

Portry.

A HARVEST HYMN FOR 1840.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The God of harvest praise;
In loud thanksgivings, raise
Hand, heart, and voice;
The valleys laugh and sing,
Forests and mountains ring,
The plains their tribute bring,
The streams rejoice.

Of food for man and beast,
Jehovah spreads a feast,
Above, beneath;
Ye herds and flocks draw near,
Fowls, ye are welcome here;
His goodness crowns the year
For all that breathe.

Garden and orchard ground,
Autumnal fruits have crowned:
The vintage glows;
Here Plenty pours her horn,
There the full tide of corn,
Sway'd by the breath of morn,
The land o'erflows.

The wind, the rain, the sun,
Their genial work have done:
Wouldst thou be fed?
Man to thy labour bow,
Thrust in the sickle now,
Reap where thou once didst plough,
God sends thee bread.

Thy few seeds scatter'd wide,
He hath so multiplied,
That thou may'st find
CHRIST'S miracle renew'd;
With self-producing food,
He feeds a multitude.
He feeds mankind.

The God of harvest praise,
Hands, hearts, and voices raise,
With sweet accord;
From field to garner throng,
Bearing your sheaves along,
And in your harvest song,
Bless ye the Lord.

Yea, bless his holy name,
And your soul's thanks proclaim
Through all the earth;
To glory in your lot
Is comely—but be not
God's benefits forgot
Amidst your mirth.

The Mount, near Sheffield, Sept. 1840.

Miscellaneous.

[From the United Service Journal.]

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The anniversary of the crowning victory of our Great Chief is at hand—let us celebrate it by some reflections suggested by a contemplation of his life.

The conduct and fortune of the Duke of Wellington, which have been remarkable in many respects, are particularly so in this:—That he has in his lifetime voluntarily supplied the public with the means of obtaining a minute knowledge of his history; so that, in addition to innumerable memoirs, reminiscences, sketches, histories of campaigns, and the like, formerly published, we have recently had several histories of his life issuing from the press at the same time, founded chiefly on documents of which the Duke himself, with an unprecedented confidence, has authorized the publication. It is not our purpose to enter into a critical analysis of the comparative merits of these simultaneous productions; we wish them the degree of success which they respectively deserve; but, without entangling ourselves in any detailed examination of these works, we are desirous to select for comment a few transactions recorded in them, and to express briefly the reflections which are suggested to us whenever the history of this great man is presented to our contemplation—a man the like to whom we cannot hope to see again, nor, indeed, properly wish to see, inasmuch as, to produce his equal, there must be, in concurrence with the same rare ability and virtue, a return also of similar dangers and difficulties, by which alone virtue can be tried, and great service rendered in averting and surmounting them. But in endeavouring to express our feelings respecting him, we cannot pretend, in writing of a man whose history and character are so well known, to be able to give any new information. Abstaining from that vain attempt, we shall merely seek to express in plain language what is already known; and, withdrawing from view as much as possible whatever may be thought to relate to him as the leader of a party, and advertising chiefly to his merits as an acknowledged benefactor to the whole empire, it shall be our care to afford occasion for complaint that, in writing of him, we have given an inadequate representation of the reality, rather than that we have been at the pains of composing a fulsome and unmerited panegyric.

First it may be useful to give a chronological list of the great battles in which he commanded, and of some other the most important events of his life.

