

340, Strand, London.

THE LAND.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. dear Friends, There never was a time within the memory of the oldest man, more fitting for, or favourable to, the consideration of the Land subject than the present. A portion of each letter I have addressed to you, and a portion of every speech I have made to you about the Land, has consisted in a comparison between the value of free labour and of slave labour, and I have pointed out to you very forcibly the fact, that while millions of people are partially instructed in a state of terrible ignorance upon a question which, in itself, involves, if not a command, a demand over all other trades in the world—I mean agriculture.

I have shown you that while you are in part composed of earth, that while the Land supplies every thing that you see, everything that you wear, everything that you consume, and everything that ministers to your comfort—may, that keeps you alive, yet that you are wholly ignorant of these facts. God knows I undertook no small task when I essayed to instruct you upon so heavy, so foreign, and so complicated a subject. It was, to you, not only a new science, but what is very much worse, it was one made very repulsive, in consequence of the great ignorance of the farming classes, by whose slovenly operations the progress of the science was very much retarded. This, then, not only a fitting time, but the very time, to mallet the value of the Land into your heads. We are now threatened with famine. The present spurious mode of living of the butterfly class, and the possession of a sufficient portion of food for a short period, by the industrious class, may prevent you, for the present, from taking the whole question into consideration; but, as the railway bubble bursts, and as the scanty supply of food grows less and less, and when that scanty reserve is raised by speculators in price, then the real reality will stand before you.

It is utterly impossible to compute the number of idlers that are now engaged in the several bubble speculations that are afloat, and all of whom will be cast back upon society as soon as the bubble bursts. These parties, like yourselves, are now living from land to mouth, an evil which I have ever described as the greatest that can befall a people—an evil which must continue to exist as long as you work for money wages; an evil which must be considerably augmented by the circumstance of the idlers who own the soil having an interest in purchasing your labour cheap, and the power to make laws to compel you to sell it at what price they choose to offer you; or to make you starve. If I could bring to your attention what the present state of the country is, and what the future may be, and what the power to make laws to compel you to sell it at what price they choose to offer you; or to make you starve. If I could bring to your attention what the present state of the country is, and what the future may be, and what the power to make laws to compel you to sell it at what price they choose to offer you; or to make you starve.

No monarch who reigns for OUR GOOD, and whose title to reign is by "right divine," no prince, no peer, no squire, no bishop, no parson, no labourer, no soldier, no sailor, no pensioner, no place-man, no policeman, will starve, however short the amount of provision may be. Why, then, should those who pay them all, and upon whose labour they grow rich, slave and starve? Let that question be answered and the answer would be found to be, because the people have no control over that which produces food, and no voice in the making of those laws which regulate the price of labour. No man with two acres of land, or with one acre of land for the fair value, will starve, however great the famine may be; and for this reason, that the failure of the potatoe crop, or any other crop, would be diminished by the substitution of other food. And few men put all their eggs into one basket, or devote all their land to one purpose; although I shall, presently, furnish you with such an example.

The reason of this is, that if the failure of any crop should render his produce of the year insufficient for his support for the year, his position as a free labourer will allow him to spread the calamity of one season over more extensive time, by enabling him to receive such credit as will make up for the deficiency. Hence we find, that if a man pays £5 a year for the occupation of two acres of land, he is in better circumstances, in trying times, than the man who, when employed, may earn £2 or £3 a week, but whose employment depends upon the caprice of another. The Land, then, is our legitimate speculation at the present time, and is, I think, distinguished in its character from all other speculations by the fact, that while thousands who have been lured by the hope of gain are now trembling upon the very brink of destruction, our funds are un-lashed, and bearing an interest of 2½ per cent., ready, when fitting opportunity presents itself, to be appropriated, without deduction, to the purposes for which it was raised. In one of my letters from abroad, I stated that the English labouring classes could now devote themselves to agricultural pursuits under more favourable auspices than the people of any other country in the world; and now I'll tell you why.

Firstly—Grass Land, that is, Land that has not been broken up for many years, is the most valuable description of Land, not that grass is the most valuable crop, but because the longer land is kept in grass the stronger, the richer, the more productive, and valuable it becomes. It is its time of rest; and old grass land is to land that has been constantly cultivated, what the able-bodied vigorous man, who has been broken down by hard toil and bad usage. There is then more of this maiden rich soil in England than in any other country in Europe according to their respective dimensions. This anomaly is a consequence of the landlords imposing a condition upon their tenants that they shall only cultivate so many acres, leaving the remainder in grass.

