The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1852.

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The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9.—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Roel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full ex ent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

SPRING SUPPLY
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

London Goods.

Landing ex "Faside," from London:—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.

Mr. G. BLATCH,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS,
Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Cornelian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Boquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Book; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS numbered from 10 to 90. 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S, Steel and Brass; Ear-ring hoops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Broaches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Plyers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Apr 17—li.

GOODS

From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—

900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Hubbuck's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Stree*

Guano, Pickles, &c.

Landing, ex '*Sarah Louisa*,' from Liverpool—

80 BAGS best Peruvian GUANO;
35 dozen SICKLES;
15 dozen Grass HOOKS; 10 doz. Steel Pointed SHOVELS; 10 doz. CATTLE TIES; 8 doz. GARDEN RAKES.

Ex schr. *Martha Greenow*, from Boston—

15 boxes Cummington *SCYTHE STONES*;
5 Spring Teeth Horse Rakes;
5 Revolving Horse Rakes,—with a large assortment of SNEATHS, Cradle Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c. &c.—For sale by

June 22. JARDINE & CO.

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS!

Beef, Pork and Bread.

LANDING ex Mary, from Boston:—40 barrels Mess BEEF; 20 barrels extra Prime PORK;
25 barrels Pilot } BREAD;
70 barrels Navy }
In bond, for Ships' Stores.

Sept. 7. GEORGE THOMAS.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Daily expected from Glasgow:—

200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

HAS received per *St. John* from Glasgow, *Faside* from London, *Alciope* and *Devon* from Liverpool, and also from the United States—a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz:

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS;

DRESS MATERIALS—In fancy Delaines; Cachmeres: Circassian Cloth; Orleans; Coburgs; Printed Muslins; black and coloured Silks.

An excellent assortment of STRAW BONNETS; French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Artificial Flowers; Parasols;

5-4 *PRINTED COTTONS*, choice patterns; Grey and White Cottons; Red and White Flannels; Cotton Warps, Wadding and Batting; Bed Ticks; Regatta Shirtings;

LINENS, LAWNS, Hollands, Towellings, Diapers, Table Cloths, Linen GINGHAMS;

CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS & VESTINGS; Counterpanes, Toilette Covers; Worsted and Cotton FRINGES;

Furniture Dimity; MUSLINS; Harnes Filled Book Muslin; HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety; Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Infant's Robes, Frock Bodies and Caps; Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars;

Black and Coloured Veils;
Fancy Neck Ties;
Patent Elastic Bands;
Hair Nets and Platts;
Col'rd and White Stays.

Gents. Linen SHIRTS, FRONTS, and COLLARS, in newest patterns;
Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
UMBRELLAS, Braces, Spring *STOCKS*; *BRUSHES*, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to his present STOCK OF GOODS, which having been carefully selected will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 18. *Corner of King & Germain-streets*

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

WINES.

The subscriber has just received, and which is now in course of landing—a shipment of superior *WINES*, consisting of

15 HHDS. and 30 quarter casks PORT WINES, of different qualities,
10 hhds. } Brown and Pale SHERRIES,
15 qr. casks }
5 qr. casks old E. I. MADEIRA.

The above Wines have been selected expressly for the St. John market, and will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 14. North Market Wharf

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE STORE,

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light*;
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE, May, 1852.

THE Spring Stock of this Establishment comprising the usual extensive assortment, has just been received by the late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States—

IN DRESS MATERIALS; LADIES VISITES SHAWLS; PARASOLS; RIBBONS; GLOVES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

are many new styles and makes.

And in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found a very general assortment, carefully selected for that extensive branch of the business of this Establishment.

May 11. T. W. DANIEL.

Goods Just Received.

126 BOXES 10x12 GLASS;
20 pieces American Oil Cloth;
2 barrels Cream of Tartar; 5 cases Salad Oil;
20 kegs MUSTARD; 12 dozen Yeast Powder;
5 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OILS;
New patterns of ROOM PAPERS;
Live Geese and Common FEATHERS;
20 dozen assorted CHAIRS;
500 assorted LOOKING GLASSES.
Assorted Wooden Wares; 30 boxes PIPES.—

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept 7. *Prince Wm.-Street.*

100 Dozen Hats.

WE have just received per "*Alciope*" and "*Sir Harry Smith*," over 100 dozen Satin, Kossuth, and Rustic Hats. Also a lot of Cloth Caps, all of which will be disposed of wholesale or retail at a small advance on cost.

