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THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

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JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.

POETRY.

THE OCEAN.

Likeness of heaven ! agent of power !
Man is thy victim, shipwrecks thy dower;
Spices and jewels from valley and sea,
Armies and banners are buried in thee.

What are the riches of Mexico's mines,
To the wealth that far down in thy deep water shines ?
The proud navies that cover the conquering west,
Thou fling'st them to death with one heave of thy breast.

From the high hills that view thy wreck-making shore,
When the bride of the mariner shrieks at thy roar;
When, like lambs in the tempest, or mews in the blast,
O'er thy ridge-broken billows the canvass is cast.

How humbling to one with a heart and a soul,
To look on thy greatness and list to thy roll;
To think how that heart in cold ashes shall be,
While the voice of Eternity rises from thee !

Yes ! where are the cities of Thebes and of Tyre ?
Swept from the nations like sparks from the fire;
The glory of Athens, the splendour of Rome,
Dissolved and for ever—like dew in thy foam !

But thou art still mighty—eternal—sublime—
Unweakened—unwasted—twin-brother of time !
Fleets, tempests, nor nations, thy glory can bow;
As the stars first beheld thee, still changeless art thou !

But behold ! when thy surges no longer shall roll,
And the firmament's length is driven back like a scroll;
Then, then, shall the spirit that sighs by thee now,
Be more mighty, more lasting, more changeless than thou !

AVOID THE FULFILMENT OF THIS DREAM.

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And as fast as I dreamed, it came into numbers;
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I am sure that I never saw poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled and said 'twas no use—
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse :
And declared, if to save their hearts'-blood from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would not pay a shilling.
But the rulers determined them still to pursue,
Set all the old bachelors up at vendue;
The crier was sent through the town, to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,
And to cry out to all he might meet in his way,
'Ho ! ho ! Forty old bachelors sold here to-day !'
Immediately all the old maids of the town,
Each in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,
Of every description, flocked to the sale.
The auctioneer then his labour began,
And cried out aloud as he held up his man,
'How much for a bachelor ? who wants to buy ?'
In a twinkle each maiden responded 'I ? I !'
In short, at a highly extravagant price,
All the old bachelors were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maidens, some younger, some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Dennis Delany, now in Dublin, served in the 31st regiment as private in India, and has a pension of 9d. a day for wounds. On the night of the first attack upon the Sikhs at Ferozeshah when lying on the ground, two officers with cloaks on came to the spot where he (Delany) was. One of them sat down, and the other went away. After a short time the officer sitting down, asked him if he would let him rest his head upon his body by way of pillow that he might try to sleep. Delany willing assented. After sleeping about an hour, the other officer came back and addressed the one who had been sleeping, calling him 'your Excellency.' Delany then felt sure that it was the Governor General, who had been sleeping; the other officer, he thinks, was Colonel Bar, who, on returning, said 'I have brought your Excellency a small jumbo of water.' Lord Hardinge drank some of the water, and then gave the pitcher to Delany, saying, 'Here, my good fellow, I have made a pillow of your body; it is only fair that you should have some of the water.' The troops were at this time suffering dreadfully from want of water, all the wells being in possession of the enemy. After some further conversation about a gun which was annoying the troops the two officers went away to another part of the field, and Delany saw nothing more of them. With reference to the above—Dennis Delany was appointed to the constabulary 22 years ago by Colonel Browne, now Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; resigning from that establishment, he enlisted in the 31st, and saw some severe service in India, and was severely wounded. Calling to see his old friend Colonel Browne, he was questioned as to his service, and in course of conversation recounted his having met with Lord Hardinge at Ferozeshah as above related. The colonel communicated with Lord Hardinge, now Master-General of the Ordnance, recommending Delany at the same time for any humble situation he might be qualified to fill. A very kind answer was received by the colonel, stating the anecdote to be true, and the Secretary of the Ordnance has written to the officers of Ordnance in Dublin, directing Delany to be appointed to any small situation which might become vacant, and for which he would be found suited. This little narrative requires no comment.