The second reason is, that in all other countries in Europe the surplus of produce after consumption sells much cheaper, and is worth much less than the same produce in England. This arises from the want of system of taxation, which raises every article, even labour itself, to a fictitious standard, thus—if English labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it is regulated by that scale of taxation which compels them to give more money for everything they consume. The produce, then, after consumption, of two acres in England, would be worth more than double the amount that the same quantity of produce would fetch in most other countries. Yes, says the political economist, but the value of that surplus also has a fictitious value, and must be reduced to the proper standard by the fiction sale. It is no such thing, and now for a "great fact"—a greater fact than the Corn Law League—the fact that an Englishman pays £5 a year for two acres of Land and a house is NOT TAXED AT ALL—that is, he is not taxed except by himself, while, at the same time, in consequence of our system of taxation, those who deal with him give him the taxed price for his produce.

Let me be perfectly understood. I may be asked if the poor and poor-ates are not to be paid by the holder of two acres. They are, but are more flexible—an amount which would be more than made up by the additional taxed price of a sack of potatoes, a quarter of wheat, or a small pig. Furthermore, the tithe, poor-ates, and all other taxes paid upon Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to one half the amount paid in other countries for Land not near as good. Now, I beg my readers to understand me clearly, as I mean precisely what I have been preaching to them for thirteen years, namely, that if they were wise, and did their own work, they may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to profit. Here, then, I show them that the folly of landlords in keeping their Land in grass, while population daily presses upon the means of support, and even the injustice of taxation, may be turned to profit. In a word, then, the man in England who has two acres of Land for ever need only pay a very trifling amount of taxation (simply what I have stated), and the small duty on leather; while, in consequence of taxation, he will get double the amount for his surplus that those of the same class abroad can get.

I am very particular in thus contrasting English agriculturalists with those of other countries, and for this very simple reason, because the Honourable and Reverend Baptist Noel, and the other Multitudines, have told us that manufacturing is the natural work

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OF ENGLAND, AND AGRICULTURE THE NATURAL WORK OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

How irreverent! how blasphemous! Behold, the picture that I have often presented to you is now fully before you—a famine in England! the natural consequence of which is that Englishmen are, to a frightful extent, at the mercy of the governments of foreign countries, whereas, if allowed to cultivate their own resources, they would be independent of their caprice. I will now state for you a still greater advantage that Englishmen, who now become small farmers, have over the same class in other countries. Firstly, we learn thousands of instances daily where the small possessor furnishes a practical example of improvement to the sluggish old farmer, while none of them tread in his beaten plough-track. The Land abroad is subdivided and tilled, but without any science. Enormous rents are paid by great drudgery, and bad tenure is provided against by great economy, which ends in purchase. Our Association, then, will have the advantage of certainty of tenure, and the light of new science; but yet a greater advantage remains to be told. Throughout the whole Continent of Europe, except upon the side or summit of the towering Alps, where each little cottage appears to be the direct inheritance from God himself of what is necessary to supply all his humble wants, there is scarcely such a thing as a resident farming class. The holders of acres, of half acres, of two acres, three acres, four acres, or five acres, seldom have habitations contiguous to their holdings. They live in villages, and even in large towns—some at a distance of three, four, and even five miles from the Land they cultivate. Even in Belgium, where the small farm system exists to a great extent, the cottager, for the most part, lives at a considerable distance from his Land. This, as I stated in one of my letters from that country, is a consequence of a greater desire to possess a habitation from which the occupant cannot be ousted, than even the Land in the first instance.