A large stock of our own manufacture on hand and constantly making up.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
May 4. *North side King stree*

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED.

Poetry.

THE CHURCHES OF OUR LAND.

They lie in valleys buried deep,
They stud the barren hills;
They're mirror'd where proud rivers sweep,
And by the humble rills;
A blessing on each holy fane,
Wherever they may stand,
With open door, for rich and poor,
The Churches of our Land!

Ye boast of England's palaces,
Her cities and her towers;
Of mansions where her sons at ease
Dwell 'midst her greenwood bowers;
But a deeper sense of reverence
God's temples should command,
While knee shall bend, and prayer ascend,
In the Churches of our Land!

Oh! pleasant are the pealing bells,
Heard at the Sabbath time,
Calling to prayer from hills and dells,
With their melodious chime?
And glorious is the sacred song,
Swell'd by a fervent band,
When the organ's note doth proudly float
Through the Churches of our Land!

Talk not of England's "wooden walls,"
Her better strength is here;
Her trust around the spirit falls,
Subduing doubt and fear.
Here her brave sons have gather'd power,
Nerving each heart and hand—
Most fearless prove those who best love
The Churches of our Land.

They stand, the guardian of the faith
For which our fathers died;
God keep those temples still from scathe,
Our blessing and our pride!
Our energies, our deeds, our prayers,
All those they should command,
That never foe may lay them low,
The Churches of our Land.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

DOVER, Tuesday, 5 P. M.

"His Grace the Duke of Wellington was seized with illness this morning, and expired at Walmer Castle at a quarter past three this afternoon, after a succession of fits."

This morning's papers add few particulars of the great event. The Duke so recently as Saturday afternoon, rode from Walmer to Dover on horseback, and in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, inspected the harbour of refuge, and other departments. He then appeared in excellent health and spirits. He is said to have died after a succession of fits. It is known that for some years he had been subject to brain attacks, and had undergone the inconvenience of using "counter irritants" to repel them. The cause of his death was natural decay, but the immediate agency ascribed to the words "fits" was doubtless an effusion of water upon the brain. Gradual stupefaction would be the result, and also convulsions, but it is probable that death was without pain.

The duke is succeeded by his son Arthur, Marquis of Douro, who was born in 1807. He is colonel in the army, and married in 1839 a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, is believed, (for there is a curious uncertainty about the date,) to have been born on the 1st of May, 1769. He was, therefore, more than eighty-three years of age at the time of his death. How many, and of what magnitude, are the events strung by the hand of God upon that thread of time! When Wellesley was born, England was the owner of those vast transatlantic regions which have since become the seat of an Empire Republic; but the blood of Wolfe had not purchased Canada, nor had the merchant soldiers of Britain deposed the Mahomedan and Pagan rulers of the magnificent east. He was but in the lowest rank of an infantry regiment when the tocsin of revolution boomed across Europe from the capital of France; and the future rivals for the palm of soldiership, and the mastery of the world, were contemporaneous's subalterns in the armies of their respective countries.—Years of obscurity and struggle, the relief of Toulon, the salvation of the Republic, the conquest of Italy, the humiliation of Egypt, the Consulate and Empire, Marengo and Austerlitz, Leipsic and Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena, lay before the one—undistinguished continental service, the destruction of Tippo Sultan, the liberation of Portugal and Spain, the victorious investment of Paris, the final struggle and triumph, honours innumerable, wealth unmeasured, the highest offices of State, the conduct of affairs at the most awful crises, a green — an evergreen — old age, stretched unseen before the other. Napoleon and Wellington! Words to conjure with!—Names that will never be erased from the conspicuous places to which their owners climbed to carve them! Names that span a cycle of human destinies—as the one sinks into posthumous fame, the other re-appearing with a degenerate, baleful notoriety.

