

Poetry.

SCRAPS FOR RADICALS.

No. XVII.

BY L. T. CLANCY.

The Soldier's Bride, or la Heroine de France.
All hail! to the bride with a free-born soul
And mind disdaining base control;
We offer thee the hymn of praise
To the Heroine of the holy cause.
When the sweet Marseilles hymn was sung,
And the eagle, and the Toison, rang,
She placed herself by the cannon's side,
For blood was the heart of the Soldier's Bride!

Alas! by the fate and the fœmen's balls,
Amidst the fray her soldier falls;
She glances, she sighs, but a moment more
And her sigh was lost in the cannon's roar;
For seeing the match from his palmed hand,
She drew the train with the deadly brand,
Attending the foe with the crimson tide,
That flowed from life by the Soldier's Bride!

Lo! the eagle soared to victory's sun,
And the victors hailed the deeds she'd done;
Nor did she forget the soldier's grave,
But willow planted on his grave.
That blooms with verdure by the tear
Of love, which she pays it every year,
While the sons of Freedom hail with pride
Each martyr day of the Soldier's Bride!

FALL OF WARSAW.

XVIII.

Why Europe should have slumbered
None but the base can tell,
When Poland's banner fell,
And Freedom's banner fell.

There was a time when France
And her sister nations,
World to her aid advanced,
And stay the northern world.

The eagle that could gaze
With dauntless steady eye
Upon the sun-bright rays,
Rings in the ether sky.

The hearts that once could pour
The torrent of their might,
If they could not secure
Would check the Muscovite.

But yet the Poles may check,
The spread in vain,
Yet may return and wreck
Their vengeance on the Czar!

THE STEAM KING.

BY EDWARD P. MEAD, OF BIRMINGHAM.

There is a King, and a ruthless King,
Not a King of the poet's dream;
But a tyrant fell, and a ruthless King,
And that ruthless King is Steam.

He hath an arm, an iron arm,
And they that he bristled at,
In that mighty arm of his charm,
That millions had him undone.

Like the ancient Moloch King, his sire
He would rule that should stand,
His bowels are of living fire,
And children are his food.

His priesthood are a hungry band,
Blood-thirsty, proud, and bold;
They direct his giant hand,
In turning blood to gold.

For filthy gain, in their servile chain
All nature's rights they bind;
They mock at lovely woman's pain,
And to many tears are blind.

The signs and groans of labor's sons
Are made in their ear,
And the shrieks of the dead and maimed,
In the Steam King's halls appear.

Those bells upon earth, since the Steam King's birth,
Have scattered around despair;
For the king of the world, the Steam King,
Has made his mind for a design.

With the body, is murdered there,
To waste millions all in vain,
O chain his hand, or cut his hand,
Is death by him to fall.

And his Satrap ah! how proud himself
Now gloats with gold and blood;
Must be put down by the nation's brow,
As well as their monster God.

The cheap bread crew will murder you,
By bludgeon, ball, or brand;
Then your Charter gale and the power will be vain
Of the Steam King's bloody hand.

Thund'ring with the King, the Moloch King,
And the straps of his might;
In right prevail, and the King's hall,
When might shall stoop to right!

PRAISE TO THE DEITY.

I thank my God with truth and zeal,
For he hath made my soul to feel
Of his great power and love,
That he hath made my soul to feel.

Oh that my fervent tongue could tell,
The wondrous of that charming spell,
That prompts me to adore
Nature's first cause: the living God;

Whose breath doth breathe the fertile soil,
Whose throne I kneel before,
I bless him with a prayer sincere,
That he hath made my voice to cheer.

I bless him for his voice to cheer,
The crash and breaking heart,
I bless him for his voice to cheer,
To lead my spirit's path.

When'er I look abroad on earth,
A joy extinguiish'd birth,
I thank my God with truth and zeal,
For he hath made my soul to feel.

At every time, in every place,
Both my unexpressed voice trace,
The beautiful and true,
In gratitude and love I raise.

My voice to my Redeemer praise,
To whom all praise is due,
I know that He doth love to see
His happy people, and his free.

