

Poetry.

[From the new novel of Sydney Clifton.]

THE PAST.

The past, the past, the insatiable past,
Within its broad domain
Crushed hopes and bleeding joys lie cast,
Like war's unburied slain!
We saw their plumes in triumph wave,
A bright and fair array;
The morning mists are curling o'er
The hill; but where are they?

The past, the past, the embalming past—
Behold its march sublime:
Garnering the harvest prostrate cast
By the bald reaper Time.
With diamond shaft, and learning's toms,
Devotion's lore divine,
Fame's glittering wreath and poetry's crown:
In added lustre shine.

The past, the past, the joyous past,
How bright its visions seem,
When age and youth the hours contrast?
Like some enchanted dream:
Love's honey'd kiss, and manhood's pride,
And pleasure's seven strain;
The civic wreath the sparkling cup—
All—all are ours again.

The past, the past, the shadowy past,
How dim the scene appears,
When eyes that on us look'd their last,
Relume in after years,
The dazzling cheat in mockery throws
Its light o'er hopeless gloom,
Like a faint taper's flickering ray
Above the silent tomb.

The past, the past, the mighty past;
How boundless is its way:
Hark! to its trumpet's summoning blast,
While listening worlds obey!
The conquering chief his helmet doffs—
The brandish'd sceptre falls;
And silence reigns where wassail shouts
Rang through the festal halls.

The past, the past, the storied past—
Here genius sits enshrined;
On this bright fane your offerings cast,
The Mecca of the mind!
Beneath these arches vaulted roofs
Immortal spirits throng;
Here Shakespeare's radiant fancy beams—
Here Homer weaves his song!

The past, the past, the new fledged past,
Even now with raven wing
Its lengthened shadows grown more vast,
Around my footsteps cling.
My fingers vainly sweep the lyre,
No answering tones arise;
Pale memory flies to happier breasts,
And hope to brighter skies!

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING RECOVERY AND RELEASE OF AN ENGLISHMAN AFTER SEVEN- TEEN YEARS' SLAVERY AMONGST SAVAGES AT TORRES STRAITS.

The Essington schooner, Captain Watson, which arrived on Thursday night, brings with her a young man named Joseph Forbes, picked up by Captain Watson at Louran, Timor Laut, in Torres Straits, on the 1st of April last. Forbes, it appears, is the only survivor of the crew of the schooner Statescomb of London, which was forcibly taken possession of and ultimately destroyed, and the crew massacred by the savages at Timor Laut, in 1822. The lad states that he sailed as cabin boy from London in the Statescomb, Captain Barnes, in 1821, bound on a trading voyage among the Islands in Torres Straits. At Melville Island Captain Barnes resigned the charge of the vessel into the hands of the chief officer. The schooner reached Timor Laut at night, and the next morning the Captain and the boat's crew went on shore to trade, leaving Forbes, the Steward, and another boy named John Edwards, on board. About noon Forbes took the glass to see whether the Captain was returning to dinner, and to his horror saw the savages attacking and murdering the Captain and boat's crew. Apprehensive that when the tragedy going on on shore was completed the savages would put off to take possession of the vessel and subject those on board to the same fate as their companions ashore, the boys slipped the cable, intending to get under weigh, to avoid the impending danger, but before they could accomplish their purpose the savages came off in their canoes and took possession of the vessel, letting go the small anchor to bring her up again. The boys took refuge in the rigging, but the steward was immediately surrounded by the savages, one of whom dashed his brains out with a piece of a handsaw, and threw the body overboard. The boys remained at the mast head till the evening. The savages, in the meantime, made several efforts to go aloft, but desisted from fear. Several arrows were shot at the boys, but fortunately none of them took effect. Fearful, however, that they could not much longer escape, they at last resolved to come down; the savages immediately stripped them, put them into the canoes, and took them ashore. On their arrival the boys found that the savages had arranged the headless bodies of their murdered companions in a line on the beach, over which they were compelled to walk, Forbes recognizing the remains of his brother, one of the crew, in the third body on which he had to tread. On the following day the bodies were thrown into the bay. The heads were tied together and hung upon a tree in the centre of the village, round which the savages danced for three successive days and nights. Subsequently when decomposition had advanced to such a degree as to become offensive, the heads were taken down and placed alongside a stone near the beach, where they remained until buried by the boy Forbes, without the knowledge of the savages, about six years afterwards. On the day succeeding that on which the massacre took place the savages ransacked the vessel, and after taking everything out of her to which they took a fancy, they hauled her on the beach and set fire to her. The boy Edwards survived his captivity about seven years, when he died through the effects of exposure to the sun, and the ill-treatment of the savages. After his death his remains were placed in a basket and hung upon a tree on the beach, where they remained until the bones fell piece by piece through the basket, which had become decayed, and were picked up and buried around the root of a tree by his surviving companion in misfortune. During the day the boys were employed in planting cocoa nuts, yams, melons, tobacco, &c., and during a portion of the night in fishing. Their food generally consisted of yams and fish. At first before Forbes became acquainted with the

