

years he was appointed to the command of the 3rd, which he continued to hold until 1851, when he for the first time returned to this country. He had the honour of C.B. conferred on him while in India, and after coming home he was made a Queen's aide-de-camp. He returned to India in 1856, but was compelled by severe illness again to come home, about two months before the late troubles commenced. No one understood better than Colonel Tait how to gain the affections of those under his command, and at the same time to maintain perfect discipline; and during the late mutiny he had the satisfaction of learning that a large proportion of the troops formerly under him had remained true to their salt. Colonel Tait was appointed a member of the Royal Commission for the reorganization of the army of India; and although continuing to suffer from the malady which had driven him home, he attended most of the meetings up to the signing of the report, about a week before his death. Colonel Tait had not retired from the service, and cherished the hope that he would be able again to resume active duty in India.

#### THE HON. MAJOR PELLEW.

At Lucknow, the Hon. Major Babbington Pellew, the third surviving son of the late Pownall Viscount Exmouth.

Having obtained his first commission in the 43rd Foot, he served with that gallant corps in the Caffir war, until a severe attack of jungle fever induced Sir Harry Smith to send him back to England as an invalid. On his recovery, he exchanged into the Rifle Brigade, and served with the 2nd battalion of that corps in the Crimea, where he participated in the assault on the Redan. On that occasion he received two wounds in the leg, and his name was afterwards included in a list, published by General Simpson, of those who had specially distinguished themselves in the assault. His next service was the rendering assistance at the accidental explosion of part of the French artillery magazine, by spreading blankets over the roof of the remaining portion, which was expected also momentarily to explode. Being now selected by Major-General Straubenze to be his A.D.C., he served on the staff of that distinguished officer during the remainder of the Crimean campaign. He subsequently accompanied him to China in the same capacity, and shared in the storming of Canton. After that event, he voluntarily relinquished his staff appointment, set off for India, and joined his battalion just in

time to assist in the final assault on Lucknow. After this, the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade was attached to the *corps d'armée* of Sir Hope Grant, to which has been assigned a large portion of those harassing operations for the subjugation of Oude, which have proved fatal to the subject of this memoir and to so many more of our brave defenders.

#### WILLIAM JOHN BRODERIP, ESQ., F.L.S.

Although, perhaps, popularly best known as an upright, independent, and energetic police magistrate, Mr. Broderip, whose death occurred, after a few hours' illness, on Sunday evening, the 27th of February, will be a loss in scientific circles. Like so many men distinguished for their knowledge of natural science, he seems to have acquired his taste from an early association with the medical profession. His father was for many years an eminent medical practitioner in Bristol, where Mr. Broderip was born. He received his early education in the classical school of the Rev. Samuel Seyer, of that city. He subsequently went to Oriel College, Oxford, and studied there with a view to practising the law. He nevertheless pursued natural history with an ardour that gained for him many followers amongst the students of Oxford, and amongst these ought to be named the late Dr. Buckland, who was first led to take an interest in geology through young Broderip. He subsequently studied law in the chambers of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, where he was the fellow-pupil and friend of Sir John Patteson and Mr. Justice Coleridge. He was called to the bar in 1817, and commenced his public legal career by assisting in the publication of several volumes of Law Reports. He also edited a work on "Sewers." Shortly after the publication of these works he had so far commended himself to public notice and esteem, that Sir Robert Peel appointed him one of the police magistrates of the metropolis. The duties of this position he continued to discharge with eminent success till a few years ago, when a slight tendency to deafness determined him to resign a position he had so successfully held for thirty-four years. Remembering that an innocent man's fate may hang on a word his judge's ear does not catch, he retired from an office he could not fill with perfect efficiency. At the time of his resignation, the "Examiner" remarked,— "We cannot recollect a single instance of any question raised upon his conduct or his decisions.

It was during the leisure that his position as police magistrate afforded him,

that he devoted himself to the pursuit of natural history. That which was the amusement of his youth became the wise aim of his life to develope. He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1824; of the Geological Society in 1825; and of the Royal Society in 1828. He more particularly devoted himself to the study of zoology, and formed one of the few Fellows of the Linnean Society who constituted the Zoological Club, started the "Zoological Journal," founded the Zoological Society, and opened the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. He was for many years Vice-President of the Zoological Society, and for four years co-Secretary with Sir Roderick Murchison of the Geological Society, of which he was afterwards Vice President. His papers on various departments of natural history in the "Transactions" of the Geological and Zoological Societies, and in the "Journals" of Natural History, are very numerous. The majority of them are devoted to the natural history of the Mollusca. Of the shells of these animals he made a splendid collection, which is now in the British Museum. The structure and habits of many of the animals in the Gardens of the Zoological Society were the subjects of a number of his papers in the scientific journals.

In 1835 Mr. Broderip undertook to write the articles on zoology in the "Penny Cyclopædia," and these he did so admirably, as to obtain for himself a world-wide reputation as a zoologist. They were admirably illustrated under his direction, and still form the basis of the Natural History division of the "English Cyclopædia." These articles were many of them written in a popular and attractive style, and seem to have led to the production of those admirable papers on zoology which first appeared in "Fraser's Magazine," and were afterwards collected together under the title of "Zoological Creations," in 1848. A subsequent volume of the same kind, and of equal interest, appeared in 1852, under the title of "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist." These genial volumes place Mr. Broderip high as a scholar and a writer, and their large circulation testifies to their general interest. Mr. Broderip was also a writer in the "Quarterly," and many of the articles on natural history which have latterly appeared in that review have been from his pen.—*Athenæum*.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY, ESQ.

Feb. 17. At Kentish Town, aged 60, Thomas Kibble Hervey, Esq., the author

of "Australia," and many graceful lyrical poems, and the editor from 1846 to 1854 of the "Athenæum."

Mr. Hervey was born in Paisley on the 4th of February, 1799. He left Scotland in his fourth year with his father, who settled in Manchester as a drysalter in 1803. The drysalter of Lancashire was in those days a wholesale dealer in the drugs, colors, and general ingredients which were employed in calico printing and other staple manufactures; a business of considerable importance and emolument. Mr. Hervey senior was a gentleman of good education and highly respectable descent, and was possessed of a more cultivated taste than is often associated with the practical habits of a Manchester tradesman. The number of persons who had at that time embarked in his line of business being extremely limited, he was enabled to afford his children a sound and even liberal education. On that of his son Thomas, indeed, he appears to have bestowed more than ordinary care. He received the rudiments of his education at a private school, from which he was in due time removed to the Manchester Free Grammar-School. On leaving that institution, he was articled to an eminent solicitor of Manchester, from whose office he was eventually transferred to that of their London agent, with a view to his obtaining increased facilities for becoming acquainted with the various branches of the profession which he had adopted. The seductions of a London life, and the liberty which is too often accorded to the articled clerk of a metropolitan solicitor, in comparison with the more rigid discipline exercised over the ordinary clerks, were not without their ill effects upon the young poet; and it was a source of deep regret to him in after years that he had neglected to avail himself of the facilities of advancement which the liberality of his father had placed at his disposal. In order that no advantage should be wanting which might seem likely to qualify him for the higher branches of the profession, he was in due course placed under Mr. (afterwards Sergeant) Scriven, the well-known special-pleader, for the purpose of graduating in those more abstruse departments of legal knowledge, conveying, and special pleading; but they appear to have found but little favour in his eyes, for he realized most entirely the description of the poet,—

"A clerk foredoomed his father's hopes to cross,  
Who pens a stanza when he should engrass."

Not that he was idle in the severest acceptance of the term; for his love of