It would be ridiculous—and to a well-toned mind, repulsive—to attribute the splendour of the career thus suddenly closed to the accident of fortune; or to cover up in a reference to Providence the characteristics of the man. Wellington was great as a man, before he was the Great Duke. He was moulded to gigantic dimensions, and impregnated with the heroic elements. The pushing of aristocratic connexions, the pressure of great events, did but reveal the qualities that were wrapped up in the inevitable individual. STRENGTH was the distinctive character of Arthur Wellesley. His frame was proverbially iron—his nerves were steel—his intellect was flexible and ductile as the finest metal—his will was as granite—and his passions were not the less powerful because they never distracted his intellect, or disturbed his resolution. "Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye," was he. He saw in the arrangement of a campaign or the direction of a battle, exactly what he wanted.—He decided not upon the nearest but the surest road to success. The desire to dazzle had no share in the dictation of his schemes—neither impatience nor weariness, regard for his own ease nor the praise of inedequate spectators, could affect his persistance. He kept in his entrenchments till the hour of battle struck in the revolution of events, and then marched out to conquer or perish. He held his opinion till the moment he had fixed for surrendering them as untenable, and then laid them down without a blush. He showed no elation at his grandest military successes, and was never petulant in his political reverses.—He carried the precision of camp life into the execution of his official trusts and the pursuit of his favourite enjoyments. Before such a man it is as natural to uncover, as to be awe-struck at the presence of a mountain or a pyramid.

We do not relapse into even a momentary sympathy with the profession of arms, or at all excuse the iniquity of the "just and necessary war' in which Wellington gained his heaviest laurels, when we say that the conqueror of India and the victor of Waterloo departs with large claims on the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. It was a sad work that he did from beginning to end—but it was a work that he believed must be done, and he did it well. It is a sorry and silly game to speculate on what would be if certain things had not been. There is no potent mood in human history. But the imagination recoils from the thought of French and Mahomedan dominion in India—the success of Bonaparte, by sea and land, on the Peninsula as on the Continent—the subjection of all Europe, much of Asia, and probably South America, to a military despotism. What men feel and would dare now, is a key to what our fathers felt and dared; and to the instrument of the national will, be given the honour of perfect adaptation.

Of the Duke's political career, we will only say it was happy for his last days that that career had ended. The master of Walmer would not have gone down as now to a grave on which will fall no angry recollections, had he carried civil war into Ireland by refusing Catholic Emancipation, or accepted the dragoon commission which a selfish and cowardly aristocracy would have forced upon him in 1832. That in 1846 he lent his great influence to facilitate the enactment of Free trade, and subsequently refused it to the re-actionaries who had doubtless in other respects much of his sympathies, redeems the faults of earlier years. Nor should it be forgotten that England prospered, and administrative reform advanced, under his brief administration. He was a Tory less from theory than education or bias. His patriotism was no doubt sincere and fervent. "The service of the sovereign" was his brief formula of duty to God and his country. May it be accepted for a better creed and a larger devotion!

The Great Captain and the Great Duke then are no more! The baton of the marshal has fallen from the once iron grasp—the sword of state will no more be borne by that familiar figure beside the throne—coronets and palaces descend to a non-illustrious heir—the garter, and the many offices of greater emolument than duty, will be scrambled for by the vulgar great! The head of a noble by nature and kingly patent, the familiar of his Queen, the trusted of his peers, the idol of many, and the admired of all, lays down at last his burden of honours! The hour of his falling asleep was sudden—may his rest be sweet, and his waking to a blessed immortality!—*London Nonconformist.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS BATTLES.

