THE FRENCH GENERAL TURENNE. (From Burn's Magazine for the Young.)

acter as it would give us pleasure to read and think soldier of Jesus Christ. He sanctified the war by a renowned general-his character was a very noble peace, and by the exercise of Christian discipline.told of his life. It is said of him, that in the midst Christian, where even humanity is often forgotten .- | soldier both by night and by day: the ample store of of wars and victories he never forgot that he was also Being animated by motives so high, he surpassed him- the Monks at the summit, and provident foresigh of the Com a soldier of Jesus Christ. This we, too, have all self, and made it appear that the warrior is invincible the French Generals, had provided a meal to every promised to be; and, from the example of Turenne, who fights in faith, and with pure hands offers him- man and horse that passed. No hostile troops opposed we may learn that no circumstance or situation can self to be guided by the God of battles. As he recei- their passage: the guns were drawn up in sledges really prevent it, if we in earnest desire to fulfil our ved his glory from God, so he referred it all to Him, made of hollowed firs; and in four days, from the vow. There are things, too, in which the example of and entertained no other confidence than that which banks of the Rhone, the French troops, without losing a brave soldier in earthly wars may teach us what the rested upon the name of the Lord. On one of those a man, stood on the Doria Baltea, the increasing waters PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, conduct of those should be who serve in another kind occasions, when, with a few troops, he attacked all of which flowed towards the Po, amidst the gardens of warfare; and may help us the more to understand the forces of Germany, for a long time the end of the and vineyards, and under the sun of Italy. But the These lessons we should try to learn from the history of any great warrior of whom we read. And some must still serve in the armies of their country, and fight when called upon to defend it and their country.

captain, he shewed equal diligence, although he was the army was passing through Westphalia, over rocky even go without necessaries, that he might be able to ing, they answered, "We would preserve our father; give rewards to the men under his command, and so this is the great thing we have to do." Through all into Germany to assist the great Gustavus, king of them convinced them that their sufferings were never Sweden. The long war which had been carried on caused by his indifference to their welfare, and that in Germany had ruined the country; and the distress | no effort of his would be wanting when it was possible of the troops became very great for want of provisions. to lessen them. One night, during a painful and difbe able to supply their wants as far as he could; and through the camp to see if the guards were at their all the distress he could, whether of Frenchmen, or made them take such a march to no purpose. An unbroken sheet of snow; the blue lakes, which are strangers, or enemies; and he caused all he could old soldier, who had just before been wounded in a interspersed over the level valley at their feet, were spare of his baggage to be thrown out of the waggons, battle they had fought, answered them, "You do not to make as much room as possible for those who were know our father; he would not have exposed us to dreary expanse, and a boundless mass of snowy peaks not able to walk.

he would succeed him. But Cardinal Richelieu, the began to drink the general's health. Turenne, in reprime-minister, appointed another; for he did not lating it, said he had never felt a more sensible plea- he now stood victorious on the ramparts of Italy, and understand the merits of Turenne. Far from shewing displeasure or jealousy, however, the viscount con- At another time when the troops were wading its waters to the rich plains of Cisalpine Gaul, endeahe told of any victory, to say, "We gained;" but if confidence which they had themselves towards their ing the Tiber and assailing the Capitol." Such were he spoke of any failure, he said then, "I lost .- noble leader. Among the many proofs of the nobleness of his dis- Soon after this, severe sickness visited his troops, position, as well as the sweetness and moderation of and then his kindness towards them was shewn more his temper, it is said that he passed his life without fully than ever. Every day he went to see those who ever having a personal quarrel with any one. And were sick, supplied all their wants, and conversed with the generous kindness with which he treated those them as their father. As he went from one part of who had acted most unjustly or maliciously towards the camp to another, the soldiers would come to look army which fought at Marengo was only twenty-nine him many times overcame their envy and ill-will, and at him, and say, "Our father is in good health; we have even changed them into friends. He would always, therefore nothing to fear." if possible, conquer without bloodshed, and would At the end of a campaign which had been most thought it might be brought to yield without an as- moned to Paris by the king, who was impatient to see lous, after this, to compare the passages of the Alps murmured at his delay. And often did his humanity flocked to see him, and welcome him with tears of joy. and disinterestedness gain him the hearts of his ene- The king received him with greater favour than ever; mies. On one occasion, the inhabitants of a large every one spoke his praises, and not only in his own troops so as to pass through it; but he answered, one of the greatest of heroes. But far from delighting that as he had not intended to take the army that way, in all this fame, he felt more and more deeply how he could not receive the money they offered him.