I know that men whose minds are pure,
Who shield the weak and help the poor,
Find favor in his eyes,
And his hand is on their side.

Thou blessed be Thy name for ever,
Great God of life and light the giver,
Eternal, good, and just,
Thou who art ever prone to save.

The shak'd seed and the sowing seed,
In Thee we put our trust,
Manchester. BENJAMIN STOTT.

THE SHOEMAKER.

The shoemaker sat amid wax and leather,
With his lapstone over his knee,
When, in his shop, he d-d all weather,
Drawing his garments and toes tight.

A happy old man was he,
This happy old man was he,
The world of his time he knew,
He had seen the end, and he knew the way.

He had seen the end, and he knew the way,
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CHINA: ITS SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE, SOCIAL HABITS, & ILLUSTRATED.

London: FISHER, SON, & CO.

A really splendid work! evincing great enterprise, which we trust will be rewarded with that amount of public appreciation it so richly merits. The work, consisting of a series of views displaying the scenery, architecture, and social habits of the ancient and modern Empire of China, is rendered doubly interesting to us from the recent occurrence in that empire with which we have been so universally connected; and by the new treaty of amity and peace just concluded by the Government of this country, the most extraordinary and the least known of any upon earth. These views are accompanied with historical and descriptive notices, which render the "views" intelligible; and impart information respecting the habits, the power, the resources, the capabilities, of a people who have learned how to keep and feed a population of 300,000,000 without having to deem the working portion of it "surplus" or "excess." The work is published in Monthly parts, in a quarto form; and each part contains four engraved views, "got up" in the first style of the art. The letter-press accompanying is also first-rate; it is indeed beautiful; an excellent specimen of the perfection to which this branch of art has arrived.

"We cannot transfer to our pages one of the lovely views" with which this work abounds; or we would willingly do so; but we can give a specimen of the "Historical and Descriptive Notices" which may serve to show, in some part, the nature and scope of the undertaking. We select for this purpose the following account of the

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

"A rude state of society, the wandering habits of uncivilized nations, and a wrong estimate of the quality of vengeance, may have rendered defensive military architecture both necessary and useful in the early ages of mankind. Simple earthworks for the purpose of defence, still survive in many countries, the annals of whose primitive people have been either confused or extinct. Besides, have not the Medes, Syrians, Egyptians, Romans, Persians, and Welsh, left abundant evidence of the confidence which they placed in mural protection? Eastward of the Caspian sea a boundary wall was built by one of the successors of Alexander the Great; and Amnerhan, too, did not despise the security which his structures afforded. These two latter lines of separation and defence, like the great wall of the Celestial Empire, were drawn, to restrain the sudden irruptions of nomadic Tartars. In all instances, however, in which the authors of these great records of past time can be determined with certainty, the wall is presented, that in the most ancient, such structures had their origin, and reduces the investigation to the motive which actuated some barbarian conqueror, who, by the erection of a wall, was upon the liberties of millions. Vast ruins of the Pyramids of Egypt as so many monuments of slavery, under the weight of which, like the tomb of King Minos, the country was long continued in gloom. And is it not justly inquired, if the story told by Herodotus be true? 'In one of the pyramids of Gizeh,' says this ancient historian, 'are entombed the bones of Cheops; in another, of his son Chephren; and in a third, of his son Menchepres.' These enormous works; and from that period the memory of Cheops has been held in the utmost detestation by the Egyptians. Such also are the feelings and recollections associated with the erection of the Chinese wall. It is said that every third man in the empire was drafted, and obliged to assist in the building; that, being scantily supplied with food, four hundred millions of Chinese, and excessive fatigue, and the Chinese sentence which condemned the millions, character's work itself as 'the annihilation of one generation, but the salvation of a thousand.' Nor can the slavery of the Egyptians, in constructing the pyramids, be compared to the Chinese in obeying the commands of their imperial taskmaster, if the quantity of material raised, and put together by manual labour in each case, be admitted as the criterion for the magnitude of all the dwelling-houses in Great Britain, allowing them to average the whole two thousand cubic feet of masonry, would be barely equivalent to the solid contents of the Chinese wall."