The deceased great general was literally "the hero of a hundred fights." His achievements in India were, 1st, the defeat of Tippoo Sultaun, at Malavelly; followed by the siege and capture of Seringapatam; the defeat of Dhoondiah Waugh, the celebrated Mahratta freebooter; the siege and capture of Ahmednuggar and of Baroach; the battle of Assaye, the most brilliant of all his victories; the siege and capture of Asserghur; the battle of Arghaum; the siege and capture of Gawilghur; and the surprise of a body of Mahrattas, who were routed and destroyed after an extraordinary forced march. In 1807 the duke held a command in the army, under Lord Cathcart, in the expedition against Copenhagen, and distinguished himself in the affair at Kioge. In the Peninsular war, we have to enumerate the affair at Obidos; the battle of Vimiera; the passage of the Douro, and battle of Oporto; the battle of Talavera; the battle of Busaco; various affairs with the French army on its retreat, ending in the liberation of Portugal. Then followed the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro; the fall of Almeide; the battle of Albuera; the raising of the siege of Badajos; affair at El Bodon; affair at Aldea de Ponte; the storming of Fort Renard; the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo; siege and capture of the fortified convents at Salamanca; the battle of Salamanca; charge of cavalry at La Serna, and the siege and failure of Burgos. The following year we have the affair near Salamanca; affair of the hussar brigade at Morales de Toro; the blowing up of the Castle of Burgos, and the turning of the Ebro; affair at San Millan, in Spain; battle of Vittoria; the pursuit of the French army to France, by the Pyrenees; siege of San Sebastian; battle of Sorauren; affair at the Puerto d'Echalar; affairs on the Bidassoa and San Marcial. After the descent into France, we have the passage and battle of the Nivelle; the passage of the Nive; defeat of Marshal Soult in his attack; affair at Helette; battle of Orthes; passage of the Adour at St. Sever; the affair at Aire; affair at Tarbes; passage at Garonne, and battle of Toulouse. Next followed the affair at Quatre Bras, and the decisive victory of Waterloo.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

At the commencement of the famous campaign of 1813 the material superiority still lay apparently with the French, for King Joseph disposed of a force little short of 200,000 men.

Availing himself of preparations carefully made and information anxiously collected, Wellington moved the left wing of his army through a province hitherto untraversed to the north bank of the Douro; and then, after demonstrations at Salamanca, suddenly joining it with the remainder of the army, he took the French defences in reverse, and showed himself in irresistible force on the line of their communications. The effect was decisive. Constantly menaced by the British left, which was kept steadily in advance, Joseph evacuated one position after another without hazarding an engagement, blew up the castle of Burgos in the precipitancy of his retreat, and only took post at Vittoria to experience the most conclusive defeat ever sustained by the French arms since the battle of Blenheim. His entire army was routed, with inconsiderable slaughter, but with irrecoverable discomfiture. All the plunder of the Peninsula fell into the hands of the victors. Jourdan's *baton* and Joseph's travelling carriage became the trophies of the British general; and the walls of Apsley-house display, to this hour, in their most precious ornaments, the spoils of this memorable battle. The occasion was improved as skilfully as it had been created. Pressing on his retiring foe, Wellington drove him into the recesses of the Pyrenees, and, surrounding the frontier fortresses of St. Sebastian and Pamplana, prepared to maintain the mountain passes against a renewed invasion. His anticipations of the future proved correct. Detaching what forces he could spare from his own emergencies, Napoleon sent Soult again with plenary powers to retrieve the credit and fortunes of the army. Impressed with the peril of the crisis and not disguising the abilities of the commander opposed to him, this able "Lieutenant of the Emperor" collected his whole strength, and suddenly poured with impetuous valour through the passes of the Pyrenees on the isolated posts of his antagonist. But at Maya and Sorauven the French were once more repulsed by the vigorous determination of the British; St. Sebastian, after a sanguinary siege, was carried by storm; and, on the 9th of November, four months after the battle of Vittoria, Wellington slept, for the last time during the war, on the territory of the Peninsula. The Bidassoa and the Nivelle were successfully crossed, in despite of all the resistance which Soult could oppose; and the British army, which, five years before, amid the menacing hosts of the enemy, and the ill-boding omens of its friends, had maintained a precarious footing on the crags of Portugal, now bivouacked in uncontested triumph on the soil of France. With these strokes the mighty game had at length been won; for though Soult clung with convulsive tenacity to every defensible point of ground, and though at Toulouse he drew such vigour from despair as suggested an equivocal claim to the honours of the combat, yet the result of the struggle was now beyond the reach of fortune. Not only was Wellington advancing in irresistible strength, but Napoleon himself had succumbed to his more immediate antagonists; and the French marshals, discovering themselves without authority or support, desisted from hostilities which had become both gratuitous and hopeless.