queen and royal family of England took refuge in however, again forbade him to do so; and Turenne France, the young Duke of York joined the army un- again obeying, prepared for the campaign, which der Turenne, and became exceedingly attached to proved to be his last. After a long struggle, the arhim, as the viscount was also to the Duke. A little mies of the Emperor began to retreat before the erty to form a noble project, which he was exceedingly length, the enemy's troops having posted themselves own regiment of 1200 men, with arms for four or five seemed to him favourable to his purpose. He receithousand more; besides provisions and money and ved the holy communion, and then rested for some ships to transport the troops. All was prepared, in- time under a tree, and was still there when he heard deed, and the troops were on the point of embarking, that some of the German troops were moving. He to delay. Turenne in the mean time corresponded he might watch their proceedings; but he had only the happy restoration of Charles II. This took place a few moments into the arms of those who were near soon afterwards; and though the noble French gene- him, and, without speaking, expired. The generals ral had not the opportunity of making the personal in vain tried to conceal his death; and it would be been to do so, and how earnestly he had desired to treat which followed. By all the army the great Tuserve the English king in his distress.

sentiments, with knowledge not common in the female has redeemed by His death." sex, were in her accompanied by sweetness and modesty, and an inexpressible delicacy and simplicity of he died untouched by the plough, and the countrymanners." In the deep affliction caused by this loss, people shewed it as a sacred place. They also preconduct, shew that he was far from being so; but he of the great Turenne. now became more truly in earnest; and it was said of To quote once more the words of the bishop of

more high and pure was the life of a Christian hero. After two or three years of quiet, however, those wars began with the Prince of Orange and the Ger-The Viscount de Turenne was one of the most fa- man Emperor, in which the remainder of the life of mous generals of France. He lived in the seventeenth Turenne was passed. In these wars he more fully century, in the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., than ever acted as a Christian warrior should do.and his life was almost entirely spent in war; for he The bishop before mentioned said, in a kind of serentered the army when about thirteen years old, and mon preached after his death, when speaking of these he was still commanding the armies of France when last campaigns of Turenne, - "To begin battles by he was killed at the age of sixty-four. Although he prayer, to restrain impiety and blasphemy, to protect was such a brave warrior, however, and such a skilful holy persons and things, to invoke the Lord of Hosts commander, so as to be almost always victorious, this in all dangers, is the duty and ordinary care of all gealone would not have made him a pattern which it nerals. But Turenne went further: while he comwould do any good to set before us, or such a char-manded the troops, he looked upon himself as a of. But he was much more than a brave soldier and the purity of his intentions, by his desire of a happy one, for it was truly a Christian one; and so, for He looked upon his soldiers as his brethren, and year. Comfortable villages on the ascent and the many reasons, we may learn much from what we are thought himself obliged to exercise the charity of a descent, afforded easy accommodation to the weared why Christians are called soldiers of Jesus Christ.— struggle was uncertain; but at length the enemy be- case was very different, when Hannibal crossed from fight when called upon to defend it; and they especial- We shall be ourselves conquered if the Lord does not rowed at every hollow by headlong Alpine torrents; ly should remember how such a soldier as "the great favour us.' At these words he lifted up his eyes to bridges there were none to cross these perpetual Turenne" (for so he was called) found it possible Heaven from whence his help came, and then conwhile he served his king so faithfully, also to serve God. tinning to give his orders, waited quietly between He first entered the army in Holland, under the hope and fear, till the event of the battle should be care of his uncles, Prince Maurice and Prince Henry. decided according to the will of God." The French He served for twelve months as a private soldier, that armies suffered much in these campaigns; and many he might, from the very beginning, learn all that be- instances are told of the kindness and consideration longed to military duties. He took the greatest pains of Turenne for his soldiers, and of the strong affection to do so, though it required much patience and reso- and confidence which was ever felt towards him by lution; and when, after this time, he was made a those under his command. During a severe winter so young, in fulfilling the duties of an officer. He mountains and through narrow passes. In one of behaved so kindly to his soldiers, that he gained their these, the viscount, overcome by fatigue, lay down affection, as he never failed to do all through his life, and fell asleep. The snow was falling fast, and some while at the same time he required from them strict of his soldiers immediately made a kind of hut round obedience, and watched over their general conduct as him with branches of trees, and covered it with their well as their behaviour as soldiers. He accustomed cloaks. He awoke while they were thus defending himself from the first to bear hardships, and would him; and when he asked why they were not marchencourage them in good conduct. At the age of 23, the hardships of this time he supported his soldiers he was made a major-general, and sent with the army by sharing in all himself, and by his sympathy with Turenne sold his plate and carriages, that he might ficult pursuit of the enemy, he was going himself when a long and painful retreat followed, he comfort- posts, and he drew near a tent where he heard several ed, encouraged, and sympathised with all; relieving young soldiers complaining that their general had with flowers and dotted with flocks, presented them an such fatigue if he had not some great end in view, arose on all sides, presenting apparently an impassable Soon after this time, the commander-in-chief died; which we cannot yet discover." Upon which the Turenne was next in command, and every one thought young soldiers changed their tone of complaint, and the greatness of Hannibal shone forth in all its lustre. CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