Now, in our Association, the cottage would be on the Land; and I would rather give £5 a year for two acres of Land with a cottage upon it, than have it for nothing, if I was obliged to live even one mile from it, for bear in mind that not only the residence, but the farm buildings, are three, four, and five miles distant from the Land. This is the greatest advantage of all; and now I will mention to you the ease of a general failure where one of our members put all his eggs in one basket. John Milward, who holds two shares in our Association, recently bought four acres of good Land, within twenty-three miles of London, for which he paid £75. Now, mark, £18 15s. is the purchase price at which I stated good Land could be bought, and I was laughed at. But if you will take the trouble to calculate you will find that £75 for four acres is exactly £18 15s. an acre. He planted the whole four acres with potatoes this year, and was offered £100 for them when planted, from which he deducted £23 for expense, (and mind that the manure and labour, which constituted nearly all the expense, were still in the ground, and of which he would have the future benefit,) but deduct £23 from the £100, and you find that he would have the ground for ever for NOTHING after one crop. The potatoes have all failed, and are now not worth a pound; but that proves nothing, as such a failure is not upon record; while, upon the other hand, if the crop had not failed the produce would have been worth £200.

For the present I need say no more than to refer you to the glorious position in which our National Regeneration Association stands, and to my account, as Deputy-Treasurer from the time I last settled up, to the period that the Post-office orders have been signed by the Treasurer.

My friends, I have never deceived you; and now, mark my words, the day of our power is fast approaching; keep your eye fixed steadily upon the thing that feeds you; the thing that will give you a vote; the thing that will give you a constitution and institutions, under which I hope and trust in God to see you one day happy, flourishing, contented, and at rest.

Ever your faithful friend and servant,
F. O'CONNOR.

P. S. I wish most sincerely that every man who is in doubt upon the subject, or who wishes to receive practical knowledge, would read my practical work on Small Farms. I have the more pleasure in recommending it, because I have sold the copyright, and have no earthly interest in its sale beyond that of serving you. Agents may be supplied through Mr. Heywood, Mr. Cleare, Mr. Hetherington, or by sending their orders to the Northern Star Office, 10, Great Windmill-street, London. Since the above was written, I offered John Milward £130 for his four acres, but he refused it. It was not for the Association, but for myself.

F. O'CONNOR.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—About five o'clock on Friday morning week a melancholy accident occurred at the Kilvington station of the Ayrshire Railway, whereby, we regret to add, a porter, named Henry Murray, lost his life. The deceased, who had been assisting in pushing forward two trucks, was unfortunately in the luggage train from Ayr, and was unfortunately to do so when they were still in motion, whereby he was severely bruised that he died about one o'clock in the afternoon. He was a sober, industrious man, and has left a widow and small family. About two o'clock on the same day a boy named William Murray, being on his way to school, was crossing the servants of the company, and contrary to their rules, got upon a luggage-truck, from whence he was removed by one of the porters; but, having again climbed up unperceived by the servants, who were pushing forward the trucks with their heads down at the time, fell between the two trucks, and was killed on the spot.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCEED AT YORKSHIRE.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rising Sun, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Ann Gundry, aged twelve years. Mrs. Ann North, of 22, Lissen-street, Edgeware-road, said that the deceased was her grand-daughter. She had lived with witness during the past two months, and had been seen by her mother during that period every day. On Wednesday last she took some lump sugar which she ought not for which witness scolded her, but did not strike her. She went to bed the same night about the usual hour, and got up between seven and eight the following morning. Shortly after dressing Gundry went out, and was not seen afterwards by witness. She has a father, who is a steam engine maker, but he has absconded from his family, and has not been seen during the last two years. The deceased was very sullen and unforgiving. Emma North, a daughter of the last witness, said that on the night of Wednesday last the deceased slept with witness. She had retired to bed previously when she had laid the following morning, and when she appeared very cheerful, and conversed with her brother, who slept in the same room, about the performance at one of the theatres. About half an hour after she got up, witness saw her standing on the step of the street door, and shortly afterwards she missed her. James Gundry, one of the gatekeepers of Kensington Gardens, said that on the morning of Thursday last he received information that the deceased had thrown herself into the water. He immediately despatched intelligence to the Royal Humane Society's receiving house. A man told witness that he had seen the deceased walk down the distance into the river, then return, and afterwards walk back again, and fall into the water and disappear. Charles Pullen, one of the boatmen to the Royal Humane Society, was on the Serpentine River, in a boat, on Thursday morning last, when he saw the deceased sitting on a seat, without a bonnet or shawl. He asked her what she did there; and she replied that she was looking for her bonnet and shawl, which she had lost. She afterwards walked away very quickly, in the direction of Kensington. About ten o'clock the same morning, Mr. Superintendent Williams, and witness, from information they received, went and dragged the river, and after a search of twenty minutes they found the body, which was taken to the receiving-house, and placed in a warm bath, and everything done that could be devised, but without avail, life being extinct. The coroner remarked upon the extraordinary nature of the case, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary mental derangement."