Thus terminated, with unexampled glory to England and its army, the great Peninsular war.

AFTER THE PENINSULAR WAR.

Lord Wellington was named to the important and honourable office of Ambassador to the Court of France. On the 30th April he left Toulouse and reached Paris on 4th May. His reception everywhere was most flattering. From the king of Spain he received a letter overflowing with expression of gratitude and esteem. From the Crown Prince of Sweden he received the insignia of the Royal Military Order of the Sword; from the Austrian Emperor those of Maria Theresa; from the Russian, those of St. George; and from the King of Prussia, those of the Black Eagle. At home, besides being thanked by parliament at various times for each of his principal victories, he was elevated to the dukedom. On the 10th May the Duke of Wellington repaired to the army at Bordeaux, and having superintended the arrangements of the embarkation of those portions of the army recalled from the continent, he published on the 14th a general order, in which he congratulated his troops on the successful termination of their labours, and thanked them for their admirable conduct.

He then embarked for England, and arrived at Dover on the 23d. On the 28th he took his seat in the House of Peers for the first time. He was introduced soon after three by the Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort, who were in military uniform, and wore their ducal robes. The Lord Chancellor then rose, and, addressing his grace in a glowing panegyric, conveyed to him the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this house be given to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, on his return from his command abroad, for his eminent and unremitting services to his Majesty and to the public." His grace made a suitable reply, and soon afterwards retired.

On the 12th of May, the Speaker moved that the sum of £10,000 be annually paid out of the consolidated fund for the use of the Duke of Wellington, to be at any time commuted for the sum of £300,000, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate. At the suggestion of Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Canning, the proposed sum was unanimously increased to £100,000; making, in all, half a million granted to his grace,—in the House of Lords the pension was likewise passed *nem. dis.* On the 1st July, his grace attended at the House of Commons personally to thank them for their bounty. The house presented on this interesting occasion a very brilliant appearance, from the number of members present in uniform or court dresses.

The peace of Paris was concluded on the 30th of May, but the Duke of Wellington was not left long to repose upon his laurels. One more victory remained yet in store for him, his antagonist being no other than his great rival, with whom he had never yet measured swords. Before, however, describing the extraordinary incidents of the year 1815, it may be interesting to state, that, towards the end of the preceding summer, his grace made a tour of the Netherlands, for the purpose of reporting on the necessary steps to be taken to protect the frontier against any future Gallic descent upon Europe. By his grace's usual perspicuity, the position on which he fought the battle of Waterloo is indicated as an advantageous one to cover Brussels. This report was dated from Paris, whence his grace proceeded, early the next February, to Vienna, to replace Lord Castlereagh, the presence of whom was necessary at home.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

On the 26th of February, Napoleon escaped from Elba with about 700 men. On the 13th of March, the representatives of the allied powers assembled at Vienna, namely, the Austrian, Spanish, French, British, Prussian, Russian, and Swedish, promulgated a declaration, in which they denounced him as a truce-breaker, and declared their determination to give him the most strenuous opposition. On the 28th, the Duke of Wellington was appointed Generalissimo of the Belgic armies, the Prince of Orange resigning his command, and taking a subordinate one.

The powers of Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, had agreed to keep in the field 150,000 soldiers each, including one-tenth cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery—the English Government having the option of commuting the performance of its contract by subsidising the other powers in proportion. The duke, however, had only 78,500 men, most of whom were new levies, the troops from Spain having for the most part been sent out of reach. It was, in fact, as the duke described it, "an infamous army, very weak and ill-equipped, and with a very inexperienced staff."

On the 1st of June Napoleon exhibited a grand military pageant, on which occasion he reviewed 50,000 soldiers. He then took the field in earnest. On the 12th he left Paris, and on the 13th he had joined his troops on the frontier. On the 14th he published a general order, and at daylight the next day his second corps, commanded by Reille, crossed the Sombre, near Thuin, and drove in the outposts of the Prussian first corps, at the head of which was Von Zeithen. The Prussians made a gallant resistance, but, being overpowered by numbers, evacuated Charleroi, where Napoleon fixed his head-quarters.

All military critics were of opinion that Napoleon's best policy at first would have been a