A HUMAN SALAMANDER.—A correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, says that some years ago, there was a Jerusalemite in Paris, who, in the presence of Dr. Robertson and all the chemical *savans* of the day, got into an oven and sang a song while a goose was being cooked. When he went into the oven, his pulse was 72, and rose to 130. At the second experiment it rose to 176, the thermometer indicating 100 of Reaumur. At the third experiment he was stretched on a plank, surrounded by lighted candles, and then put into the oven, the mouth of which was this time closed. He was there five minutes, when the spectators cried "Enough !" Accordingly the door was opened; out he came of this fiery gulph, and with his pulse at 200, jumped into a cold bath, and became as cool as a cucumber immediately after.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL.—First class in geography come up. Bill Toots, what is a cape ?

A thing that mother wears over her shoulders.
What's a plain ?
A tool used by carpenters for smoothing boards.
What's a desert ?
It's goodies after dinner.
That will do, Bill; I will give you a touch of some *goodies* after school.

The Carpet Bag copies from a German paper an account of a young being so highly charged with electricty as to emit vivid electrical sparks from the end of her fingers, and thinks the heroine endowed by nature with what others only acquire by long and elaborate practice—the power of *surrounding herself with sparks.*

What is the difference between water and time ? Water finds its own level, while time levels everything else.

English Mail of September 18.

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A more painful task has never yet devolved upon us than our present one, of announcing the demise of the most distinguished warrior and statesman that this country has ever produced. But before commenting on the Duke of Wellington's career, we will state the circumstances immediately connected with his death.

On Monday evening, the Duke dined with Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley. His Grace was in good spirits during dinner, and was observed to eat rather heartily. His food, as was his wont consisted of the most frugal fare—a little soup and some apple pudding alone constituting his meal. While at the table, the Duke's vivacity of manner was such, as to call forth a congratulatory remark from his son and daughter-in-law.

The Duke retired to rest on Monday night quite well, and in his customary good spirits. It is believed, that he passed a comfortable night, and, at all events, he did not summon his attendant to wait upon him. On Tuesday morning his valet, Kendall, called him, as usual, between six and seven o'clock; but his Grace did not rise to dress, and after the lapse of about an honr, the valet's attention was aroused by a sound resembling faint moaning issuing from his master's chamber. He thereupon went into his Grace's room, when the Duke, who had not left his bed, inquired if his apothecary, Mr. Hulke, of Deal, lived near, and directed that that gentleman should be sent for, as he (the Duke) wished to see him. This was the first intimation received by any member of the household that his Grace felt indisposed. The intelligence was immediately communicated to Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, who occupied adjacent apartments in the Castle, and they at once proceeded to his Grace's chamber, where they remained with him constantly, until he breathed his last. In the mean time, a groom had been despatched for Mr. Hulke, who hurried to the Castle without delay, and arrived at about half-past eight or a quarter to nine. Mr. Hulke found his Grace suffering from a an epileptic fit of a violent character somewhat similar to the attack which the Duke experienced several years ago; and no serious apprehensions were at that moment entertained as to his safety. Mr. Hulke, therefore, left the Castle for the purpose of preparing some medicines to administer to his Grace, in the hope that they would afford him effectual relief; but during his absence, the noble Duke grew worse, and it was necessary to send for Dr. Macarthur, of Walmer, his regular medical attendant. Mr. Hulke and his son (who also belongs to the medical profession) speedily returned, when an emetic was administered to the noble patient, but unfortunately without any good result. The Duke's condition gradually became more dangerous; he was seized by a second convulsive fit of greater violence than the first, and the alarm of his son and daughter-in-law, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, painfully increased. At this critical emergency, a messenger was despatched to the telegraph office at the Deal railway station, for the purpose of immediately summoning Dr. Hume from London to his Grace's assistance. In case Dr. Hume should be absent from town, the message specified that Dr. Ferguson should be next applied to; it so happened that both of these eminent physicians were in Scotland at the time when the message reached their residences. This failure having been reported to the noble inmates of the Castle, Lord Clanwilliam (Captain of Deal Castle), who had hastened thither on hearing of the Duke's illness, recommended that Dr. Williams, of London, should be summoned to Walmer. Dr. Williams was accordingly telegraphed for from Deal; and being at home when his presence was demanded, he immediately set off to the South Eastern Railway station at London-bridge to take the train. He did not reach Deal, however, in time for his services to be of any avail. The noble Duke's state gradually became more perilous; and he suffered a third attack, still more severe than the preceding ones. When the members of his family and his medical attendants spoke to him, he appeared to be conscious that they were addressing him, and attempted to articulate a reply. His answers, however, were not distinct enough to be intelligible; and indeed not a syllable that he uttered from the moment when he ordered his apothecary to be sent for, could be understood. About three o'lock, he had a fourth and final attack, of redoubled intensity, which rendered him perfectly insensible, and ultimately carried him off at a quarter past 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The painful intelligence was immediately transmitted to his Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Douro, who is now staying with his family in Germany. His arrival is anxious looked for, and it is presumed that when that takes place, the body of the Duke will be removed to Apsley House.

