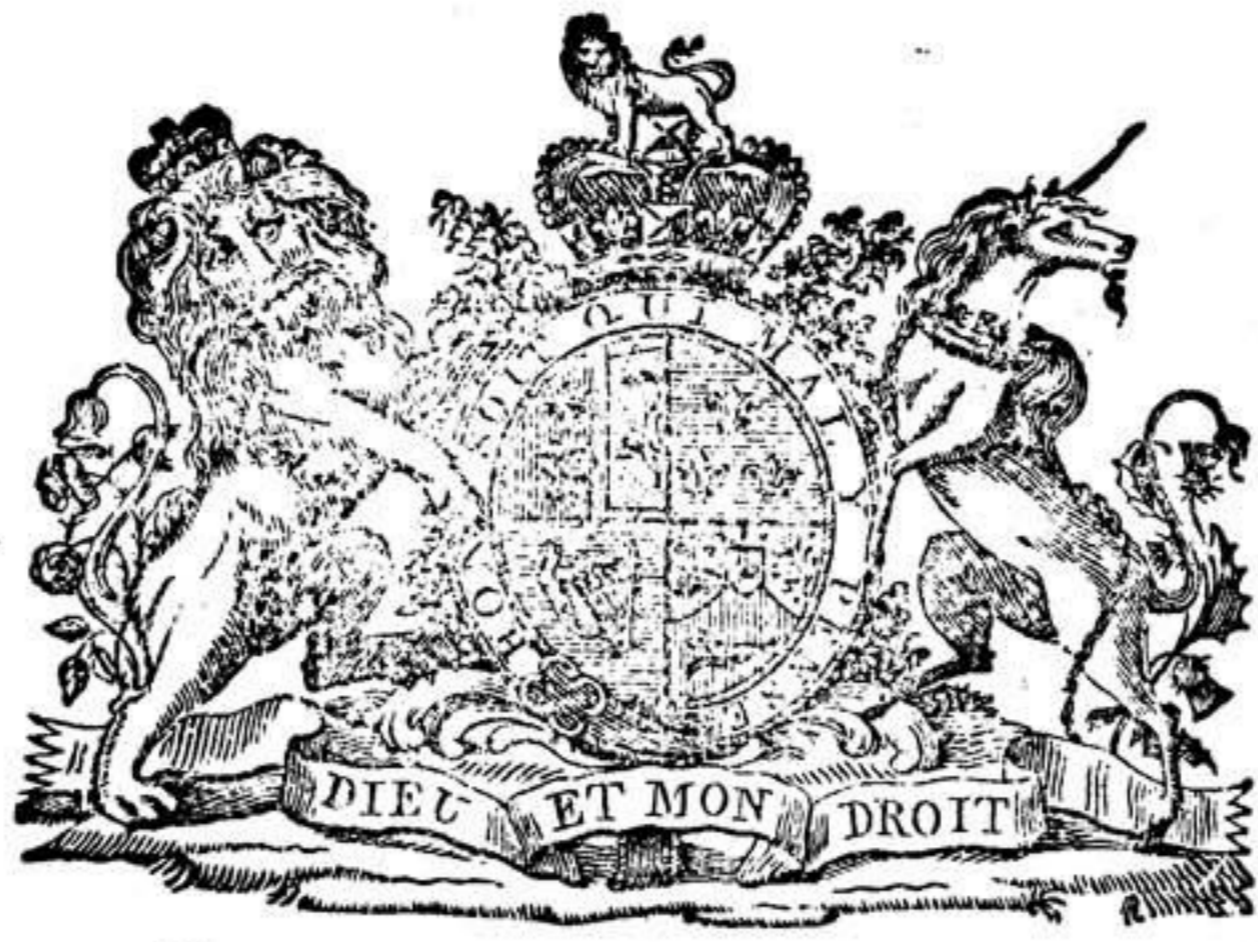


KINGSTON CHRONICLE.



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTRIQUE.

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NO. III.

POETRY.

SPRING.

Spring where are you tarrying now
Why are you so long unfelt?
Winter went a month ago,
When the snow began to melt.

I am coming little maiden,
With the pleasant sunshine laden,
With the honey for the bee,
With the blossom for the tree,
With the flower and with the leaf;
Till I come the time is brief.

I am coming, I am coming!
Hark! the little bee is humming!
See, the Lark is soaring high
In the bright and sunny sky;
And the guats are on the wing—
Little maiden now is spring!