Before the Manchou Tartars subjected China, Proper, the Great Wall, one of the most gigantic, yet perhaps one of the most senseless conceptions that ever occupied human intellect, was the northern boundary of the Chinese Empire, and it was the foundation of Chi-Hoang-Ti, of the founder of the first dynasty, who ascended the throne two hundred and thirty-seven years before the birth of Christ and was the first universal monarch of China. Finding the petty princes of Tartary troublesome to his frontiers, he sent an army to subvert the former, and drove them into the recesses of the mountains, and employed the latter, during this interval of rest, in building a rampart to exclude all freebooters from his empire. Some Chinese historians, who respect the memory of this great deed, deny him even the unenviable merit of being the sole projector of this vast work, asserting that he only built the portion that borders the province of Chensi, the others parts being raised by the different potentates, who ruled the kingdoms they enclosed. This opinion, however, is not sufficiently supported, and history now concedes to Chi-Hoang-Ti the undisputed authorship of this 'wonder of the world.'"

"It might also be urged, from the general character of this very prince, that he was, most probably, the real originator of this colossal project. The quality of his ambition, as well as of the chief actions by which he is remembered, lend an air of probability to this statement. Having put all the Tartar princes of the neighbouring territories, and all their male relatives to a cruel death, with the exception of the King of Wei, whom he considered as his ally, he left the latter to perish, he united their dominions to his own. His next great public act was colonizing of the Japan Islands, by sending thither 300 young men and women, under the conduct of a palmy officer, who, however, these great crimes, and his own self, he considered as his ally, he left the latter to perish, he united their dominions to his own. 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that deceased came to her death from blows inflicted
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INDIA AND CHINA.
EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES.
(From the London Times.)

Our ordinary monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Indian mail, has arrived, and we have received the following telegrams and letters to the 24th of January. The intelligence which they bring though not of the exciting interest of some mails of last year, is satisfactory, as proving that the peace and tranquillity so much desired in the Eastern possessions is now established.

The different corps of the army under the command of General Pollock had crossed the Sulejda, and after their fatigues and their sufferings, their campaign and their battles, the soldiers were about to enjoy their well-earned rest. The Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, and a portion of the army of reserve, was present at Peshawar on their arrival in the British territory, to welcome them. The news, however, that the British hand, and general rejoicing appeared to be the order of the day.

Among the events which engrossed the attention of the Indian journals during the month of December, the proclamation by Lord Elphinstone, addressed "to all the princes, and chiefs, and people of India," and already so notorious here, had given rise to the most extraordinary comments. It appears to have met with no favour in any quarter. On a future day we shall endeavour to find room for some extracts on this subject, which will be interesting as an evidence of the feeling which a document would create among the population for whose personal it was especially intended.

The ravaging of the Indus and its tributary rivers had attracted much of the attention of the Government. A demand had been made upon the Amers of Sindh for their assent to a treaty, by which Kurach and Tatta, and a strip of land extending along the banks of the Indus, the towns and forts of Sukkur, Bukkur, and Rohri, and the whole of the Sindh territory, should be made over to the Company. The Amers appeared at first eager to make a determined resistance, but the presence of the British army under the command of Sir Charles Napier had dissipated that feeling.

Major Outram, who was removed in November from the political agency at Hyderabad, had early in December received orders from the Governor-General to resume those functions, as his knowledge of the inhabitants and the state of the country was so advantageous. He started from Bombay on board a steamer on the 16th of December, to proceed to join Sir Charles Napier, and to conclude the arrangements which it was expected would be speedily effected at the residence of the Amers.

There were different reports in circulation respecting the disturbed state of Cabul, where the young son of Shah Soojah, Shah Poon, still maintained himself, as did his brother, Sufter Jung, at Candahar. The Amers of Cabul, however, were not so much alarmed as at the need of a large force, and would take the Government from the feeble Sovereign of Cabul. Lord Dalhousie had an interview with Lord Ellenborough at Loodiana in the beginning of December, and the result of it was an agreement to forward a force to the Sindh Government. The intention of the Governor-General to observe neutrality on the subject of the Cabul Government was avowed.