- 1769. May 1. Born at Dargan Castle, county of Meath.
- 1787. March. Entered the army as Ensign.
- 1794. Served in Holland under the Earl of Moira and the Duke of York.
- 1797. Feb. Arrived in Bengal.
- 1803. Sept. 23. Battle of Assye.
- 1803. Nov. 29. Battle of Argam.
- 1805. Arrived in England from India.
- 1806. Married the Hon. Catherine Pakenham.
- 1807. Appointed Secretary for Ireland.
- 1807. Commanded under Lord Cathcart in the Expedition of Copenhagen.
- 1808. July. Sailed for Portugal.
- 1808. August 17. Battle of Rolicia.
- 1808. August 21. Battle of Vinierra.
- 1808. Sept. Returned to England after the Convention of Cintra.
- 1809. April. Returned to Portugal.
- 1809. May 12. Passage of the Douro at Oporto.
- 1809. July 27. Talavera.
- 1810. Sept. 27. Busaco.
- 1810. Oct. Retreat to Torres Vedras.
- 1811. March. Advance from Torres Vedras.
- 1811. May 4. Fuentes d'Oñoro.
- 1812. Jan. 19. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm.
- 1812. April 6. Badajoz taken by storm.
- 1812. July 22. Salamanca.
- 1812. Oct. Retreat from Burgos.
- 1813. June 21. Vittoria.
- 1813. July 26, 27, 28, 30. Battle of the Pyrenees.
- 1813. Nov. 10. Passage of the Nive.

- 1813. Dec. 11, 12, 13. Battles on the Nive.
- 1814. Feb. 27. Orthez.
- 1814. April 10. Toulouse.
- 1814. Aug. Went Ambassador to Paris.
- 1815. Feb. To Vienna.
- 1815. June 18. Waterloo.
- 1822. To the Congress at Verona.
- 1826. To St. Petersburg on a Special Embassy.
- 1827. April. Resigned office, on Mr. Canning being made Prime Minister.
- 1828. Jan. Prime Minister.
- 1828. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 1829. Catholic Emancipation.
- 1830. Resigned Office.
- 1834. Elected Chancellor of Oxford.
- 1834-5. In Office from Nov. to April.

Though an adequate estimate of the Duke of Wellington's greatness cannot be formed except on a careful review of the whole history of his life, yet some of his exploits being more prominent than the rest, let us briefly turn our attention to a few of these, such as seem to be most illustrative of his extraordinary qualities—his heroic courage; his patience, forbearance, and integrity; his ability and unwearied diligence; all applied with unbounded devotion and perseverance to the service of his country.

1. Assye. In this, the first great battle in which he commanded, his courage, skill, and promptitude were very conspicuous. After a long day's march in that hot climate, he, with about 8000 men, came, a day sooner than he expected, upon the enemy, consisting of about 60,000. The next day Col. Stevenson was to join with a considerable reinforcement; but there was no time to be lost; so he rushed upon them, and, notwithstanding one or two dreadful mishaps, completely routed them. On this occasion he had two horses killed under him.

2. Argam. In this battle his presence of mind was severely tried. No sooner had the enemy's artillery begun to play, than a body of native troops, who had fought well at Assye, fled, quitting an important post; but he succeeded in rallying them, and gained a victory which put an end to the war.

3. The passage of the Douro, in defiance of a strong force on the opposite bank, was an extraordinary achievement; but we cannot dwell upon it, glad though we should be to have an opportunity of reminding the redoubtable Soul that what a rapid rate he was obliged to betake himself to flight on that occasion.

4. Torres Vedras. No instance of the Duke's foresight and perseverance is more celebrated than his formation and defence of the famous lines of Torres Vedras. Not being strong enough to meet the enemy in the open field, but determined, if possible, to save Lisbon, he took shelter behind these fortified heights. There he remained ten weeks, having in front of him 50,000 Frenchmen, well-disciplined and commanded. A pleasant prospect! day after day to look at them, as a man who has taken refuge up a tree looks down upon a tiger or a mad bull roaring at the foot of it. But he knew that the French could not, any more than other people, live upon nothing; ingenious though he knew them to be, and able to turn a frog to the utmost account, frogs he knew would not be forthcoming in endless abundance; accordingly the anticipated day came when the foe must decamp; off they went, Massena, the spoilt child of victory, and Ney, the bravest of the brave, grumbling at one another, but unable to find any safe resting-place till they had taken leave of the Portuguese territory. Hitherto Wellington had been the object of continual taunts and evil forebodings with critics at home, who thought themselves competent to pass judgment on his military conduct; but, from this time, he was beyond the reach of shallow censure and petulant calumny.

5. Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. 1812. The rapidity with which these fortresses, so strong and well garrisoned, were taken, astonished the French Generals. They confessed themselves unable to account for it. These were dreadful scenes, and required uncommon fortitude to go through them.

6. Salamanca. This is justly considered one of the most splendid of his victories; and yet two mishaps attended it, which occasioned its being much less decisive than it otherwise would have been. A brigade, repulsed in its attack on an important post, put the battle for a short time in danger, and caused the loss of one or two valuable hours. But worse still was the conceit or negligence of a Spanish officer, who, having been stationed in a fort commanding a bridge over which the French retreated, had quitted his post without acquainting Wellington that he had done so, thereby leaving a way of escape for many thousands who would otherwise have been taken.

7. Waterloo. Passing over many proofs of successful skill and resolution, let us say a few words respecting that battle with which all of us are most familiar. If the Duke ever exhibited courage bordering on rashness, it was on that occasion; we do not mean during the battle itself, but in running the risk of a battle at all; for he had a very motley and indifferent army—in the despatches he calls it an infamous army; meaning, we may be sure, not that the soldiers individually were bad, or even that some regiments, brigades, or divisions were not excellent, but that the army, as a whole, was bad; it had been brought together hastily—the different parts had never acted together before—there was a want, therefore, of perfect mutual confidence, and of coherence among troops drawn from many different nations, not only English, Scotch, and Irish, but Dutch, Nassau, Brunswickers, Hanoverians, and Belgians. It is well known that hundreds of these disappeared without just cause; leaving so much the more glory to those who stood firm. Opposed to them were nearly 70,000 French veterans, commanded by Buonaparte. It must be admitted that, according to calculation and just expectation, the chances were in favour of the enemy at the beginning of the fight. If any personal accident had happened to Wellington, it is probable that our army would have suffered dreadfully. To save Brussels, was, no doubt, very important, but the risk (had it not been justified by the event) would have been thought too great. He might with good reason have declined fighting, on the ground that it was

reasonable for himself and Blucher not to bear such a disproportionate share in the campaign, but to wait till the Austrians and Russians had come into line. However, he chose the bolder part; which was likely to be still more agreeable to Blucher, who was equally brave and less cautious.

Some military critics, especially the French, pretend that the position at Waterloo was a bad one. But the question is, not simply whether it was bad, but whether it was not the best that could be found, and whether it was not good enough to justify risking a battle upon it. We must leave this last point to be settled by the result; which is far more efficacious than any other number of speculative arguments. Again the Duke of Wellington is charged with having committed an error in detaching so large a force to Hal, where they had nothing to do; but beforehand it was highly probable that they would have something to do; that the enemy would at least make a demonstration in that direction, which he might have done with troops drawn from Lille and other garrisons. If he had done so, then Wellington's having placed 15,000 men at Hal would have been extolled as an instance of remarkable prudence and foresight. As it happened, they were not wanted there. If they had been at Waterloo, Buonaparte would have seen at an earlier hour that he had little chance of producing any impression, and would probably have retreated without great loss. But our army was just weak enough to tempt him to prolong his attacks till it was impossible to extricate himself.

If the Duke's army had been like that with which he crossed the Pyrenees, ("my old Spanish Infantry," as he calls it,) the day would have gone on very differently. The enemy's cavalry would not have been permitted to walk round our squares in the way they did, but would have been swept off in a very summary manner. Under the existing circumstances, it was necessary to be patient; to remain firm and quiet till the enemy had exhausted themselves with marching backwards and forwards across the miry plain, and till the Prussians had come up to assist in making the overthrow complete.

