

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EATON STANLEY
TRAVERS, K.H.

March 4. At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stanley Travers, K.H.

He was born in 1782, and was son of John Travers, Esq., of Hethyfield-grange, in the county of Cork (in which he was a magistrate), by Mehetable, only daughter of John Colthurst, Esq., of Dripsey Castle, and niece of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart., of Ardru, and was descended remotely from Laurentius Travers, who settled at Nateby, county of Lancaster, in 1292, and immediately from Brian Travers, who went over to Ireland in 1799, as secretary to the Earl of Leicester. He entered the navy September 15th, 1798, as midshipman on board of the "Juno," 32, Captain G. Dundas, served in the boats at the capture of the Dutch national brig "Crash," and other vessels, at Schiermouikooq; at the destruction of a six-gun battery on the coast of Holland; and also in the Texal expedition. He was officially mentioned at the defence of Lemner, 1799, and at the capture, by boarding, of the Spanish twelve-gun schooner "Volante," near Campbeachy, when Lieutenant Burn was killed, 1801. Midshipman at the capture of Duguay Trouin; served in the "Hercules" when the "Clorinde" was taken possession of at Cape François, by Lieut. Willoughby, 1803. Served at the storming of Fort Piscordero, and during the attack on Curaçoa, in command of the defence of the port. He commanded one of the boats at the capture of the French privateer "Felicité," 1804. He was Lieut. of the "Surveillante," and in her boats at the capture of numerous vessels near Campbeachy, 1805. In 1806, in company with a single boat, he boarded and captured the Spanish schooner "Serpanton," of six guns and 35 men, at the mouth of the Juan. He was Lieutenant of the "Alcmene" at the capture of several vessels on the coast of France in 1808; and of the "Imperieuse," commanding the division of seamen serving on shore at the siege of Flushing. He was aide-de-camp to Sir E. Coote and General Don. In 1810 he commanded in the boats of the "Imperieuse" at the capture of three gun-vessels moved under the batteries near Possitano, in the gulf of Salerno; and assisted at the capture of a convoy at Palinuro in 1811. He continued in the same ship, and assisted in various services performed, until 1814,—including the storming of Port d'Arno, the descent at Via Reggio, the capture of Leghorn, and

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the reduction of Genoa. His next appointment was to the "Scylla" sloop, but that vessel being found defective, he was removed in July, 1828, to the "Rose," 18 guns. In her he conveyed Commodore Charles Marsh Schomberg to Teneriffe, Rio Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards proceeded to the Bay of Fundi, in order to protect the fishery, and to ascertain the longitude of the different headlands. Sir Eaton has been nine times mentioned in the "Gazette" despatches. The dates of his appointments are as follows:—Lieutenant, September, 1804; Commander, June, 1814; Captain, November, 1829; Rear-Admiral, July, 1855. He was nominated as K.H. Feb. 4th, 1834; and on the 5th of March following had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He possessed the silver naval medal with one clasp, and also a good-service pension. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He married in April, 1815, Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Steward, Esq., of Yarmouth, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters.

THE REV. JOHN MILLER, M.A.

Jan. 18. At Bockleton, Worcestershire, after a short illness, aged 70, the Rev. John Miller, M.A.

There seldom has been a more uneventful life, passed almost entirely at home, and occupied in parochial and home duties. Mr. Miller was born at Bockleton, January 20, 1787, and was the third and youngest son of the Rev. Peter Miller, incumbent of that and the adjoining parish of Leysters, in Herefordshire. He lost his mother at a very early age. The three brothers first went to a school at Hartlebury, near Stourport, a place of instruction then in good repute, and much used by the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. This was about 1792 or 1793, and they remained there until 1797. In 1798 they were removed to a school in Dorchester, Dorset; and about the year 1800, to St. Paul's School, London, Dean Colet's foundation, then under the superintendence of the Rev. Richard Roberts, D.D. At St. Paul's the earliest separation of the three brothers, who had so far travelled on their course together, took place; the eldest, Thomas Elton, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner; the second, Joseph Kirkman, following him, after a certain interval, to the same society, of which he became first a Scholar, then Fellow, and finally an incumbent; having been distinguished in his day as a