See the yellow catkins cover
All the slender willows over;
And on mossy banks so green
Starlike primroses are seen;
And their clustering leaves below
White and purple violets blow.

Hark! the little lambs are bleating;
And the cawing rooks are meeting
In the elms a noisy crowd;
And all the birds are singing loud;
And the first white butterfly
In the sun goes flitting by.

Little maiden, look around thee!
Green and flowery fields surround thee
Every little stream is bright;
All the orchard trees are white;
And each small and waving shoot
Has for thee sweet flower or fruit.

Turn thy eyes to earth and heaven!
God for thee the spring has given;
Taught the birds their melodies;
Cloth'd the earth and cleared the skies;
Forthy pleasure, or thy food—
Pour thy soul in gratitude!
So may'st thou 'mid blessings dwell,
Little maiden fare thee well!

DOMESTIC.

M-GILL COLLEGE.

In consequence of a notification having been published that this College would be opened, and that formal possession of the estate of Burnside, upon which it was established, would take place on Wednesday, the 24th June, a numerous assemblage of the Inhabitants of this city were present at what we consider to be one of the most important and interesting ceremonies, lately witnessed in this part of the Province. Though there was none of the gaudy appearance and display, characteristic of religious or Masonic Processions, yet to the mind of the philosopher and friend of education, the simple and appropriate ceremony, an account of which we are about to lay before our readers, presented more charms than if decked out with all the pageantry of chivalry and romance.

A large room in the house, which has been for some time existing on the estate, having been fitted up, it was soon after one o'clock filled by the numerous and respectable individuals who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Among the company we noticed several officers of the government, the principal members of the Bar; the lecturers at the Montreal Medical Institution and several gentlemen, more or less connected with the proposed College. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, attended by the Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D.; the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D.; the Rev. B. B. Stephens, A. M.; the Rev. A. Norman; and the Rev. A. F. Atkinson of Montreal; the Rev. James Reid of St. Armand; the Rev. W. Abbott of St. Andrews; the Rev. J. Abbot of Yamaska; the Rev. I. Braithwaite, A. B. of Chamblay; the Rev. H. Esson, and E. Black of the Kirk of Scotland in Montreal, having entered the Hall, the business of the day was soon after proceeded upon.

The Royal Charter which incorporated the Governors and professors of the University being placed on the table. His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec rose and addressed the assembled body. He stated that in consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, who was one of the Governors, of the corporation of M-Gill College, it became incumbent on him to make a few remarks on the present occasion. He would however, first state that he was commissioned by His Excellency to express his regret, that in consequence of the veritate arrivals of the April and May mails, he was unable to leave Quebec in time to assist at the ceremony of promulgating the charter which had been conferred on the College. His Excellency in his letter was pleased to add that he would not fail to use all his exertions to promote the Institution. Having fulfilled this duty, the Lord Bishop begged to observe that he bequest which had been made in favor of this College by the late Hon. James M-Gill, consisted of the valuable estate of Burnside comprising the building in which they were then assembled, and the garden and grounds adjoining, together with the sum of £10,000, in furtherance of his benevolent intention. This liberal bequest was made in 1811 (two years previous to the death of Mr. M-Gill,) in trust to a corporation called the Royal Institution, which was contemplated by an act passed in 1810; this Institution was to transfer the bequest, when a College, in pursuance of his views, was established, and bearing his name. To this most be-

nevolent legacy, he could not help referring characteristic of its liberal donor, with whom he had the honor of an acquaintance and as furnishing an example which he hoped to see more frequently followed in the Province. The late Mr. M-Gill, who has amassed a very considerable fortune within the country, did not, like many others, leave the Province and spend his money in some other parts of the globe, but having no direct heirs, he had left a very handsome legacy for the laudable purpose of commencing an University, in a country where such an establishment was very desirable. The Institution was to bear the name of its excellent founder, and he firmly hoped that it might prove a blessing to many generations yet to come, that it might tend to immortalize his name, and be the best monument that could be erected to his memory. The Royal Institution was incorporated in 1818, and through their instrumentality, this College was in pursuance of the will of Mr. M-Gill incorporated in 1821, by a charter which would be read to them. Under that charter the Governors of the College were the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, the Chief Justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the principal of the college. It would be needless for him to refer to the detentions and obstacles, which had hitherto prevented the College from going into operation; it was known that they arose from the residuary legate under the will of Mr. M-Gill, disputing the legality of the bequest, and carrying his opposition through all the Courts of the Province, till His Majesty in his Privy Council had finally given the decision in favor of the Institution, whose duty it had become to prosecute for the recovery of the bequest. The suit in relation to the money, bequeathed to the College was still before the Council, but he was happy to say that that unfortunate dispute would soon be terminated as it was understood the residuary legate intended to withdraw all further opposition. It was the intention of the Royal Institution to transfer to the Governors of the College the property of Burnside, and on the part of the Governors, he was authorized to say that they were willing to accept of it. A majority of them were either now present or consenting, for he was charged with the consent of the Governor of this, and the Lieutenant Governor of the adjoining Province, both of whom had expressed a desire to attend on the present occasion and it was known that there was now no Chief Justice in Upper Canada. On the part of the majority, he accepted from the Royal Institution, the Charter which the Secretary of that body would now read.