tinued to serve willingly under the new commander. through a morass, or plain covered with deep wet He was about 32 when he was made a marshal and bogs, some of the young soldiers murmured; but the hope. He called them together; he pointed out to general of the French army in Italy, but he always old ones said to them, "Why do you complain?— them the valley beneath, to which the descent seemed to be but the work of a moment. 'That valley,' he that he seemed as if scarcely conscious of them. He never took any merit to himelf for his victories, or appeared proud of the successes which astonished every is our father—it is easy to see that you are but young."

said, 'is Italy; it leads us to the country of our friends, the Gauls, and yonder is our way to Rome!' His eyes were eagerly fixed on that point of the horizon, else. He wrote his accounts of them in the most Thus the elder of the soldiers used to speak to the and, as he gazed, the distance between them seemed short and simple manner; and it was his custom, when younger, and lead them to feel the same affection and to vanish, till he could almost fancy that he was cross-

wait long without attacking a town or fortress, if he fortunate for France, in 1675, the viscount was sumsault, even when his soldiers were impatient, and him. Every where on his way crowds of people town offered him 10,000 if he would not lead his country, but in foreign lands, he was looked upon as vain it really was; and he desired still more earnest-After the murder of our King Charles I. when the ly to retire altogether from the world. The king, afterwards, a short time of peace left Turenne at lib. French; but no battle had as yet taken place. At anxious to accomplish,-that of himself restoring beside the little town of Saspach, Turenne resolved Charles II. to the English throne. He offered his to attack them. After deep reflection, every thing when the state of things in England made it necessary mounted his horse and rode towards a hill, from which with the English royalists, and seems to have done gone a few steps when a ball from a cannon, fired at more than any other foreigner towards bringing about random, struck his breast. He fell from his horse in efforts and sacrifices that he had intended, yet Eng- scarcely possible to describe the grief and despair of lishmen should gratefully remember how ready he had his soldiers when it was known, and through the re-

renne was mourned for as a father by his family.

In the year 1666 Turenne lost his wife, to whom

He was honoured and lamented not only by his he had been married about twelve years. She is said own countrymen, but even by those against whom he to have been worthy of the Viscount de Turenne, and fought. For he had carried on his wars in the spirit her character is thus described: "She was of one of of a Christian soldier, "lamenting," it is said, of him, the noblest families of France, but her birth and for- "the unavoidable evils of war, and knowing that those tune distinguished her less than her piety, her virtues, who live under the law of Jesus Christ should be as and superior understanding. Noble and elevated sparing as possible of blood, and of lives which He

and during a short peace which followed about this served with reverence the old tree under which he had time, Turenne devoted himself to the study of reli- rested just before his death; but at length it was degion. He does not seem ever to have been thought- stroyed by pieces of it being continually taken away less of it; his letters to his wife, as well as his whole by soldiers of all nations, who wished for a memorial