classical scholar. Meanwhile, the subject of this memoir was becoming an industrious and accurate scholar, and preparing for Oxford, to which University he afterwards went, and was admitted a commoner of Worcester College on the 17th of June, 1804. The merit of many of his original compositions, both in Latin and English, written about this time, was allowed by competent judges to be very great; especially of those in Latin verse, in which he expressed himself with remarkable facility and elegance. Mr. Miller was elected a scholar of his college, on Mrs. Eaton's foundation, June 6, 1806, and fellow, June 4, 1810; took his degree of B.A. May 25, 1808, having at his previous public examination been placed in the first class in *Literis Humanioribus*; was the successful candidate for the Chancellor's first prize for Latin prose, read at the installation of Lord Grenville in 1810; M.A. Feb. 14, 1811, and select preacher in 1814.

A career so far successful might naturally have been expected to induce Mr. Miller to continue to reside and take an active part in the business of the University; but the strong bent of his mind for the pastoral charge, added to what he was used to term the "want of sympathy," or the familiarity of domestic intercourse, in a college life, induced him in 1814 to resign, after a two years' trial, a portion of the college tuition, which he had been persuaded by friends to accept, on the ground of its being altogether inconsistent with his views and inclinations, and to retire into the country, to the curacies of Croft and Yarpole, two small livings in Herefordshire, then held by Dr. Landon, Provost of his college. It was while holding these curacies that Mr. Miller was elected to preach Canon Bampton's Lectures before the University of Oxford in 1817, the striking merit of which compositions is attested by their having now reached a third edition; and it is a fact which may not be without interest, that Croft, being within an easy distance of Bockleton, where the family resided, the first sketch of these was conceived and meditated in his frequent walks between the two, his curacy and his birthplace. He continued at Croft until 1818, and then removed to the curacy of Bishopstone, in Wiltshire, a small village on the edge of the Vale of White Horse, the vicarage of which was then also held by Dr. Landon; and after a residence in it of three years, returned to Bockleton. In 1822 Mr. Miller was presented by a friend to the rectory of Benefield, in the county of Northampton. Thither his eldest brother and sister ac-

companied him; and there they constantly resided until circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail, induced him to resign the living in 1842, when he removed once more, and for the last time, with those who had been his affectionate companions through the greater part of life, to cultivate and promote, amongst old friends and neighbours, the kindlier feelings and higher duties of Christianity: and there the remainder of his life was spent, quietly, silently, but most usefully, and most like a minister of the Gospel. The second of the brothers, himself an excellent man, died at his vicarage of Walkeringham on the 11th of May, 1855; upon which event Mr. Miller was presented to Bockleton, of which he had before held only the curacy. His elder brother, much and deservedly lamented, died, after a short illness, at Bockleton, Feb. 17, 1857; and within the short space of the next eleven months, the subject of this notice was laid by him, in his own quiet churchyard, amidst the tears and regrets of many, who, however incompetent to form a judgment of him in other respects, were fully able to estimate his worth as a Christian minister, a neighbour, and a man. His last illness was only of a fortnight's continuance, and appeared to be a rapid and total breaking-up of the constitution, which no medical skill could arrest. Nothing could be more tranquil than his departure; it was like a peaceful sinking into sleep. Had he lived two days longer, he would have completed his 71st year.