The Rev. Dr. Mills, Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, then read at length the Charter of the College.

The Lord Bishop then again rose and said that he was authorized on the part of the governors of the new college to state it to be their intention as far as it was in their power to carry into effect the liberal intentions of the late Mr. M-Gill. It was not a work in which they themselves were solely interested, but it was an institution which concerned every inhabitant of the Province, and under such feelings the governors were determined that no obstacles should deter them following up and prosecuting the views of the testator. He deemed it unnecessary for him to exhort them upon the advantages of education, as he was sure they were all of opinion that a moral and religious education on christian principles, and a scientific course of studies on a true philosophical system, were what it was their bounden duty to promote. The governors in assuming the charter hoped that their exertions would meet with the co-operation of every individual within the Province.

The venerable Archdeacon Mountain then rose, and stated that as the individual named to fill the honorable post of Principal of the new College, it became his duty now to say a few words. He could not but express his sense of his own unworthiness for such a distinguished office, and he firmly hoped that he would be succeeded by a long line of eminent and learned principals. He had it in charge from his colleagues to state their anxiety to put the college into immediate operation, and he might urge as a proof of their wish, that they had not been idle in this respect. With the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane then present, they had been engaged in preparing and modelling a constitution, and rules for the government of the institution. Although it was not necessary to detail at present their precise nature, yet he could take upon himself to state that they were liberal in every sense of the word, imposing no test upon professors or students. In thus applying the term liberal he wished it distinctly to be understood, that he was not conveying the charge of illiberality against those noble and venerable Institutions of the Mother Country, in which a test was properly exacted of conformity to the National Religion,—but there were local circumstances, which required local adaptation, and according both to the terms of the will and the provisions of the Royal Charter, all officers whatever in M-Gill College were left freely open either to Protestants or Roman Catholics, and students of all denominations would be permitted to attend. He deemed it necessary for him to explain how the present professors happened all to be members of the

Church of England. When found necessary to name professors in virtue of the charter of the college, his late father then Bishop of the Diocese, had submitted several names to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, for these offices, among which, those of the Rev. Archd. Strachan and the Rev. Dr. Harkness, having been proposed as eligible, either one or the other, to the same Professorship. His Excellency whether swayed by a feeling of delicacy and desire to avoid the appearance of partiality, on account of his being himself a member of the Church of Scotland, or from whatever cause,—decided in favour of the former gentleman. This circumstance was mentioned in proof, that the original as well as the present intention of the Governors was in all respects to shew due respect to the intentions of the will of Mr. McGill and the terms of the charter. It had been deemed necessary for the present to declare that the professors should be graduates of some British University but that a preference should hereafter be shown to those who had graduated within its walls. The Governors would feel it to be their duty under all discouraging obstacles to push on the great undertaking, and never to cease in their exertions for its prosperity. They hoped they would meet with general support, and they trusted with confidence that they would be assisted by all, when the very liberal terms of the will and charter were considered. It would be necessary for them to make a strong and powerful appeal to the Mother Country, and they also expected great pecuniary assistance from those resident near the establishment, and more directly interested in its prosperity. They would as soon as possible establish a system of collegiate education, and there was a predisposition to engraft upon the college the well known and respectable Medical Institution now in existence in the city. The door of the building was at length open, and it was the duty of all to proceed with vigor. They might at first complain of a great want of means for such an Institution, for it required much to place it on a respectable footing, but while they thus looked forward with confidence, they should not be unmindful that the province was highly indebted to the very liberal disposition of Mr. McGill, who had set such a praiseworthy example to his fellow citizens, whose duty it now became generally to aid his work and follow up his beneficent views. The Archdeacon concluded his address by expressing his conviction, that all who were present felt alike the dependence of every human understanding for its success, upon the blessing of divine providence, and would therefore be unanimously ready to join in the religious services, with which it was proposed to conclude the business of the day, and in which he accordingly proceeded.