By referring to the despatches, we may see in this short campaign a remarkable proof of the Duke's personal activity, and capability of enduring fatigue. The news of the enemy's advance reached him during the afternoon of the 15th, and was confirmed at a late hour of the evening; it is not likely that he would have much time for sleep that night; the next day he was fighting at Quatre Bras till night; on the 17th he was retreating to Waterloo, amidst a torrent of rain; during the night, besides other matters which must have required his attention, he was writing or dictating letters, (three are given, dated at three o'clock in the morning of the 18th); after fighting the battle, he did not return to Waterloo till midnight, having been on horseback at least 15 hours. The next day he wrote his incomparable despatch, and visited Brussels.

On reviewing his military history, his skill in the art of war was so often and so signally displayed, as to leave no room for dispute; the universal opinion of the officers who served under him, and his successes so great and so long continued, concur in placing him among the greatest Commanders that have ever lived. We may truly apply to him what was inscribed on the pillar erected in honour of Hannibal—"He will be vehemently desired in the day of battle."

Great not only in military affairs, his sagacity and judgment on many other subjects were very remarkable. Read his various diplomatic papers relative to the government of India, to Spanish affairs, to finances, to a multiplicity of important business which was committed to him as minister or negotiator,—many of them written too during the progress of military movements, and, as it were, amid the very din and tumult of arms,—and we cannot but be astonished at the activity and capacity of his mind, at once so prompt and so powerful.

His temper, no less admirable than his other qualities, was put to many severe trials, by the intractable pride, perverseness, and tardiness of the Spaniards; in some cases by the incapacity or negligence of British officers, as at Almeida and Tarragona; by the jeers and calumnies of critics at home; too often by the negligence and lukewarmness of our own Government.

Among other proofs of the strength of his mind, it may be mentioned, that though he has passed the last twenty-five years of his life in the midst of acclamations, though he has had to listen to innumerable panegyrics, and cannot appear on any public occasion except amid the shouts of admiring multitudes, yet he does not seem to have ever been inordinately elated; the natural simplicity of his character has passed pure and undefiled through his long and severe trial.

The excellence of his style of writing deserves particular notice. His despatches are perfect models of composition on matters of business. We firmly believe that more Generals have lived who could have fought the battle of Waterloo, than there are who having fought it could have given such an account of it—plain and simple, as if he were narrating an ordinary occurrence, yet stating clearly the most important circumstances. The very first word is characteristic and full of meaning. *Buonaparte!* not *Napoleon*, nor the Emperor *Napoleon*; *Buonaparte* shows that his Euphorism was now to be at an end. Many of the errors which have become prevalent respecting the battle would cease, if people could be persuaded to attend to this plain and authentic document. For instance, he says—"I continued the pursuit long after dark;" enough to show that he did not stop near to La Belle Alliance, which some writers would lead us to think.

Though the sorrow of the people of England must be great whenever it shall be the will of God to withdraw him from this earthly scene of his glory, yet we cannot but be thankful that through so many labours and imminent perils his life has been spared so long. (Would that he could be persuaded to take more care of it!) And as he has been superior to the rest of men in greatness, we may confidently affirm that *fortune* (or, as we ought more properly to call it, the protecting care of Divine Providence)

has been granted to him in a degree unparalleled in the history of eminent men. Alexander died at an early age; Hannibal in exile; Cæsar was cut off by treacherous violence; Nelson did not long enjoy the admiration and gratitude of his country. The fortune of Wellington in this respect is unexampled; twenty-five years have elapsed since his last military achievement; during the whole of which time he has been continually encircled with unbounded respect and admiration; even those events which have been most adverse and perplexing, have only served to bring more fully to light his inflexible fortitude, and determination to pursue steadily, through evil report and good report, the path prescribed by true patriotism and honour.

If we were called upon to specify that quality of the Duke of Wellington which peculiarly distinguishes him among other great men, it would be this: that, being so great and powerful, he has always restrained his ambition within the strict bounds of law; he has never attempted to gratify it by any irregular act; he has always shown aptitude to obey as to command. In this kind of self-control, it may be thought that *Washington* was equal to him; but Wellington has had the opportunity of displaying this and the other qualities of a great man in a far more extensive sphere of action.

GAITIES AND DISSIPATION OF MODERN ROME.