now became more truly in earnest; and it was said of him after his death, by a bishop who knew him, "the Nismes, in speaking of his death, he said, if it had liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall light of grace now caused him to perceive that in vain would his name fill the noblest place in history, if it were not found written in the book of life." All things were now seen by him in a different light, and wars and victories could no longer fill his whole mind. past errors, in abasing himself before the majesty of He desired to retire from the world, and give himself God, and in imploring the assistance of His arm not altogether to religious thoughts and employments; against visible enemies, but against those of his salvabut the king would not give his consent to this; and tion! But he had resolved to live holily, as I believe be warranted not inferior to any in America. Turenne believed it to be in this case his first duty to he died. Being ready to cast all his crowns at the obey his sovereign: he received the commands of the feet of Jesus Christ, he was no longer of the world, king as shewing him what was the will of God. But though he was by Providence kept in it. Amidst the he continued to lead as retired and simple a life as tumult of arms he entertained, as if in solitude, sweet article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, his public duties allowed; and it was said of him, that and secret hopes: with one hand he overcame his with despatch. he lived in Paris like a hero of ancient Rome. Those enemies, while the other was lifted up to draw down who said so probably did not understand how much upon himself the blessing of Heaven."

HANNIBAL AND NAPOLEON. (From Blackwood's Magazine.) The just pride and elegant flattery of the French passsage of the Great St. Bernard to Hannibal'spassage of the Pennine Alps; but without detracting rom the well-earned fame of the French General, it may safely be affirmed that his achievement will bear no sort of comparison with that of the Carthaginian hero. When Napoleon began the ascent of the Alps flom Martigny, on the shores of the Rhone, above the kke of Geneva, he found the passage of the mountains cleared by the incessant transit of two thousand years. The road, impracticable for carriages, was very good for horsemen and foot passengers, and was daily raversed by great numbers of both in every season of the those elevated solitudes, were then nowhere to be found, having been hid by the affrighted inhabitants on the approach of the invaders; and a powerful army of mountaineers occupied the entrance of the defiles, defended with desperate valour the gates of their found, having been hid by the affrighted inhabitants defended with desperate valour the gates of their country, and, when dispersed by the superior discipline and arms of Hannibal's soldiers, still beset the ridges Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerabove their line of march, and harassed his troops by continual hostility. When the woody region was passed, and the vanguard emerged into the open monagers, and the vanguard emerged into the open monagers. passed, and the vanguard emerged into the open mountain pastures, which led to the verge of perpetual snow, fresh difficulties awaited them. The turf, from the which it will ever be his study to deserve. gliding down of newly fallen snow on those steep declivities, was so slippery that it was often scarcely possible for the men to keep their feet; the beasts of burden lost their footing at every step, and rolled down in great numbers into the abysses beneath; the ekphants became restive amidst privations and a climate to which they were totally unaccustomed; and the strength of the soldiers, worn out with incessant march- UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, ing and fighting, began to sink before the continued toil of the ascent. Horrors, formidable to all, but in an especial manner terrible to African soldiers, awaited Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carthem at the summit. It was the end of October; winter in all its severity had already set in on those lofty solitudes; the mountain sides, silent and melancholy even at the height of summer, when enamelled frozen over, and undistinguishable from the rest of the barrier to their future progress. But it was then that "That great General," says Arnold, "who felt that that the torrent which rolled before him was carrying voured to kindle his soldiers with his own spirit of the difficulties of the passage and the descent on the other side, that Hannibal lost thirty-three thousand men from the time he left the Pyrenees till he entered the plains of Northern Italy; and he arrived on the Po with only twelve thousand Africans, eight thousand Spanish infantry, and six thousand horse. Napcleon's thousand, but he had lost no men in the passage of the Alps, and only a few in the difficult passage across the precipices of Mont Albaredo, opposite the fort of Bard, in the valley of the Doria Baltea. It is ridicu-

Advertisements.

by Napoleon to their crossing by Hannibal.

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N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell

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The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock-to commence her hester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toron. V at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and arning, will leave *Toronto* for *Hamilton* at 3 P. M., touch ing at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL.

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