The 6th chapter of Proverbs which had been selected as appropriate to the occasion, was first read; after which the following verses selected from different Psalms were repeated in the way of alternation,—the responsive part being sustained by the other Clergy of the Church of England who were present.

The Lord hath been mindful of us and shall bless us; even he shall bless the house of Israel; he shall bless the house of Aaron.

He shall bless them that fear the Lord both small and great.

The Lord shall increase you more, both you and your children.

All the whole I heavens are the Lord's; the earth hath he given to the children of men.

The lot is fallen unto me in a fair ground; yea I have a goodly heritage.

Lord thou art become gracious unto thy land:—thou sentest a gracious rain upon thine inheritance, and refreshedst it when it was weary.

O pray for the peace of Jerusalem—they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and plenty-ousness within thy palaces.

For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will wish thee prosperity.

Yea because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek to do thee good.

Except the Lord build the house; their labour is but lost that build it. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give the praise; for thy loving mercy and for thy truth's sake.

Glorify be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The ARCHDEACON then proceeded with the following prayers.

O blessed and eternal God, who by wisdom hast founded the earth and by understanding hast stretched out the Heavens—Father of Light, and Author of every good and perfect gift, from whom we receive all that we have and all that we are made capable of performing—upon whose pleasure both we, and our works, and all creation depend—look down from the habitation of thy holiness and glory, and favor the undertaking which is here before us; let thy blessing rest upon it; let the cloud and pillar of thy presence go with us; establish the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands establish thou it. Our hope is in thee and thou art able to do for us, in things temporal as well as spiritual, exceedingly abundantly above all that we can ask or think. Raise us means we beseech thee, to provide for the wants of this Institution; dispose the hearts of men and order the course of events favorable towards it: shed down the spirit of

wisdom and of patient continuance upon those who plant and those who water, and do thou give the increase from on high. Sanctify all the instruction which shall hereafter be given and all the studies which shall be pursued in this Institution, and render them subservient to thy glory and the good of mankind. Grant that all the stores of knowledge and science, which shall be heaped on the minds of youth, may form them to the greater love of thy holy name, and lead them to magnify thee in thy wonderful works. O righteous Father, who hast hid the highest of all knowledge from the wise and prudent of this world, and revealed it unto babes, grant that none may be here spoiled, through philosophy and vain deceit, nor lifted up in heart through the opposition of science falsely so called, but give them grace to cast down imaginations and every high thing which exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and to bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.—Yet, O Lord, while they are subject to this gentle and blessed yoke, enrich this Institution, we pray thee, with ample streams of all sound learning and science; and as we are taught in thy holy word that the Lawgiver of thy ancient people was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and the blessed Apostle St. Paul, profited above his equals, as well in the studies of his time and people, as in the learned lore of the ancients; grant that this Institution, which we pray thee, to supply to the first plants of our holy faith that knowledge which, under thy blessing, must now be required by labour and length of time—grant that all beneficence and industry may be exerted in the endowment and enlargement, the furtherance and prosperity of this Institution; grant that the grain of seed which is here sown may become, in process of time, a great and goodly tree; that Science and Literature may spring up and flourish upon this dedicated spot, and bear fruit an hundred fold.

With these our prayers, O Father of Heaven and Earth, we offer up our humble thanksgiving for all thy mercies manifested to us, and especially for that thou didst put it into the heart of thy servant, the Founder of this Institution, to provide out of the means which thou hast given him, for so needful work:—And, alike in thanksgiving or prayer, we approach thy Throne in the prevailing name and through the powerful mediation of Jesus Christ, whose own holy words also, we couple still with our imperfect addresses. The Archdeacon here repeated the Lord's Prayer.

Then followed the prayer for the Church Militant, from the Liturgy, with some adaptations to render it immediately applicable to the local authorities and to the occasion of the day. The assembly was dismissed by a blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

Before closing this subject, we deem it but justice to the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, to state, that to that Reverend gentleman the Province is greatly indebted for M-Gill College, as to his suggestions on this subject, his friend and relative the late Mr. McGill, lent a ready and willing ear, and was induced to frame the bequest, which is now about to be employed according to the intentions of its donor. To that gentleman, we understand, is also due the very liberal arrangement which was announced by the Principal, with regard to the total absence of any tests for the admission of Professors or Students.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Historical Sketch of the services of the 79th Regiment of Cameron Highlanders, extracted from the Montreal Gazette by authority, of the 24th and 29th May, 1828.