Such, and of so little general interest, were the principal events in the life of one who, endowed by nature with great powers of mind, presents an example but too rarely seen, of the application of these to their highest and holiest use—the discernment and choice between good and evil, the extending his blessed Master's kingdom upon earth, and the unassuming fulfilment of social and personal duties. Of his character, some notices will be given from the pen of a friend much valued and respected by himself, who had known him long and intimately, and will rejoice to pay this tribute to his memory. Much more, it is true, might still be said on many points—of his clear judgment, to which his friends often had recourse—his love of justice—his accurate scholarship: but the whole would still be incomplete, were all mention of the *consistency* of his course to be omitted. Even from his earliest days at school, the same correct conduct (without formality), the same purity of thought and speech, kindness to those who stood in need of assistance and protection, and habits of regularity, thought, and order,

joined with a high tone of religious and moral feeling, were apparent in the youth which afterwards became so eminent in the man. It was a beautiful illustration of the words of one whose lays he afterwards learned to love and admire:—

“The child is father to the man;
And I would wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.”

Mr. Miller's acknowledged works, of which a list is subjoined, are neither considerable in bulk or number. The most popular of them has been his Bampton Lectures. To these may be added some unpublished sermons, *brochures*, and occasional remarks on passing events in the theological and political world, in which he took at all times a warm and lively interest, and expressed his views and anticipations with great clearness, force, and sagacity. His ambition, however, if such it may be termed, was not to obtain celebrity as a writer, but to address himself to, and be understood by, the feelings and hearts of the poor. How well he succeeded, *practically*, in this object, those who knew him as a minister can fully attest: while those who would see the true image and reflection of his mind, must seek it in his familiar letters to friends, which have frequently been made the subject of remark; and in ease and playfulness, delicacy and correctness of feeling, are thought seldom, if ever, to have been excelled.

The following extract, already alluded to, from the diary of an intimate friend, was written, as will be obvious, without any view to publication; but the freedom with which it is drawn up contributing to place in the strongest light the character and views of the individual spoken of, it is added, by the kind permission of the author. Its insertion will involve some trifling repetitions of things already said, but it has been thought better, upon the whole, to leave these without alteration.

“1858. *January*. On Wednesday morning, the 20th, a day always marked by me as my friend the Rev. J. Miller's birthday, I heard of his death. I had not known he was ill, though so constantly in communication with him. A letter from his sister, written the evening of the day he died, gives all the particulars. He was my dear, dear friend; also he was the only man I ever knew whom I could thoroughly and entirely esteem and respect; one who was superior to every kind of artifice or affectation. He was the wisest man, and the most widely informed man, I ever knew; and at the same time the humblest and the most

modest. I do not mean that he was what the world calls a great scholar, though he had been Fellow of his college, or that he followed the pursuit of science; but his information concerning life and its ways, and concerning the characters of men, was not only great, but extraordinary. Until of late years, he gave his mind a great deal to politics; and in that department of knowledge, in all that bore upon home-government, his information was exact, and was accompanied by a piercing sagacity. His political views, in which he was thoroughly Conservative, were those of principle, not of party; and though his religious feelings sank deep, and were graven on his heart, yet no man ever had less of that severe seriousness which people are apt to associate with their notions of a religious character. There was nothing he hated more than the ostentatious display of religious feelings or practice. He was by far the most humorous man I ever met with. He had a profound relish for humour, and an extraordinary readiness for putting things in a playful or jocular point of view; but he never permitted himself to jest on matters too grave or elevated for that mode of treatment. He was profoundly reverential.

“His letters were more remarkable than his conversation. Verse and rhymes came to him almost as readily as prose; not such verses as poets publish—but he threw into verse familiar matters, such as are treated of in letters from friend to friend. I think I might collect a volume of easy verses and very curious rhymes from the hundreds of letters which, in the course of many years' correspondence, I received from him.

“He lived with his eldest brother and his sister. His brother (excellent man!) died last February; his sister still survives. Their house was a pattern of what a house should be. Everything neat and orderly as could be; but no formality, no stiffness, no display, no airs of superiority to others, no particle of ostentation either in things material or intellectual. John Miller was the kindest-mannered man I ever lived with, except his brother. The elder brother excelled him in *that*. He, too, was perhaps more imaginative and tender, but of much less vigorous intellectual ability. However, cordial kindness reigned throughout the house. Their domestic servants, though kept in their proper places, were treated as members of the family.