language, they used to knock him down and otherwise maltreat him if he did not immediately do what they told him, whether he understood them or not. Subsequently when he became better acquainted with the language he was treated much more humanely, but during the whole seventeen years he remained on the island he was treated as a slave. The savages cut his ears and suspended from them large earrings, nearly half a pound each in weight. His teeth were filed to the gums, his arms burnt, and the back of his hand tattooed. Whenever a vessel hove in sight he was bound hand and foot, and carried into the interior until the vessel had gone. About four years ago, two vessels let go their anchors at Olilet, a village adjoining Louran, and offered goods and other articles of traffic as a ransom but the natives refused to give him up, even if they should offer the vessels themselves. In March last a Dutch man-of-war anchored at Olilet; the natives went on board and informed the commander that there was an Englishman on the island, whom they would give up for some muskets and ammunition (the boy was at this time unable to walk from disease in his feet,) but the offer was refused. The Dutchman fell in with the Essington about a week afterwards, and Captain Watson having learned what had occurred, much to his credit, resolved to proceed to Timor Laut, and rescue the captive if possible. On the 31st March the Essington reached Olilet. Several natives, among whom was one of the principal chiefs, came on board. This personage Captain Watson took immediate measures to secure, and, having succeeded, the others were driven off and informed that the chief should be held captive, until the white man was delivered safe on board. Several stratagems were resorted to in order to get the chief off, and an attempt was even made to capture the vessel, which fortunately failed. Captain Watson finding that moderate measures were useless, then gave the chief to understand that if the white man was not given up immediately he should execute summary justice on him. The chief beginning to get alarmed, thought it the best policy to comply with the Captain's demand, and the lad was accordingly given up. The chief was then presented with three old muskets, some handkerchiefs and fish-hooks, and dismissed. Before the boy was taken on board the savages told him they were determined never to hurt another Englishman. The chief next to authority to the captive, cut the arm of another chief sufficiently deep to draw the blood, and with his finger crossed the sword with blood from the wound; the chief then tasted the blood, and told the boy to do the same, which he did, this being their mode of imposing the obligation of an oath. When the lad was brought on board his hair was of immense length, hanging down nearly to his knees; his ears were extended to an unnatural length from the weight of the ornaments he was compelled to wear; his feet were so much diseased from the effects of the burning heat of the sun on the sand, that he was not able to walk. He had completely forgotten his native language, retaining only a sufficient recollection of it to be able to pronounce his own name; he was not able even to understand what countrymen had rescued him. In the course of a short time, however, he recovered his recollection of the language, and speaks English as fluently as ever he did. The crew of the Statescomb consisted of the master, six men, and two boys, all of whom were massacred, with the exception of Forbes and Edwards. Forbes states that about three years ago the savages took possession of a Dutch vessel at a place called Larat, some distance from Olilet, massacred the crew, and set fire to the vessel. The Dutch Government at Copang sent a man of war to punish the murderers, as soon as the intelligence was received. The village was entirely destroyed by the Dutch, the cocoa nut trees cut down, and the plantations destroyed. The inhabitants, who on the first alarm had taken to the bush, escaped; but some elderly persons who were unable to leave their huts, perished in the flames. We trust Captain Watson's humane exertions in the matter will be rewarded by some suitable mark of public approbation.—*Sydney Gazette*, July 20.

[From the New York Evening Star.]

The Britannia steamer, one of the Cunard line to Halifax and Boston, is nearly ready. She is the largest ever built in the Clyde. She leaves Liverpool July 1st; is 230 feet long by 32 feet between the paddle boxes. The forecastle deck is 4 feet above the main deck. The officer's rooms are in deck houses adjoining the paddle boxes. The principal deck house consisting of the saloon and steward's bar is 71 feet long by 14½ feet broad.

