen; and Edinburgh University, having been appointed to the latter in 1843. He was very little past the prime of life, but had been long in a state of ill health, and during part of last session was unable to fulfil his duties personally. He leaves a widow and a son named after his great master.

THE REV. EDWARD ELDER, D.D.

*April 6.* The Rev. William Elder, D.D., Head Master of the Charterhouse School.

A short memoir of this much-respected clergyman appeared in our Magazine for May, but the following additional particulars have since reached us. Dr. Elder received his school education at the Charterhouse, to which he went when he was 14 years old. He remained there four years, during nearly two of which he was captain of the school. At 18 he entered at Oxford, and carried off the high distinction of an open scholarship at Balliol. He passed his examination for the degree of B.A. in 1834, and his name stood in the First Class in *Literis Humanioribus*. In 1836 he gained the prize for the Elrlerton Theological Essay, the subject being "The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection." The interval between 1834 and his appointment to the mastership of Durham School he employed chiefly, we believe, in private tuition at Oxford, and in that occupation, which is an established and important part of the Oxford system, he won high reputation and success. In 1839 he was appointed to Durham School, which was then at a low ebb. During the fourteen years of his mastership it steadily increased in numbers. When he left it for another sphere it contained about 120 boys, and had the character of being the best classical school north of Rugby, and in the tone and quality of the education given, inferior perhaps to none in the kingdom. The success of its *alumni* at the universities has sufficiently justified the opinion then entertained of it. The removal of Dr. Elder to the Charter-

house in 1853 was regarded as a serious loss by all who were interested in the welfare of Durham School, and was the occasion of sincere and deep regret to the many pupils and friends whom he had attached to himself during his residence in this city. The change was not one of un-mixed satisfaction to Dr. Elder himself. He was heard more than once to remark, that the only inducement that could have prevailed upon him to quit a place and a post which many ties and circumstances combined to endear to him, was the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish to preside over the school of his own boyhood. His career at the Charterhouse was, we believe, a very active one, though unhappily too brief to allow him to see the fruits of his labours. Some, however, of the boys whom he trained there have recently gained open scholarships at Oxford. We have good reason to know that he was much valued and loved by his Charterhouse pupils, and that they deeply lament his loss. Many of them, we doubt not, will hereafter have occasion to know more fully the extent of their obligation to him, when they reap the harvest which he who sowed it was not permitted to behold.

That Dr. Elder was a sound and ripe scholar is sufficiently attested by the fact of his having contributed largely, in conjunction with some of the most distinguished classical celebrities, to Dr. Smith's very learned, useful, and ably executed Biographical Dictionary. His translation of Latin and Greek writers, whether historians, philosophers, or poets, was forcible without being exaggerated, faithful without being servile—a close reproduction of the original, yet couched in genuine and idiomatic English. He possessed a remarkable facility in expressing his own thoughts and rendering the thoughts of others in either of those languages. In theology, in history, in ethical and logical science, his attainments were such as are not frequently met with. As a master, he was distinguished by conscientious and unremitting attention to his school occupations, and by love of his labour. The industry of boys never flagged from the discovery of indolence or indifference on the part of the master. Every exercise was returned before it had faded from the writer's memory, and before his interest in it was dead; every error and defect was pointed out and corrected, and frequently the whole was re-written. Another point deserving all praise was the diligent pains which Dr. Elder bestowed on the previous preparation of lessons. He had not to grope about for a view or an interpretation when he should have been

communicating to his boys conclusions already settled in his own mind. He spoke with no faltering hesitation, but with the decision of one who entertained convictions upon the matter in hand. Though he neglected no source of information, the views he inculcated were not culled promiscuously from notes and commentaries, but rather came fresh from the crucible of his own strong intellect. He held them with the utmost perspicuity and expressed them with the utmost vigour.

COLONEL CAMPBELL, C.B.

Nov. 12, 1857. At Lucknow, aged 37, Colonel Campbell, C.B., of the 90th Light Infantry.

This officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 73rd Regiment, in the year 1837. He served throughout the Kaffir war, under Sir Harry Smith, and was frequently mentioned by him in general orders. While in command of detachments of the 43rd and 73rd Regiments, he forced a difficult pass leading from Fuller's Rock to the heights above, against overwhelming numbers, with signal overthrow of the enemy. For this act of gallantry he obtained a brevet Majority. At the end of the Kaffir war, Colonel Campbell exchanged from the 73rd to the 90th, and accompanied that regiment to the Crimea. He was present in all the operations before Sebastopol. He led the storming parties which captured the Russian quarries, and he successfully held them against the attempt of the Russians to retake them. In both these exploits of taking and defending the quarries he was wounded. He was present at the assault of the Redan on the 18th of June, as he was, indeed, at most other encounters with the enemy.

For these services in the Crimea he was several times mentioned in despatches, he was nominated Companion of the Bath, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel for "distinguished services in the field," and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the Crimean war he returned home with his regiment.

As soon, however, as the 90th had time to recruit its diminished ranks, it was ordered to China, and the young hero of Kaffirland and of the Crimea again embarked for foreign service.

On reaching Singapore, he was met with news of the Sepoy mutiny, and with orders to proceed with his regiment to Bengal, instead of China. He landed at Calcutta, and from thence proceeded up the Ganges to Berhampore. The sight of the two steamers "Mirzapore" and "Calcutta," with the 90th Regiment on board of them,

was hailed with much rejoicing by the residents of Berhampore, as the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry were on the point of mutiny. Colonel Campbell began landing his men at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past four he marched them up to the lines of the 63rd, which were arranged in square. He divided his men into three columns, so as to intercept any attempt at retreat. The Government order to pile arms was then read, and reluctantly obeyed. The 90th Light Infantry, under Colonel Campbell, next marched up to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, whom they contrived to surround; but on being called upon to deliver up their arms, there was an evident stir among them, with an attempt at resistance. Finding themselves, however, surrounded by a splendid body of men, they consented to obey the order with a very bad grace, many of them flinging their arms up into the air, and evincing the utmost dissatisfaction. Colonel Campbell, however, not content with the possession of their arms alone, deprived them of their horses likewise. By these prompt and decisive measures he checked the spirit of mutiny, and preserved the lives of Europeans in Berhampore. The political resident there reported his cool and able conduct to the Government, and though no reward may have been bestowed on him, too much praise can hardly be given to an officer who, with few opportunities of being acquainted with the native character in India, had rendered such important service. Colonel Campbell then proceeded with the 90th Light Infantry to Allahabad and Cawnpore. Soon afterwards he joined the force of General Outram, and on September 25 forced his way into Lucknow. On that day he captured a battery which was brought to play on Outram's advancing columns.

He also charged a considerable number of the enemy who had strongly posted themselves with four guns in a narrow lane with gardens on either side. His horse was shot under him, and as the balls fell thick around him, he would have been dangerously or seriously wounded by one of them, had the force of it not been stopped by a little book named "Pietas and Altar," the property of his wife, which he usually carried about his person. The following day, however, while superintending the passage of a 24-pounder through a narrow gateway, he received a wound, from the effect of which he died, after lingering till the 11th of November.

During this interval, much care and attention were shewn him by Brigadier Inglis and other officers of the garrison,