THE DUKE'S MILITARY CAREER.

The Hon. Arthur Wellesley, the third son of the first Earl of Mornington, was born in Merrion-street, Dublin, on or about the 1st of May, 1769. There has been a good deal of dispute, as to whether the Duke was born in Dublin, or at his father's country seat, Dangan Castle, county Meath ; but we have before us the file of the *Dublin Freeman*, for the year 1769, and in the paper of May 6th, we find the following announcement amongst the births :—"BIRTH.—In Merrion-street, the Right Hon. the Countess of Mornington, of a son." This piece of evidence, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. P. Colley, of Liverpool, a relation of the Wellesley family, is decisive of the birth-place of the Duke. There is some uncertainty as to the day of his birth. The birthday of the Duke was always kept on the 1st of May ; but the parish register of St. Peter's Church, Dublin, states that "Arthur, son of the Right Hon. Earl and Countess of Mornington,"was christened by "Isaac Mann, Archdeacon, on the 30th April, 1769."

The young Arthur Wellesley entered the army almost a boy. He obtained his commission as ensign and lieutenant in the year 1787 ; as captain, in 1791 ; as major and lieut.-colonel, in 1793 ; as colonel, in 1796 ; as major-general, in 1802 ; as lieut.-general, in 1808; as general in Spain and Portugal, in 1811; and as field-marshal, on the 21st June, 1813. The year in which he received his commission as major and lieut.-colonel was the year in which the war with France commenced; and that war continued (with two short intervals, one of a year, the other of a few months) to the final overthrow of the Emperor Napoleon, at Waterloo, in the year 1815.

The first actual service of the great warrior was in the year 1794, in Flanders, under that brave, but incapable commander, his Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York. In May of that year lieut.-colonel Wellesley embarked at Cork, in command of the 33rd regiment, and in the following month he joined the army in Flanders. Owing to the rapid advance of General Pichegru, the English army was compelled to retreat. On the 14th September, lieut.-colonel Wellesley's regiment was engaged in a serious affair with the enemy at Boxtel, between Breda and Bois-le-duc; on the 30th December it took part in the attack on Tuyl; and on the 5th January, 1795, in the attacks on Meteren and Geldermalsen. In the subsequent retreat from the Lec to the Ems, Lieut.-colonel Wellesley, as senior officer, commanded a brigade, consisting of three battalions, in the rear guard, "evincing a zeal and intelligence which gave promise of future distinction." The British army re-embarked for England, at Bremen, in the spring of 1795.

In April, 1796, the 33rd Regiment sailed for India. Owing to severe illness, Lieut. Colonel Wellesley was unable to accompany it; but he followed immediately on the recovery of his health, and joined his regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. He proceeded with it to Bengal, and arrived at Calcutta in the beginning of the year 1797. On the 17th May, 1798, his elder brother, the Marquis of Wellesley (then Earl of Mornington), arrived in India, as Governor-General, and his arrival was soon followed by stirring events, in the course of which Lieut. Colonel Wellesley found ample opportunities of distinguishing himself both as a soldier and as the administrator of the conquered kingdom of Tippoo Sahib.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the Marquis of Wellesley in India, a dispute arose, as to the rightful ownership of the districts of Waynaad and Souleah and other districts of Southern India. The East India Company and Tippoo, Sultaun of Mysore, both claimed them, and the Sultaun seized upon them with little ceremony, driving out a chief who was under the protection of the Company. The new Governor-General, being sincerely anxious to avoid a war with the Sultaun, wrote a despatch, claiming the disputed territory, but offering to refer the question of right to commissioners appointed by the two Governments. This was agreed to, and the decision having been in favour of Tippoo Sultaun, the Governor-General at once gave up all claim to the disputed territory.