The victories in Afghanistan and China had produced the effect of quieting even the most disturbed parts of the Bundekund district. It was asserted that some documents had been discovered which tended to implicate the descendants of Hindostani, or, as he is called, the descendants of the Bundekund, in those disturbances. The vigilance of the Governor has, however, neutralized all attempts on his part, and on that of his assistants, to create confusion in India.

The rumors of the Thera's death have been contradicted. He appears now to be thoroughly convinced of the utility, on his part, of trying any struggle with the British power in the East. The Hindostani steamer arrived at Madras on the 19th of December, and started on the following day for Calcutta.

CHINA.

The news from China comes to the 19th of November from Macao; to the 15th from Hong Kong; and to the end of October from Canton. The last of the fleet, having left the Yangtze, have now arrived at Canton, and the British troops, which a portion of the troops were to be stationed for a time. Other portions were stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong. This latter colony is governed by Lord Salisburi. It was thriving, and a proposal had been made to the Government to send a small force to the colony, and to station there.

Captain Balfour of the Madras Artillery, who had gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, was named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghai. There were various reports of the progress of the war, in which the British troops were engaged. The British troops were in some measure concealed, and a wish to maintain the "eternally peace" exhibited. English merchants and their families are to be permitted, according to the terms of the treaty, to reside at Canton, and to trade with the Chinese. The British troops are to be stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong, and to be in a position to take possession of the colony.

Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the end of November or beginning of December, in order to carry on the negotiations respecting the commercial tariff. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, intended, it was stated, to sail for Calcutta in the beginning of December.

Several of the regiments appear to have suffered severely from sickness. The Chinese were repairing all their fortifications.

The following extract from a private circular announces the late reductions effected in the duties at Canton, and the opening of the tea trade:

"Macao, Nov. 14, 1842.

"We avail of the earliest opportunity to advise you that the Hong merchants have made the following reductions in the duties exacted at Canton during the war on the contraband articles, viz.:

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Local and General Intelligence.

LEADS.—INFORMATION AGAINST A PUBLISHER.

On Wednesday last, a complaint was heard at the Court House, before Griffith Wright and James Holdforth, Esqrs., against Thomas Hodgson, the publisher of the "Waterloo Inn," at the Bank, for publishing a libelous article, the contents of which were of a very libelous character, and for drunkenness on his own part. Testimony in support of the complaint was given, but the defendant plied everything laid to his charge, and said that he was not drunk, and did not publish any libelous article. Read, however, told the Bench that he had frequently had occasion to warn the defendant, whose house was well known to be conducted in a very disorderly manner. The Magistrates fined him £4 and costs.

PICK-POCKETS.—On Wednesday last, three lads named "Dick," "Donald," and "Harry," were taken into custody by W. Mitchell, were sent to Wakefield for two months, for attempting to pick pockets in George-street Chapel, on Monday evening. They are all well-known thieves.

HOLBURN.—During the night of Monday last, the shop of Mr. Wm. Brown, blacksmith, at Holburn, was broken into, and a pair of large iron wheels, and a new iron backband, four new shovels, and a garden rake, were stolen. On the same night a shop adjoining, and which is also the property of Brown, but is occupied by Thomas Vickers, was broken into, and a pair of large iron wheels, two iron weights, and a small basket, were stolen. A young man is strongly suspected, but no trace has been discovered of the stolen property.

ATTEMPT TO PICK POCKETS.—On Tuesday last, William Mayfield, a young lad, who spends a great deal of time in prison, was sent to Wakefield House of Correction for a month, having been seen attempting to pick a pocket in the Court at the Circus, a few evenings previous.

HORSE STOLEN.—At an early hour on Monday morning, a brown horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Wm. Odly of Headingley.

