

seemed beyond the power of age to chill. When time had somewhat relaxed the sterner mould of his manhood, its effects were chiefly indicated by an unabated taste for the amusements of fashionable society, incongruous at times with the dignity of extreme old age, and the recollection of so virile a career. But it seemed a part of the Duke's character that everything that presented itself was equally welcome, for he had become a part of everything, and it was foreign to his nature to stand aloof from any occurrence to which his presence could contribute. He seems never to have felt the flagging spirit or the reluctant step of indolence or *ennui*, or to have recoiled from anything that remained to be done; and his complete performance of every duty, however small, as long as life remained, was the same quality which had carried him in triumph through his campaigns, and raised him to be one of the chief Ministers of England and an arbiter of the fate of Europe. It has been said that in the most active and illustrious lives there comes at last some inevitable hour of melancholy and satiety. Upon the Duke of Wellington that hour left no impression, and probably it never shed its influence over him; for he never rested on his former achievements or his length of days, but marched onwards to the end, still heading the youthful generations which had sprung into life around him, and scarcely less intent on their pursuits than they are themselves. It was a finely balanced mind to have worn so bravely and so well. When men in after times shall look back to the annals of England for examples of energy and public virtue among those who have raised this country to her station on the earth, no name will remain more conspicuous or more unsullied than that of Arthur Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington. The actions of his life were extraordinary, but his character was equal to his actions. He was the very type and model of an Englishman; and, though men are prone to invest the worthies of former ages with a dignity and merit they commonly withhold from their contemporaries we can select none from the long array of our captains and our nobles, who, taken for all in all, can claim a rivalry with him who is gone from among us, an inheritor of imperishable fame.

The *Union* (French journal) says:—"We make no difficulty in saying that all Great Britain gives an instructive and enviable spectacle by the unanimity as well as by the nature of the enthusiastic praises with which she covers the coffin of one of the most illustrious dead of this century. Let us place aside the hyperbolic flights of pride too familiar to the English nation, but up to a certain point excusable in this case. There remains the most universal and the most unanimous sorrow ever seen."

The new appointments have given great satisfaction. The Garter could not have been more aptly bestowed than on the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Londonderry. The name of Lord Hardinge has been long a familiar word in connection with valour, science and fame. The Command-in-Chief of her Majesty's army is bestowed wisely and popularly. Yet is Lord Fitzroy Somerset worthy of some great post of honor,

and so he will have a peerage, and is appointed to the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance.

The title of the Master-General of the Ordnance—Lord Fitzroy Somerset will, we believe, be Baron Ragland. A decision has yet to be come to as to the future Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Lord Combermere is to be Constable of the Tower. Prince Albert will have the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards, and also the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade. Prince George of Cambridge will succeed Prince Albert as Colonel of the Fusileer Guards. Colonel Airey is Military Secretary.

The supplies granted by Parliament for the year 1866, include the following interesting items under the head "Miscellaneous services;"—For the funeral of Viscount Nelson, £14,968 11s. 6d. For the funeral of Mr. Pitt, £6,045 2s. 6d.

The Queen, by her warrant of the 6th of August last, has granted to Caroline Southey, the widow of the poet laureate, a yearly pension of £200, "in consideration," as in the warrant is set forth, "of her late husband's eminent literary merits. A like warrant, of the 9th of the same month, confers a pension of £75 a year on Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, "in consideration of her merits as an authoress, and her inability, from the state of her health, to continue her exertions for a livelihood."

#### THE PROGRESS OR CONDITION OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

SOME noodle who is continually maligning that brave and experienced General, Sir Harry Smith, in the columns of the *Daily News*, and to whom it seems good, or is appointed, every now and then to enlighten the British public with his remarks on the Kafir war, drew a parallel on the 9th ult., between the present war in Southern Africa and the border strife between England and Scotland in former days. Now, Caledonia and the Cape are certainly about as like each other as Monmouth and Macedon, for like these they begin with the same letter. There are, too, rivers in both, and also cattle. There was also a Scotch predatory war. We shall favour our readers with the wise conclusion to which "Noodle" arrives, after drawing such comparison, and we shall do so in his own words:—"The Highlands of Scotland remained nurseries of predatory warriors till the clans were broken, the act against wearing arms and the Highland dress passed, and *parliamentary* government established throughout Scotland. The same course must be pursued in South Africa."

Is the man who pens such absurdity fit to write upon any topic on which John Bull requires information or guidance? Was ever such colossal nonsense? We are, it appears, merely to furnish the Kafirs with trousers, and insist upon their wearing them, in addition to depriving them of their arms and giving them a *parliamentary* government! We imagine it would be rather easier to kill them, although that seems no trifle. Has the *Daily News* writer lost his wits in abusing the Ministry and recommending the ballot? Has universal suffrage turned his head? Why does he not recommend at once to the Kafir to adopt the five points of the Charter, and that every kraal shall take in the *Daily News*? Every one