In the month of June, of the same year, a proclamation was received at Calcutta, put forth by General Malartic, the Governor General of the Isle of France, announcing the arrival of two ambassadors, with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, proposing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, for the purpose of expelling the English from India. Genaral Malartic, having no regular troops to spare, invited all French citizens, so disposed, to join the standard of Tippoo; and, by a somewhat curious coincidence, the French force reached Mangalore, in the French Frigate La Preneuse, on the 28th of April, 1798, being the day on which Lord Mornington had landed at Madras, on his way to Calcutta. No sooner was Lord Mornington advised of the offer of Tippoo to conclude an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French, for the expulsion of the English from India, and of the arrival of the French force in Mysore, than he wrote a letter of remonstrance to the Sultaun, and not having received any answer or acknowledgment of the letter which was dated Fort William, 8th November, 1798, nor of another, dated 10th December, 1798, he collected an army of 20,000 men, of whom 2,600 were cavalry, and 4,300 Europeans, at Vellore, where they were joined by the division of the company's serving with the Nizam, of 6,500 men, and an equal number of Sepoys, lately commanded and trained by French officers. The 33rd Regiment was joined to the Nizam's contingent; and the command of the contingent, as well as of the regiment, was given to Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley. The whole army upwards of 30,000 strong, was placed under the command of General Harris. This great force advanced slowly into Tippoo's dominions. At Mallavelly it encountered and defeated Tippoo's army. The 33rd Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley, was posted on the right. A column of about 2,000 infantry moved forward in excellent order towards the 33rd Regiment, which corps reserving its fire, with the utmost steadiness received that of the enemy at a distance of about sixty yards; and then quickening its advance, the column gave way, and was thrown into disorder. General Floyd, seizing this critical moment, charged with his cavalry, and destroyed great numbers of them. After this battle, the whole of Tippoo's army fell back on Seringapatam, closely pursued by the British forces. The fighting under the walls of Seringapatam, was desperate, Tippoo having there brought together about 22,000 of his best troops, trained and commanded by French officers. Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley's regiment suffered severely in a night attack on one of the outworks, from a hot fire of musketry and rockets, which was poured in upon it as it was struggling forward in the darkness through broken ground; but, on the following morning, the gallant colonel carried the position easily, doing it "in high style and without loss." On the 4th of May, in the heat of noon, when the people of the East take their midday repose, the city was stormed by 2500 Europeans and 1000 Native Infantry. "In less then ten minutes from the period of issuing from the trenches, the British colours were planted on the summit of the breach." Tippoo Sultaun himself fell in the assault, and with him the formidable power of the rajahs of Mysore. His army, consisting of 48,000 well-trained men, was destroyed, captured, and dispersed, and thus a danger which had threatened British India for twenty years was removed for ever.—Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley was appointed governor of the conquered city; and though he found every thing in the utmost confusion, the soldiers still plundering, and the greater part of the inhabitants flying from the city, he soon restored order, (by hanging four of the plunderers, and threatening all who were found plundering with the same fate;) so that, three days after the fort was taken, the main street was so much crowded, as to be almost impassable, and exhibited more the appearance of a fair than that of a town taken by assault. Colonel Wellesley entered the fort immediately after the assault, and was one of the few persons present when Tippoo Sultaun's body, which was still warm, was discovered in the sallyport gateway. After the complete subjugation of the Mysore territory, the provinces ceded to the company became a distinct command, to which Colonel Wellesley was appointed, receiving his orders from, and reporting directly to the supreme government at Calcutta. For some time the country was disturbed by a marauding chief named Dhoondiah Waugh, "one of those adventurers who have so often subverted empires and founded dynasties in the east." Colonel Wellesley sent two bodies of troops against this adventurer, inflicted considerable loss upon him, and chased him into the Marhatta territory; there he recruited a new army of plunderers, with which he returned into Mysore, spreading destruction on every side, plundering and murdering the inhabitants wherever he appeared. In July, 1800, Colonel Wellesley succeeded in surprising him, and drove 5000 of his men into the Malpoorba river, "capturing an elephant, several camels, bullocks, horses, innumerable families, women and children." The guns had all got across the river, and they also were captured the next day. But Dhoondiah and his cavalry escaped; and it was not until the 10th September, that Colonel Wellesley came up with him at Conahgull. He had still 5000 horsemen under his orders. These Colonel Wellesley attacked with the 19th and 25th dragoons and the 1st and 2nd regiments of cavalry, charging them fiercely, and putting them to the route. In this attack, in which Colonel Wellesley's cavalry were drawn up in a single line, to form as long a front as that of the enemy, Dhoondiah and the best part of his men were killed. The rest were dispersed, and thus the British provinces, and those of their allies, were freed from the presence of this army of plunderers.