THE STATE OF GERMANY.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR.—Having, in my first letter, described the state of Germany before and during the French Revolution, as well as during the reign of Napoleon, having related how the great conqueror was overthrown, and by what parties, I now resume the subject, and endeavour to show what Germany made of herself after this "glorious restoration of national independence."

The view I took of all these events was diametrically opposed to that in which they generally are represented; but my view is, to a letter, confirmed by the events of the following period of German history. Had the war against Napoleon really been a war of liberty against despotism, the consequence would have been, that all those nations which Napoleon had subdued, would, after his downfall, have proclaimed the principles and enjoyed the blessings of equality. But quite the contrary was the case. With England, the war had been commenced by the English, and supported by the money of the people, who found a source of profit in the repeated loans, and the swelling of the National Debt; in the opportunity afforded them to enter into the South American markets, to cram them with their own manufactures, and to conquer such French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies as they thought proper. And, in the case of Germany, the war was made to make "Britannia rule the waves" despotically, that they might "bring to their hearts' pleasure the trade of any other nation, whose competition threatened to endanger the progress of their own enrichment; and, to assert the right of making enormous profits, by providing the European markets, in opposition to Napoleon's continental system. Such were the real causes of the long war on the part of those classes in whose hands the Government of England was then deposited; and as to the pretext, that the fundamental principles of the English Constitution were endangered by the French Revolution, only shows what a precious piece of workmanship this "perfection of human reason" must have been. As to Spain, the war had commenced in defence of the principle of legitimate succession, and of the inquisitorial despotism of the priesthood. The principles of the constitution of 1812, was introduced later, in order to give the people some pretext to continue the struggle, being themselves of French origin. Italy never was opposed to Napoleon, having received nothing but benefits from his hands, and having to thank him for her very existence as a nation. The same was the case with Poland. What Germany was indebted for to Napoleon I have related in my first letter.

By all and each of the victorious powers the downfall of Napoleon was considered as the destruction of the French Revolution, and the triumph of legitimacy. The consequences were, of course, the restoration of this principle at home, first under the disguise of a royalist, and then under the name of "eternal peace," "public well," "confidence between prince and subject," &c., &c., afterwards disguised by the bayonet and the dungeon. The impotency of the conquerors was sufficiently shown by this one fact, that, after all, the vanquished France still remained a republic, and that the conquerors, maintained by 150,000 foreign muskets, yet inspired such awe in the breasts of their victorious enemies, that they got a tolerably liberal constitution, while the other nations, with all their exertions, and all their boasting of liberty, got nothing but the words first, and hard battles afterwards. The people of France, however, were not contented with the restoration of the Republic, but they were celebrated by the massacres of Republicans in the south of France; by the blaze of the inquisitorial pile and the restoration of inquisitorial despotism in Spain and Italy, and by the gagging-bills and "Peterloo" in England. We shall now see that in Germany things were not much better.

The Kingdom of Prussia was the first of all German states to declare war against Napoleon. It was then governed by FREDERICK WILLIAM III., nicknamed "The Just," one of the greatest blockheads that ever graced a throne. Born to be a corporal and to inspect the buttons of an army; dissolute, without passion, and morally-monger, he was not fit to make a speech otherwise than in the infinite time, surpassed only by his son as a writer of proclamations; he knew only two feelings—fear and corporal-like impetuosity. During the first half of his reign his predominating state of mind was the fear of Napoleon, who created him a viceroy, and a puppet-king, and in giving him back his kingdom, he did not think worth the keeping. It was this fear which led him to allow a party of half-and-half reformers to govern in his stead, HARNBERG, SMYTH, SCHON, SCHNORR, &c., who introduced a more liberal constitution, and a more liberal administration of servitude, commutation of feudal services into rent, or a fixed sum of twenty-five years purchase, and above all, the military organisation, which gave the people a tremendous power, and which some time or other will be used against the Government. They also prepared a constitution, which, however, never has yet made its appearance. We shall soon see what turn the affairs of Prussia took after the putting down of the French Revolution.