SUNDAY EVENING ROBBERIES CAUGHT.—On Sunday evening, the house of Mr. Abraham Craven, in East-street, was broken into, and a large quantity of silver and gold, and a small basket, were stolen.

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The inferior portion of the stomach had been removed in the section of the trunk. The remaining portion, namely its cordal extremity, appeared healthy. The intestines were so extensively injured by cutting and burning that it was impossible to trace their course, or to decide upon the nature of the case.

No part of the body appeared to have undergone the process of anatomical dissection.

From this examination, which we have made, we are of opinion, that the deceased was a female, of mature age, most probably from twenty to thirty years, and of short or middle stature.

2ndly.—That although the mutilated portion of the trunk does not afford sufficient evidence to enable us to form a conclusion as to the cause of death; we consider that the empty condition of the heart and large blood vessels, the complete absence of any traces of coagula in them, and the bloodless condition of the viscera, are strong grounds for coming to the conclusion that death had resulted from hemorrhage, and we cannot reasonably account for death in any other way.

3rdly.—That the fractures of the ribs were perpetrated subsequently to death.

4thly.—That the burning was effected subsequently to the removal of the head and lower extremities, and the breaking of the ribs.

5thly.—That the upper extremities were separated subsequently to the burning.

6thly.—That the soft, pale, unctuous, but not putrid condition of the body, and the fact that the body had been submerged in water a few days, not less than two or three weeks, possibly double that period.

In addition to the above statement, the Coroner submitted the following questions, which we give, with the answers of the medical gentlemen:—

To have produced hemorrhage to the extent supposed, and a pair of large blood vessels to have been severed, and what probable portion of the body perforated or cut?

The division of any large blood vessel might have produced the hemorrhage. It did not proceed from the chest, but from the large vessels within the chest. The large vessels in the chest are the most probable source of the hemorrhage.

Is it likely that the party had committed suicide, as was suggested by Daniel Good, in the late murder near London?

Is not the empty state of the vessels the strongest evidence possible that death has resulted from hemorrhage, arising from violence of some sort?—See case of Rains in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, page 548.

Yes. If blood had been in the veins and arteries, and the blood had been in the vessels, it would have been entirely dissolved, as is the case here?

It is not probable that blood which had been coagulated in the heart and large vessels should become entirely dissolved and removed as in this case.

Has the division of the body from the head been done by one clear cut, or by two or three attempts?

The division has been effected by a sharp cutting instrument—but it is impossible to say whether at one or at two or three attempts. The line of incision appeared tolerably uniform.

Can you say from the breasts whether this woman had borne children?

It is impossible to give an opinion on this subject, as the skin of the breasts was destroyed.

The statement afterwards received the signatures of both the medical gentlemen, and the following additional evidence was then adduced:—

James Denton, a female digger, and reside in a cottage near where the body was found, and in the employment of Messrs. Fenton and Co. I was told by a boy, yesterday week, that something had been found, and I went to the place. I then saw what I considered to be the body of a woman. I did not think it should not be a woman, and that the best thing would be to bury it. I went for a spade for that purpose, but on further consideration, I told the men who were present that they had better tell a policeman as soon as they could. It was in consequence of what any body said, and I determined to have nothing to do with it. I did not think that it was a body that had been murdered; I thought it had been taken out of some churchyard. I generally make the engine fire every night, and leave it. I do not think any person could come about the place at night, and I have never seen any person about the premises for some months now. There is a cabin adjoining, with a large fire place in it, but the fire there is very seldom kept in—never except for the accommodation of our own men. The door is kept fast, and I have nothing to do with it. I did not think of the families to be missing. I think the fire in the cabin has been kept within the last month. The cabin is used to keep tools in, and there are a great variety of things in it. I do not know that anything has been taken out of the cabin, and I have never seen any person about the premises for some months now. There is a cabin adjoining, with a large fire place in it, but the fire there is very seldom kept in—never except for the accommodation of our own men. The door is kept fast, and I have nothing to do with it. I did not think of the families to be missing. I think the fire in the cabin has been kept within the last month. The cabin is used to keep tools in, and there are a great variety of things in it. 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