Continued.

No opposition was made to the landing the British troops, but they had scarcely formed on a ridge of sand-hills at a short distance from the beach, when the enemy made an attack in which they persevered till 5 o'clock in the evening, when they retired after a hard contest. During the day the 4th brigade, of which the 79th formed a part, were never engaged, but detachments of them were employed in garri-soning the batteries and forts at Heider point which then fell into the possession of the English. The British army advanced into the country, and on the 13th September, having been joined by the Duke of York as commander in chief and reinforcements of Russians and Orange loyalists, making a body of 36,000 effective men, was divided into four columns, which on the 1st October advanced towards the enemy. On the 2d October, 1799, the 4th column under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, of which the 79th formed a part, advanced for the purpose of turning the enemy's flank, and marched by Petten, proceeded along the sea-dyke, drove the enemy from the village of Camp, and while the remaining columns were engaged in arduous conflicts in the neighbourhood of Bergen, they proceeded along the strand with little opposition to within a mile of Egmont-op-zee. The column was however much harassed and inconvenienced by the necessity of detaching continually into the sand hills to their

left to cover that flank against the troops that the enemy had placed in the sand-hills which arose along the strand and accommodated their march. Near Egmont-op-zee, these sand-hills may almost be said to rise into mountains. To dislodge the enemy from these sand-hills, a charge was determined on, and the bold manœuvre was executed by the 79th regiment in particular, with admirable promptitude, bravery and success. Notwithstanding all the opposition they experienced, by the admirable disposition which Sir Ralph Abercrombie had made of his troops and their determined spirit and gallantry, they were enabled to reach the neighbourhood of Egmont-op-zee. Here they were seriously opposed by a very considerable corps of French infantry which occupied that place and the hills in its front, and had formed a strong corps of cavalry and artillery to their left on the beach. Generals Brune and Vordamme commanded the enemy's left and Daendaels the right. The engagement was maintained during several hours with the greatest obstinacy, and in no instance were the abilities of a commander, or the heroic perseverance of troops in so difficult and trying a situation more conspicuously. Animated by the example of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and officers under him, the troops sustained every effort made upon them by an enemy their superior in number and much favored by the strength of their position. Late in the evening the enemy's cavalry having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse artillery on the beach, and having been charged by the cavalry under Lord Paget, the enemy were driven with considerable loss to Egmont-op-zee; his efforts then relaxed considerably upon the right, and Sir R. Abercrombie having been joined by reinforcements under Col. M'Donald, took post on the sand-hills and beach within a very short distance of the town where the troops lay upon their arms during night. The contest throughout the day was most sanguinary and great numbers fell on both sides. The enemy were supposed to have lost 3000 killed and wounded, while the loss of the British consisted of 1600 killed and wounded. The 79th regiment lost 1 officer and 13 rank and file killed, and 1 field officer (Lt. Col. Cameron) 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants and 54 rank and file wounded. The next morning Sir Ralph Abercrombie entered Egmont-op-zee, which the enemy had evacuated. For their gallant behaviour on that day the 79th have been permitted to bear the word "EGMONT-OP-ZEE" on their colours and appointments, and had also the honour of receiving the personal thanks of the Duke of York, who rode up to the regiment after the action and expressed his high regard for their conduct during the day. Its conduct in the action of the day is also favorably noticed in "James's Military Companion" and other military treatises.

Though the British defeated the enemy in another general action, yet the barrenness of the country in which the troops were stationed, the rainy state of the weather, and their truly uncomfortable situation in all respects caused the Duke of York to commence a masterly retreat. He continued to retire till the season assumed the appearance of an early and rigorous winter, and as he had no prospect of supporting an army of 40,000 men till spring, within the narrow limits of such a country as Holland, it was determined to withdraw them entirely and return to England, which intention was put into immediate execution. Thus terminated this unsuccessful campaign in which the generous intentions of England in favor of an old ally were completely frustrated.