The "Corsican monster" being got into safe custody, there was immediately a great congress of great and petty despots held at Vienna, in order to divide the spoils of the French Revolution, and to restore the anti-revolutionary state of things could be restored. Nations were bought and sold, divided and united, just as it best suited the interests and purposes of their rulers. There were only three States present who knew what they were about—England, intending to keep the lion's share of the colonial plunder, and to weaken all the remainder—France, not to suffer too much, and weaken all others—Russia, to get increase of strength and territory, and to weaken all others; the remainder were directed by sentimentalities, petty egotism, and some of them even by a vulgar and avaricious desire for money. The consequence was, that France spoiled the job for the great German States; that Russia got the best part of Poland; and England extended her maritime power more by the peace than by the war, and obtained the superiority in all continental markets—except in the case of Russia, where she was a powerful enemy, and a powerful ally.

The German States, who thought of nothing but of their darling principle of legitimacy, were cheated one more, and lost by the peace everything they had won by the war. Germany remained split up into thirty-eight states, whose divisions hinder all internal progress, and whose mutual jealousies and rivalries, which make every man a competitor for his own share of the spoils, and who, in the shape of subsidies, and afterwards makes you repay six-fold in the shape of profits. Would they have been so eager to pay those subsidies, if at the end of the war, the reverse had been likely to be the case, and the conquerors had been likely to be the conquerors, instead of Germany being kept in manufacturing bondage by a few English capitalists?

However, Germany was cheated on all hands, and mostly by her own so-called friends and allies. I should not much care for myself, as I know very well that we are approaching to a re-organization of European society, which will prevent such tricks on the one hand, and such imbecilities on the other. What I want to show is, first, that neither the English people, nor any other people profited by cheating the German despots, but that it was for the benefit of other despots; or of one particular class, whose interest is opposed to the people; and secondly, that the very first act of the German restoration showed their thorough incapacity. We now turn to the home affairs of Germany.

We have seen who were the parties that, with the aid of English money and Russian barbarism, put down the French Revolution. They were divided into two sections; first, the violent partisans of old "Christian Germanic" society, the peasantry and the enthusiastic youth, who were impelled by the fanaticism of such words as "nationality," "legitimacy and religion," and the more sober, middle class men, who "wished to be able," to make money and to spend it without being bothered with the impudent interference of great historical events. The latter party were satisfied as soon as they had obtained the peace, they were contented with the present market, to drink without admixture of chicanery, and to be excluded from all political affairs. The "Christian Germanic" restored governments, and did everything in their power to screw history back to 1789. As to those who were to see the people enjoy some of the fruits of their exertions, they were strong enough to make their watchwords, "battle-cry of 1813," but not the practice of 1813. They got some fine promises of constitutions, free press, &c., and that was all; in practice everything was

carefully kept as it had been previously. The French-ified parts of Germany were purged, as far as possible, from the traces of "foreign despotism," and those provinces only which were situated on the left of the Rhine retained their French institutions. The Elector of Hesse went so far as to restore even the old laws, which had been taken off by the infamous hands of the French. In short, Germany, as well as every other country, offered the picture of a shameless reaction which was only distinguished by a character of timidity and weakness; it did not even elevate itself to that degree of energy in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere, where the revolutionary principles were combated them.

The cheating system, which Germany had been subjected to at the Congress of Vienna, now commenced to be practised between the different German states themselves. Prussia and Austria, in order to weaken the power of the different states, forced them to give some sort of mongrel constitutions, which were the work of the Congress of Vienna, and which were intended to be a permanent barrier against any power to the people, or even the middle classes. Germany being constituted a confederacy of states, whose embassies, sent by the governments alone, formed the diet; there was no risk that the bound might become too strong, as every state was for itself, and without being subject to the power of any representative assembly. In this diet, it was a matter of course that Prussia and Austria should be absolutely; they only had to threaten the lesser princes; to abandon them in their struggle against the revolutionary assemblies, in order to frighten them into implicit obedience. By these means, by their overwhelming power, and by their being the true representatives of that principle from which every German prince derives his power, they have made themselves the absolute rulers of Germany. Whatever may be done in the small states is without any effect in practice. The struggle of the Liberal middle classes of Germany remained fruitless as long as they were confined to the smaller southern states; they became important as soon as the middle classes of Prussia were aroused from their lethargy. And as the Austrian prince can hardly be said to belong to the civilised world, and, in consequence, submitted quietly to their national despotism, the state which may be taken as the centre of German modern history, as the barometer of the movements of public opinion, is Prussia.