In the month of May, 1800, Colonel Wellesley was offered the command of an expedition against the Dutch colony of Java, in conjunction with Admiral Rainier, but declined the service, from the greater public importance of his command in Mysore.

In February of the following year he was appointed second in command of a force which it was proposed to send against the army which Bonaparte had left in Egypt. Owing to an attack of illness, Colonel Wellesley was unable to sail with the army which General Baird conducted to Egypt, by way of the Red Sea, and which, when it arrived there, found that the French had capitulated to the army of General Abercrombie.

In February, 1803, the Marhatta war,—the most important Indian war, in which Colonel Wellesley acted as Commander-in-chief,—broke out. The whole population of the Marhatta states was then computed at about forty millions, composed of different nations, of various tribes, of whom nine-tenths were Hindoos and the rest Mahometans. Fortunately, these states were greatly divided amongst themselves. Had it not been so, their collectively military strength of 200,000 cavalry and 100,000 infantry would have been almost irresistible. The object of the Indian Government in interfering, in 1803, was to save the Peshwah, one of the Indian chiefs, from being crushed and conquered by Holkar and Scindiah, still more formidable chiefs, resolutely hostile to the British power in India, and openly aspiring to the supreme command of all the Marhatta tribes.

On the 25th of October, 1802, Holkar had defeated the forces of the Peshwah and his allies, near Poonah. In their hour of adversity they applied to the Governor General for assistance; and he, thinking it highly dangerous, that the whole power of the fierce and warlike race of the Marhattas should pass into the hands of one chief, and be alike able in command and hostile to English influence, entered into a treaty of defence with the Peshwah, and sent an army of 10,617 men to assist him, under the command of Major-General Wellesley.

On the 9th August, 1803, Major-General Wellesley laid siege to the strong fort of Ahmednuggur, which he captured on the the 11th of the same month, after a desperate defence, in which a body of Arabs defended the town and walls, with extraordinary courage and obstinacy.

On the 29th August, he captured the fort of Baroach.

On the 23rd September Major-General Wellesley defeated the main army of Scindiah, at Assaye, after a desperate battle, in which he lost about 500 men killed and 1500 wounded. The enemy left ninety guns in the hands of the English army, but several of their corps went off in good order.

On the 28th November Major-General Wellesley gained another battle at Argaum, in which he captured thirty-eight pieces of cannon. In this battle the number of the enemy destroyed was very great. If there had been another hour of daylight, not a man would have escaped.

The result of these victories was a peace with the Marhatta chiefs, concluded in December, 1803, in which they made large concessions of territory to the East India Company.

In month of February, 1804, Major-General Wellesley defeated and destroyed a predatory band of Marhattans, near Munkaiseer, after an extraordinary forced march. In the course of the same year he was appointed a Companion of the Bath; a service of plate was voted to him, by the officers of his division, embossed with