This regiment after the last campaign were not long destined to remain in England, in which they continued from October, 1799, till July 1800, doing duty at Chelmsford, and the Isle of Wight, but were soon embarked for foreign service under Lieut. General Sir James Pulteney. On the 25th August 1800, this regiment formed part of the army under the command of that officer, who disembarked at Dominos near Ferrol for the purpose of attempting that town. The disembarkation was effected with little opposition, and on the following morning the British troops were in complete possession of the heights which overlooked the town and harbour of Ferrol. The 79th formed part of the brigade under General Morshead, was ordered to march forward and support the attack, and was assailed by a brisk fire of musketry, by which the staff of the colour of the 79th was shot through. The enemy how-

ever began his retreat and were pursued by this brigade. General Pulteney found, however from the situation of the place, the strength of the enemy, the difficulties which presented themselves, and the few advantages that would be derived from the occupation of the town, that success would not benefit the British interests, and he came to a determination of embarking the troops during the same day. In this very limited service, the 79th had 1 officer, 2 sergeants, and 2 rank and file wounded. General Pulteney's army then made a junction with that of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Gibraltar Bay on the 19th September, and on the 28th October the armament appeared of Cadiz for the purpose of making a descent there and taking possession of the city and fleet in the harbour of Caracas. On the 3d the landing was about to be effected, when a flag of truce approached, effecting any attack upon a town and people suffering under the ravages of a pestilence, which threatened the destruction of the whole population. This powerful appeal could not be resisted and the commanders made signals for the re-embarkation of the troops. The disappointment of the men was extreme; they saw themselves doomed to remain on board transports without any apparent object and without knowing when and how they were to be employed.

It was during this campaign that changes were made from the coat and breeches of this regiment, as well as that of the 92d, by substituting grey pantaloons instead of the "garb of old Gaul" the phibabeg, and altering the form of the coat. Col. D. Stewart, in his Sketches of the Highland regiments, states that this change was much against the health of the Highland soldier, for the coat being made to button close round the body, though an improvement in the uniform of English troops, to whom it gave additional warmth to the back and bowels, was not suited to the nature of the Highland garb. The numerous folds and plaits in the belted plaid and kilt form so thick a covering that when the coat is added, the warmth is so great that on a march it debilitates those parts of the body, whereas the former cut of the jacket with the skirts thrown back and breast open, left them uncovered. The waistcoat being white also tended to relieve the uniform which from the dark green of the plaid, and facings of the 42d and 79th, gave these corps rather a sombre appearance when drawn up in line. If national regiments are to be maintained, due attention should undoubtedly be paid to consistency in the national costume, and no such ridiculous changes occur as converting the bonnet into a grenadier's cap, and covering the hose with spatterdashes.

The attack upon Cadiz having been abandoned, the English cabinet very reluctantly joined in the daring plan of Lord Melville to despatch an expedition to Egypt, there to meet a brave and hitherto invincible army, and to wrest from France that favorite colony. The characters of the troops, in consequence of the unfortunate attacks upon Ferrol and Cadiz, had been unjustly lowered in the public estimation, and it was supposed that in the Egyptian expedition a field of action would be afforded to them to wipe away any blemishes that might have been cast upon their bravery. The army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie consisting of about 14,000 infantry and 630 artillery, was directed to sail to Egypt, and left Gibraltar in October 1800. In Malta the 79th were on shore for about 20 days, and in Marmorice Bay in Asia Minor were employed in procuring wood and water for upwards of a month. The 79th formed along with the 2d under Lord Dalhousie and the 50th regiments, the brigade of the Earl of Cavan. Several detentions prevented an early landing. Some severe gales had been experienced in this Bay, and one of the transports having on board a part of the 79th had been driven to within sight of the Island of Cyprus, but it safely rode out the gale and returned to the main army. Never was a landing effected with greater precision than on the disembarkation of the first division in Aboukir Bay on the 8th March 1801. The boats were so placed that every brigade, every regiment, every company found itself with undivided numbers in its proper station, a measure which ensured confidence and made success more cer-

* Col. Cameron of the 79th much against his inclination consented to the investment of the extremities of the men of his corps in pantaloons at the instance of one of his field officers, who said the 42d never wore so improper a dress as the kilt in hot climates. When the fleet was off Cadiz and the troops were preparing to effect their landing, Col. Cameron was standing on the deck with this officer by his side, when the Col. perceived the 42d going into their boats in kilts. He turned round to his adviser for explanation, but he, not willing to encounter an enraged Highlander, disappeared for that day. This was the last time the Cameron Highlanders wore the pantaloons previous to their arrival in Canada in October 1825, excepting on fatigue duty, when pantaloons are worn to save the kilt.