After the downfall of Napoleon, the King of Prussia spent some of his happiest years. He was surrounded in every branch by English and French despots; he was surrounded by the despots of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, who, over and over again, but he, in the fulness of his heart, did not even find it out; he could not think of the possibility of there being any such counsellors in his court who could cheat FREDERICK WILLIAM III., the "Just," as he was called, and who was a corporal and to inspect the buttons of an army. He pressed the article 13th of the Fundamental Law of the Kingdom of Prussia, which promised a constitution for every state. He pressed the other article about the liberty of the press. May, on the 22nd of May, 1815, he issued a constitution commencing with these words—"We, the King, Frederick William III., in the name of the people, and in the name of his loyal subjects, have decreed, that the Kingdom of Prussia, which promised a constitution for every state. 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"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most healthy and powerful purgative properties, and to overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

"Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Father of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors of Park's Pills, says: "I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

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Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 38s., by which 11s. is saved, also in 25s. each, which saves 12s.

General contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and will, in the end, break out in some of the most dreadful forms; or, unless, internally endanger the vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences of this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, glands, and threatened with the most dangerous, &c., nodes, or cancerous humors, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indelible virus of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detergent Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scrofulous complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the system, and persons who have been long labouring under the influence of this disease, and who have had the misfortune of contracting the venereal virus, will find that this medicine, if taken in the manner directed, will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all 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Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

Oh, woman! fairest, frailest, sweetest flower
Of Nature's garden, what rude storms thou bend!
Thy heart—thou priceless, peerless, matchless dower
Of Nature's treasury—what sufferings rend!
How meanly men, from selfishness, contend
To plunder thee—how selfishly they lay
Of love they lie to gain their guilty prey
How heartlessly man lands thy beauty's bliss—
How heartlessly deserts thee in his dimmer days!

Oh, woman! what anxieties destroy
The bliss thou dreamest none can take away,
When hushing thy soft care, thy cradled joy—
How Time the blessings thy fond hopes pourtry
Oh turns to curses, and thy heart a prey
To pain and sorrow, and thy maternal woe
Thou art become a victim to the foe
That, like a fatal hour, the human clay
Moves more intensely than severest throes,
Or most ecstatic thrills that mortal bosoms know.

How thy best children, Woman, testify
A mother's worth, attributing their zest
For enterprise, or love of good, to thy
Unalloyed nurture! O let him attest
The worth of that Titan of the West—
Unparalleled Washington! And if man's
That dwarf prince, vigour from thy meek breast
Now draw, Woman! what wilt thou say when
Man looks on thee no longer with the tyrant's ken?

When chivalry's false homage is forgot,
When Eastern jealousy no more immures
And renders thee a victim to the foe,
When thy young prairie no villain lures
As spread to blenheim—when thy mind matures
In freedom, and thy soul can no choice
Untrammelled, unconstrained, where heart assures
The heart it is beloved—shall not thy art
And look restore to Earth its long-lost Paradise?

That Mind is of no sex—when thou art freed,
Thy thought-deeds shall proclaim: our Edgeworth's
sense,
Our Brail's truthful skill, Felicia's meed
Of grief with perfectest felicitous
Of music joined—of thy magnificence
Of heart and reason, Necker's glorious child—
Problems shall be none: Woman's inherent
Inherent claim to mind-rank, when befitted
No more by Man, she will display with glow unsold.

And when her children see her move in joy,
And yet in trust dignity—no more
Slave—no more a drudge—no more a toy—
From her lips of love her spirit pours
Of high ennobling wisdom she doth pour
Into her offspring's ears—into their eyes,
Deep speech he learnt, looks Nature's purest lore
Of truth and virtue—shall not Man arise
From error—nurtured thus—loftiest god devise?

(To be continued.)