“John Miller well knew what was noble and dignified, and he was well aware that to be humble and kind was no compromise

of nobleness or dignity. In the Millers' house might be seen the twelfth chapter to the Romans done into action.

"He was my constant correspondent, friend, and adviser for four-and-twenty years. No one living took, or appeared to take, a hundredth part of the interest that he did, in what I thought and wrote. But he is gone; nor can I hope in the remainder of my course ever to find one with whom I should become united by the same strong ties of personal regard and intellectual sympathy."

List of Works by the Rev. J. Miller.

The Divine Authority of Scripture asserted from its Adaptation to Human Nature; in Eight Sermons at Bampton's Lecture, 1817. Second Edition, 1819. Third Edition, with a new Preface in answer to some Objections of Bishop Jebb, 1838.

Sermon preached at Stafford, at the Lent Assizes holden there in 1819, before Baron Garrow and Justice Richardson. 8vo. (Oxon. 1819.)

A Christian Guide for Plain People. In Six Sermons, 12mo. (1820.)

Truth's Resting-place amidst the Strife of Tongues. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford on Sunday, May 18, 1828, being the Sunday after Ascension-day.

Sermons (18) intended to shew a Sober Application of Scriptural Principles to the Realities of Life; with a Preface addressed to the Clergy. 8vo. (Oxford, 1830.)

Harvest Sermon at Benefield. (1838.)

A Plain Christian's View of Fundamental Church Principles: in a series of Four Sermons preached to two Country Congregations in Advent, 1845. 8vo.

Visitation Sermon preached at Ludlow. (1846.)

Things after Death: Three Chapters on the Intermediate State; with Thoughts on Family Burying-places, and Hints for Epitaphs in Country Churchyards. Fcap. 8vo. First Edition, 1847. Second Edition, 1854.

A Safe Path for Humble Churchmen: in Six Sermons on the Church Catechism, adapted to the Complexion of the Times. 8vo. (1850.)

BENJAMIN TRAVERS, ESQ.

March 6. At his residence, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, Benjamin Travers, Esq., Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty.

Mr. Travers was the son of a wealthy and influential city merchant, and received his education at the grammar-school of the Rev. E. Cogan, at Cheshunt. At the age of 16 he was transferred to his father's counting-house, but, taking a dis-

taste to mercantile pursuits, his father was induced to article him, in 1809, to Mr., afterwards Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., for the term of six years, during which time he enjoyed the advantage of witnessing, and profiting largely by, the admirable talents of his master, whose fame was rapidly extending as a hospital surgeon and teacher. Under his preceptor's auspices, he established a clinical society among the pupils, to which he acted as secretary. On the 17th of October, 1806, he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, immediately after which he repaired to Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of some of the most distinguished savans. After a pedestrian tour of the Scotch and English lakes, he settled in London, having married the daughter of Mr. W. Morgan, founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Office. He was now appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital. In 1810 Mr. Travers was appointed surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1815 he was elected one of the surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital, having been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813. In 1827 he was chosen President of the Hunterian, and in 1828 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1833 he became a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and of the Court of Examiners of the Veterinary College. In July, 1847, the highest collegiate honour was conferred on him, that of President—a post he again filled in 1856-57. In 1813 Mr. Travers was again married to the eldest daughter of Mr. G. Millett, one of the Directors of the East India Company. This lady dying, he married for the third time in 1831, the youngest daughter of Colonel Stevens. The deceased had contributed largely to the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge by the publication of works of great merit, for which he had been rewarded with the diploma of many learned and scientific European institutions. In speaking of the deceased as an operator, the "Lancet," a great authority in these matters, states that "Mr. Travers was never celebrated as a rapid, dashing, or showy operator: frequently, however, his operative dexterity was most admirable, and he has often in the operating theatre received the public commendation of his great master and colleague Sir Astley Cooper. One thing respecting his operative career all have allowed—namely, the remarkable safety that has followed his knife, which is certainly one of the tests, and not the meanest test, of sound and genuine surgery."