One end is partitioned off at the head of the stairs leading to the second deck; between this and the saloon is a passage, 4 feet wide, across the whole width of the deck house, which terminates at a door on each side, forming the principal entrance to the saloon. The saloon is 36 feet long by 14 wide, and 7 feet high.

Behind the saloon is a platform about 2 feet from the deck for the helmsman, from which he has a view of the whole deck of the vessel over the saloon. The bulwarks, on which is a slight railing, is 5 feet above the deck, so that the passengers are completely sheltered from the weather when pacing the deck; it also prevents the possibility of any one falling overboard, which has sometimes unfortunately happened to those afflicted with sickness. The Britannia has three masts, fore, main, and mizen—and is ship rigged.

There is a bulk head which extends the whole width of the ship from the main deck to the second deck, 80 feet from the stern. In this space are the state rooms and berths. Next to the bulk head and nearest to the middle of the vessel, are the ladies' apartments, consisting of 8 state rooms, containing 22 berths; and two open berths at the end of the ladies' cabin, which is the centre of the above mentioned state rooms. There is a passage by which communication can be kept up between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabins, without going on deck. There is accommodation for 124 cabin passengers, viz. 24 berths in the ladies' cabin, and 100 berths for gentlemen. There are four public rooms, the ladies' cabin,

the gentlemen's two cabins—the one before and the other aft—and the grand saloon.

The engines, boilers, and coal-bunkers occupy a space of 70 feet, the width of the vessel. There are four boilers, having three furnaces each. These are placed two in the breadth of the vessel, two of them being fired from the engine room, and two further aft. The steam of all these lead into one chest, from which it passes through a pipe to the engine, and the smoke flues all terminate at the basin of the funnel. There is a very great advantage in this arrangement of the boilers. Should any of them get deranged, all communication between it and the others can be cut off, and the vessel thus enabled to proceed with the others till it is repaired. The engines are condescending engines on the old principle, discovered by our memorable countryman, James Watt, and brought to the height of perfection in the Vulcan Foundry, belonging to Mr. Napier, whose eminent success in the construction of the marine steam engine is so well known and appreciated.

The four steam ships are the Britannia, built by Mr. Duncan, of Greenock; the Acadia, built by Mr. Wood, of Port Glasgow; the Caledonia, building by Mr. Charles Wood, at Dumbarton; and the Columbia, building at Mr. Steele's yard at Greenock. The vessels are all to be the same size and the engines the same power.

The Britannia being only 12 or 1300 tons burthen, and having a power of 444 horses, it will easily be seen that she contrasts favorably with the British Queen. The British Queen is between 18 and 1900 tons burthen, having a power of 500 horses. Thus the Britannia will have 130 horse power more than the British Queen, in proportion to the size of the boats and the power of the engines.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.—A few weeks since a newspaper, printed in one of the western States, was exhibited to us, as a specimen of a new method of printing, by means of a press so constructed that the paper is made to pass through it, and receive the impression, as it comes from the paper mill, before it is cut into sheets.

We have since seen a specimen of stereotype printing, in which an entire book was printed in this way. The plates, we understand, are placed upon two rollers, one for printing each side of the paper, the size of the roller requiring to be increased according to the dimensions of the book, or the number of pages to be printed at one operation. The specimen to which we refer, consisted of 168 pages of a common 12mo size. The plates being thus arranged, in their proper order, the paper is made to pass over these rollers, and to receive an impression on both sides, being unwound from the roll into which it is formed in the process of manufacture, and after being printed and dried, being again rolled up, in a state ready for the binder. The size of the roll may be of any desirable dimensions—a single copy of the work occupying some three or four yards in length, and being successively repeated, in the same space, to any desirable extent. We learn from our informant that the whole process of printing, including the inking, is performed by the action of the machinery—that it requires no attendance, except the putting in of the large rolls of paper, which are taken directly from the paper mill, and removing the printed rolls, as fast as they acquire the proper size. The performance of the press when our informant saw it, was equal to about 10 yards, which is equivalent to 12 or 15 sheets of common size, in a minute; and he was informed that it might be made to work with double that speed. The impression, in the copies which we saw, was such as would be called good work by Boston publishers. The name of the inventor of this press is Trench, and the press belongs to Mr. Vail of Morristown, N. J., by whom it is kept in operation at his paper mill. The design of the invention appears to be to execute the printing upon the paper, as fast as it comes from the mill. Our informant showed us at the same time some fine specimens of embossed letter and note paper, of delicate texture, from the same paper mill.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*, June 10.