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER.
Edinburgh: W. Tait. London: Simpkin and Marshall.
All who desire to know the real character of the man
who has been so much talked of, and who has been so much
reviewed in the "Punch" and "Letters" of that
"hero," which opens the present number of Tait.
From these "Punches," &c., the reader will learn
how small, indeed, are the claims of the victor of the Nile
and Trafalgar to be enrolled in the list of England's
warrior worthies. His courage and skill as a great
sea-captain cannot be questioned; but as a statesman
he was contemptible, and he possessed none of the
abilities requisite for a statesman. His hatred of the
French was unbounded; and, with regard to that
nation, he was throughout his life actuated by the
most ignorant, bigoted, and contemptible national
prejudices. He was a besotted admirer of
Napoleon, and no matter how desirable a king might be,
he would have been unhesitatingly to have shed the blood
of myriads to preserve the power or glut the vengeance
of his royal pretence. This he showed by his support
of the infamous Neapolitan king and court. His
murder of Giamacchi has left an eternal stain upon
his name which all the lies and flattery of his
admirers cannot efface. His disgraceful connection with
the infamous JAMES HAMILTON reduced him to the lowest
state of moral degradation in his public as well as
private character. Yet to such a man are statues
raised! Forty years have only elapsed since Nelson
fell, and his fame already wanes. We may safely
predict that the end of another forty years will see
his reputation at a very low ebb indeed. This number
contains the commencement of an American romance
by Colonel Jonsson, entitled "Jenny Bunker," a tale
of the revolutionary war, and a well-told tale it promises to be. "The Life of Mozart" is
an excellent review of the life of the great composer.
"The Life of Mozart" is another chapter added to the
sufferings of Nature's nobles, and the cruelty, tyranny,
and meanness of those usurpers who by birth, force,
and fraud, have acquired and held supremacy amongst men.

"Notes on the Galleries of Literary Portraits," by
THOMAS DE QUINCY, is an exceedingly interesting
article. The subjects of the "Notes" are the portraits
of the great men of letters, and the "Notes" are
the latter appears to have been much overrated. We
anticipate great pleasure from the continuation of these
"Notes." By-the-by, in looking through the list
of the Galleries of Literary Portraits, we are surprised
to find the omission of such names as Byron, Moore,
Keats, and Keble. The "Notes" are a very interesting
contribution to the history of literature, and the
starling colours the wretched and degraded state of
the people of that country, caused mainly by the
withering influence of the Catholic priesthood. Some
lengthy extracts will be found from these "Letters" in
our sixth page, under the head of "Foreign
Movements," in addition to which we have inserted
the following illustrations of the deplorable state of
the nation.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE
NATION, which was himself recounted the particulars to us—
On the arrival of this gentleman with a friend on a
sketching tour at the small village of Cerro, amidst the
mountains bordering Capua, he engaged two little boys to
be his guides, and they went off together, and at once
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They both came to take their farewell brief,
And then the wretched mother and her babe must be
For thy babe's mother, since the wide salt sea
Must rally, for life, its deep, dark gulph between
Thee, convict—and that form of agony!
Poor wretched child! I well may weep, I ween,
And wring her hands, and wish that she had never been!
"Let me have one last kiss of my poor babe!"
He said, and clung to the grate. Oh! how
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"The turnkey's answer will his bosom stir!"—he said,
"What fearful bliss it gives to clasp a child
Or wife, ere one must yield his life's woe."
Ah! little that kiss his grief beguiled—
But, rather, filled his soul with after-thoughts more wild.
She faintly!—yet awakes to moan and weep—
"How little didst thou think that smiling man
Thou didst, so early and so eager, part
With thy mirror, and thy breast, and
With virgin race—so soon the mother-thorn
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Wouldst see thy husband in that dress of scorn—
And turn—a widowed bride—a thing of tears—
From that stern gate, forth, to meet the world's rude
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Poor sufferer! how wilt thou the future brook—
To suffer from morn to eve for thy husband's bread—
To bear thy ragged child receive rebuke
For his sire's sins—that on the exile's head
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Tears when he asks for food, and thou hast none
To give thy hunger-bitten babe, to make thy bed
With worms upon the health or mood of thy
Toss, for infamy, than tak'st the man's boon!