Rome almost without a theatre! It has only a population of 15,000 souls, 2,000 of whom are Jews; and yet it has eight theatres and a circus. Considering the circus as a theatre, London, according to this average, ought to have more than ninety theatres! Yet while the theatres are made sources of amusement, they are not allowed to degenerate into schools of vice: there is no "Jack Shepherd" or "Beggars' Opera" morality inculcated in them. In addition to these, during the winter, many private houses, many colleges and places of education for females, have private theatres, which are very numerous attended by the friends and relatives of the inmates. For a whole week we attended one of these—the Clementines, and the performance, especially the "punchinello dance," was such as would have drawn a crowded house for the winter in London. Then the carnival is a continued sun, for eight days of amusement and rejoicing, but not of vice: each day generally closes with a horse-race. During the same length of time we never saw any city or town so universally given to merriment. Rich and poor seem to have combined to lay aside all distinction—to bring men to their primitive state of equality; and if they cannot eradicate the thorns of life, they at least try to cover them with roses. Four times a-year the Pope gives his blessing in state—twice from the balcony of St. Peter's, once from St. John Lateran's, and once from Mary Major's. It is a gala occasion. The troops, with their showy uniform—the functionaries of foreign courts—officers of state from every part of the world, in their various uniforms, several bands of music, and thousands on thousands of spectators, tend to give it gaiety and splendour. The streets of the city are scarcely ever without music. During August, the large piazza Navona is overflowed with water on Saturday evening and Sunday, and there is an excellent band in attendance. Monte Pincio, with its beautiful and picturesque walks, within the city, villa Borghese and villa Pamfili, with their extensive grounds, without the city, are always open to the public. The Vatican and Capitoline Museums, the finest in the world, are open for several hours two days in a week to all comers; and hence an Italian peasant can criticize works of art with more taste than professional artists of other countries. The interest taken in the festival of Holy Week is sufficiently attested by the thousands that yearly crowd to see it. Twice a-year is the matchless dome and front of St. Peter's illuminated; twice a-year does the castle of St. Angelo glow with the most rich, the most varied, and the most splendid fireworks, conducted on the most gigantic scale. Nearly every day is kept as a festival in some church; and, though only days of devotion, the thousands that crowd to the functions prove the interest taken by the people in religious ceremonies. Truly did Miollis observe, that no government but a religious one would suit the Romans, so given did he find them to the observance of religious festivals; hence few Romans can ever be induced to live for a considerable time out of their city. Attached to many of the caffès and osterias of the city are small plots of ground, partitioned out for bowling, something like our bowling-greens. In summer they frequently go out to Monte Testaccio, or some neighbouring vineyard, to spend the afternoon. Every evening, particularly in Trastevere, you may see parties of young women and girls dancing outside their houses to the sound of the tambourine; and yet we are told that the people are almost without amusement.—*SANITARIUS.—Romish Journal.*

REVISED EDITION

OF THE

PROVINCE LAWS.

THE Subscriber having been induced by numerous applications from different sections of the Province, to publish an additional supply of the above valuable work, for the use of those not entitled to copies from Government, such persons as may be desirous of procuring them will have the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, at the *Royal Gazette Office*, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:—

- HON. E. B. CHANDLER,....Dorchester.
- THOMAS WYER, Esquire,....St. Andrews.
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- GEORGE KERR, Esquire,....Chatham.
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PROSPECTUS.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW, DEVOTED TO THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADAS.

THE Canadas have been united under an amended constitution—the foundation has been laid for an improved system of government. The success of that constitution will greatly depend upon a correct understanding and a just appreciation of its principles; and the advantages of the new system of government will be essentially influenced by the views and feelings of the inhabitants of the Canadas themselves. At a period so eventful, and under circumstances so peculiar, it is of the utmost importance that the principles of the constitution should be carefully analysed, and dispassionately expounded; that the relations between this and the mother country, and the mutual advantages connected with those relations, should be explained and illustrated; the duties of the several branches of the government and the different classes of the community stated and enforced; the natural, commercial, and agricultural resources and interests of these provinces investigated and developed; a comprehensive and efficient system of public education discussed and established; the subject of emigration practically considered in proportion to its vast importance; the various measures adapted to promote the welfare of all classes of the people originated and advocated; and a taste for intellectual improvement and refinement encouraged and cultivated.