A LIE-LIKE, BUT A TRUE STORY.—About fourteen years ago, the late Mr. John Parker, manufacturer, had the misfortune to drop £60 in bank notes. A diligent search was made for the money, and a reward offered for its recovery, but all to no purpose. A whole year passed before anything was heard of it. At that time information was received that a young man named McLeish, belonging to Lochwinnoch, had been the finder, but that he had spent all the cash excepting ten pounds. Mr. Parker succeeded, through the help of a friendly Tailor in recovering this remnant, and obtained from McLeish himself an account of how he had found and disposed of the money. The bunch of notes was picked up at Mr. Parker's feet, while he was conversing in the street with some acquaintances. The finder, though quite aware of the dishonesty of appropriating any thing that may be found where the "Highland man" find the tangs," could not resist the temptation of buttoning his breeches pockets on the notes, and making off with his prize. He soon met a creny from Lochwinnoch, who had often sympathized with him in "a most awful" notion to take a pleasure trip to Edinburgh and the east coast, but had always considered it a hopeless wish, because of the expense of going to such a far country. Now, however, McLeish placed the wished for happiness within his reach, by magnanimously proposing to his comrade Jock to set off with him on their long talked of jaunt, and he would bear all the charges. It is unknown whether or not Jock was privy to the manner in which the cash had been obtained, but certain it is, that he acceded as readily to the proposal of his lucky friend, "as a cock jumps at a grosset." It would be needless to attempt a description of all the amazing sights which the money finder and his comrade saw in Edinburgh, or how they stood in dumb admiration and stared with open mouth, at everything wonderful. Suffice it to say, that nothing astonished them so much as the discovery they made before leaving Auld Reekie, that McLeish had got £30 of his "fun siller" taken from him. This astonishing

ment was not of the joyous sort, but rather grievous; so, after interjections of its being "most awful," and "most desperate," the two pilgrims bent their steps westward, and reached their native village with a pretty well exhausted exchequer. Thirteen years have now elapsed since Mr. Parker obtained this account of the dissipation of most of his lost money, and recovered ten pounds of it, as the entire balance which remained; and this with a promise from McLeish, that he would honestly repay the sum deficient, should he ever have it in his power to do so, was all the satisfaction that Mr. P. ever received. But, strange to say! a remittance has come within the last few days from McLeish, who is now in India, of £100 to his aged father, with directions to apply it to pay off all his debts at home. A list of these accompanied the remittance, which is scrupulously minute in its details. Some of the debts entered are only to the amount of a few shillings; one is only ninepence, and another fourpence. First in the list, however, is the £50 due to Mr. Parker. That gentleman died ten years ago, but the sum just named has been honestly paid over to his widow.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

COLONIZATION OF THE JEWS.—Malta letters bring accounts from Syria, in which some curious particulars are given of Sir Moses Montefiore's proceedings during his last visit to the Holy Land. We remember rumours which had currency some years ago, of the great Jewish capitalist's (Rothschild) design to employ his wealth in the purchase of Jerusalem, as the seat of a kingdom, and bring back the tribes unto his guidance and sovereignty. If the scheme, amid its sublimity, savored sufficiently of the romantic to make the rumor suspicious, the positive acts of Sir Moses, at least exhibit an anxiety to gather together the wanderers in the neighborhood of their ancient home, and future hopes, that they may await events on the grounds where they can best be made available to the fulfilment of the promise. During the pilgrimage he sought his way to the hearts of his countrymen by giving a talaris (we believe about fifteen pence) to every Israelite; and having instituted strict inquiries respecting the various biblical antiquities on his way, and ascertain the amount of duty which the sacred places and villages paid to the Egyptian government to be about 64,000 purses, (a purse being equal to fifteen talaris,) he proposed to the Viceroy of Egypt that he (Sir Moses) should pay this revenue out of his own pocket, as the price of that prince's permission to him to colonise all those places with the children of Israel.—The offer, has been, it is said, accepted, subject to the condition that the colony shall be considered national, and not under European protection.

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OF THE

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