What misery—hadst thou never been a bride—
Thou hadst shamed—yet, thou wilt fondly cling
To the memory of thy love—no child,
Ere by a thought, in deepest suffering,
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Thy charity turns coldness—thy excess
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A mother's worth, attributing their zest
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Unalloyed nurture! O let him attest
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That dwarf prince, vigour from thy meek breast
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Untrammelled, unconstrained, where heart assures
The heart it is beloved—shall not thy art
And look restore to Earth its long-lost Paradise?

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comes to bid farewell to her "felon" husband.
This woman's voice!—woman in wretched garb,
Joined by her babe's scarce conscious sympathy—
They both came to take their farewell brief,
And then the wretched mother and her babe must be
For thy babe's mother, since the wide salt sea
Must rally, for life, its deep, dark gulph between
Thee, convict—and that form of agony!
Poor wretched child! I well may weep, I ween,
And wring her hands, and wish that she had never been!
"Let me have one last kiss of my poor babe!"
He said, and clung to the grate. Oh! how
The turnkey's answer will his bosom stir!
"Away!—we open not the bars!"—he said, and
"The turnkey's answer will his bosom stir!"—he said,
"What fearful bliss it gives to clasp a child
Or wife, ere one must yield his life's woe."
Ah! little that kiss his grief beguiled—
But, rather, filled his soul with after-thoughts more wild.
She faintly!—yet awakes to moan and weep—
"How little didst thou think that smiling man
Thou didst, so early and so eager, part
With thy mirror, and thy breast, and
With virgin race—so soon the mother-thorn
Would have been pierced!—that thou, in two short
years,
Wouldst see thy husband in that dress of scorn—
And turn—a widowed bride—a thing of tears—
From that stern gate, forth, to meet the world's rude
feers!"
Poor sufferer! how wilt thou the future brook—
To suffer from morn to eve for thy husband's bread—
To bear thy ragged child receive rebuke
For his sire's sins—that on the exile's head
Already fall full sore—to see him shed
Tears when he asks for food, and thou hast none
To give thy hunger-bitten babe, to make thy bed
With worms upon the health or mood of thy
Toss, for infamy, than tak'st the man's boon!

What misery—hadst thou never been a bride—
Thou hadst shamed—yet, thou wilt fondly cling
To the memory of thy love—no child,
Ere by a thought, in deepest suffering,
His error, who did thy young joy-bloom bring
To desolation! I regretted love—
Was thine, ere thou wert wedded—
Yet, thine, ere thou wert wedded—
The wild excess which on thee to madness drove—
Very beautiful is the following apostrophe to
woman:
Oh, woman! how thy trustworthiness is slighted—
Thy fondness delay how often met with hate
Thou art the purest heart often more blighted
Than man, the tyrant, lord it o'er thy fate,
Yet feigns for thy benign best to wait—
How jealously he guards thy faithfulness,
And forms a curse on every estate—
Thy charity turns coldness—thy excess
Weak foolishness, stratagem, or prouder love's excess!

Oh, woman! fairest, frailest, sweetest flower
Of Nature's garden, what rude storms thou bend!
Thy heart—thou priceless, peerless, matchless dower
Of Nature's treasury—what sufferings rend!
How meanly men, from selfishness, contend
To plunder thee—how selfishly they lay
Of love they lie to gain their guilty prey
How heartlessly man lands thy beauty's bliss—
How heartlessly deserts thee in his dimmer days!

Oh, woman! what anxieties destroy
The bliss thou dreamest none can take away,
When hushing thy soft care, thy cradled joy—
How Time the blessings thy fond hopes pourtry
Oh turns to curses, and thy heart a prey
To pain and sorrow, and thy maternal woe
Thou art become a victim to the foe
That, like a fatal hour, the human clay
Moves more intensely than severest throes,
Or most ecstatic thrills that mortal bosoms know.

How thy best children, Woman, testify
A mother's worth, attributing their zest
For enterprise, or love of good, to thy
Unalloyed nurture! O let him attest
The worth of that Titan of the West—
Unparalleled Washington! And if man's
That dwarf prince, vigour from thy meek breast
Now draw, Woman! what wilt thou say when
Man looks on thee no longer with the tyrant's ken?

When chivalry's false homage is forgot,
When Eastern jealousy no more immures
And renders thee a victim to the foe,
When thy young prairie no villain lures
As spread to blenheim—when thy mind