Such are the objects of the MONTHLY REVIEW; objects which it is intended to pursue with views and feelings as unbiased and comprehensive as those of the government itself. Such a publication is a desideratum in the Canadas. The subjects to which its pages will be devoted require, at the present juncture, a more elaborate discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics discussed, and the subjects introduced, will become more varied as the immediate objects which have called the publication into existence shall have been accomplished. A monthly retrospect of public affairs, containing notices and observations respecting the measures of the government, and the leading events and questions of the day, will appear in each number.

The MONTHLY REVIEW will, for the time present, be conducted under the supervision of JOHN WAUGHY, Esquire, late Editor of The Upper Canada Herald, assisted by several able writers in the two Canadas. A general invitation is also given to Gentlemen of talents and acquirements to contribute to the columns of the REVIEW. Each number will contain from 60 to 80 pages, royal octavo, double columns, small type and fine English paper. Each volume will contain not far from seven hundred pages, and furnish about as much reading matter as is contained in three common octavo volumes of five hundred pages each.

TERMS—Price 20s. per year, including postage, payable in advance. As the work is undertaken with no view to emolument, it will be enlarged and improved in proportion to the amount of available subscriptions. It will not be sent to any Subscriber without payment of six months' subscription in advance. No subscription received for less than six months. All Post Masters are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Any Post Master or other person forwarding the names of six Subscribers, with the subscriptions, will receive a copy, gratis, during the same period. The first Number will appear on the first day of January, 1841. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the MONTHLY REVIEW, Toronto, and be post paid.

The Editor is permitted and authorised to add, that the MONTHLY REVIEW has been undertaken with the sanction and under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL; although the writers alone will be responsible for the matter which it may contain. Toronto, Nov. 4, 1840.

VALUABLE ISLAND LOTS FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the 16th February, 1841, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Room over Mr. Hatheway's Store, in Fredericton, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following Valuable Island Properties, being part of the Real Estate of the late PETER FRASER, Esquire, viz:—

FOUR LOTS on Sugar Island, containing 10 acres each, opposite the residence of Mrs. Manson. Thirty eight Lots on the Madame Keswick Island, containing 43 acres each, including the Little Keswick Island.

Also—A College Lot, containing 12 acres, situate on the College Hill, on the South side of the Road leading past the College, subject to a rent of Twelve Shillings per annum. The rent can be redeemed, and the purchaser obtain a title or fee simple on payment to the College of Ten Pounds.

Terms—25 per cent. on the day of Sale; the remainder in 4, 8 and 12 months, upon the purchaser giving unexceptionable security for the payment, with interest.

B. ROBINSON, Executor.

Fredericton, 19th Sept. 1840.

The following Properties will also be sold at an early period after the above; Persons wishing to purchase any part thereof, are recommended to examine the premises, and make application to the undersigned, at Saint John, or to D. L. ROBINSON, Esquire, Barrister, in Fredericton:—

1300 acres near the Mouth of the Restook.

The Farm at the Woodstock Ferry, containing 850 acres of excellent Land, with Stock, &c.

The Island at Woodstock, known as Griffith's Island, containing 63 acres, with 200 acres on the bank of the River, opposite.

120 acres on Long Island, in the Parish of Prince William, being the principal part of said Island.

The whole of the above may be classed with the richest Land in the Province, and is well worthy the attention of the public.

B. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DAVID CHINDINNIN, late of Horton, County of King's, Nova Scotia, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, at the Office of George J. Diblee, in Fredericton, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to George J. Diblee, Esq., who is authorized to receive the same.

PEREZ MARTIN, Sole Executor.

September 30, 1840.—3mp.