

## POETRY.

### Original.

#### SONNETS.

**I.**  
GOOD welcome autumn, with thy loaded team,  
The blooming incense of the plentiful year,  
Announcing to the husbandman to wear  
Of joy and peace the golden diadem.  
Silent and thoughtful, thy moon's yellow beam  
Looks lovingly on the waters, with a tear  
Like a fond mother on her child—a theme  
And moralizer thou! Into the serene,  
And yellow leaf, death's unreprieved slave.  
Falls like to thee; and gathering his sheaves  
(Which be his virtues) on his back, he leaves  
Acclaiming to the universal doom,  
All he has heaped, to banquet in the grave,  
The everlasting happy harvest home.

**II.**  
**ATHENS.**  
DAY-STAR of freedom, fam'd Athena, weep,  
Weep for thy lone and voiceless widowhood.  
No Pallas calls thee from thy charmed sleep;  
The Othman stands where once thy Solon  
stood,  
Yoking thy neck with iron servitude.  
Strange work has time wrought with thy palaces,  
Foundations of a year! War, and the flood  
Of ages have consumed thee—alas,  
Thou art not what thou wert; save in the page  
Of Sophocles, of him who is and was—  
Yet art thou peopled with such names as these,  
Plato—Aeschylus—Themistocles—  
Names—on the purple leaf of fame shall wage  
Warfare with time, and with time's chronicles.  
October, 9th, 1832.

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**WINDSOR CAMP.**—On Wednesday morning, the grenadier flank companies belonging to the different battalions of Foot Guards left their barracks, together with waggons containing the officers' baggage for Windsor. The various necessities and camp equipages for the supply of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, have been on the spot for this fortnight past. The 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards arrived in London at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, from Brighton, and proceeded to the Regency barracks, to do duty in place of the Life Guards who marched to Windsor on Friday. Three troops of flying artillery, with six pieces of cannon (six pounders) from Woolwich, passed over Westminster bridge on Thursday, and proceeded through the park, by Storey's gate, with their baggage and ammunition waggons. The ground marked out for the principal camp at Windsor is opposite the long walk in front of the Queen's windows. The same duty, and exactly the same ceremonies, will be performed by the troops as if they were in an enemy's country.—Aug. 20.

**The Windsor express remarks:**—  
“It is a subject of no little astonishment to the country people to witness the troops bivouacking on the open ground, to see the numerous fires burning round in the blaze of mid-day, and the men, some busily engaged in cooking their rations, while others are foraging for fuel with which to supply the fires.  
The effect of this miniature encampment, in this piping time of peace,” is on the whole extremely pleasing; and although it does not actually assume, as some of our contemporaries appear to imagine, the wrinkled front of “grim visaged war,” it nevertheless serves to initiate those young soldiers, who have never been in camp before, in the mysteries of their profession, while it affords to our sight-loving countrymen the opportunity of witnessing for at least once in their lives, a mimic representation of the same operations on a small scale, as are performed by troops on actual services in a foreign country.”

**MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.**—The Shannon of Hull, Captain Davey, was lost at Davis' Straits on the 26th of April, and we give an extract of the Captain's letter, stating the sufferings of the ship's company:—

**DAVIS' STRAITS, June 13.**  
“On Thursday, April 28, at three, p. m. we were running under double-reefed topsails, with a strong wind and sleety weather, when the ship ran stem on to an iceberg; there were three men on the fore-castle, and never saw it, until it knocked them down; it entirely knocked in the starboard bow, broke the main chains, rose the bolt-sprit, sent the cook's coppers as far aft as the foremast; in short the ship was knocked all to shivers forward, and in going along the berg, struck with the starboard quarter, damage unknown. We then hauled the ship to, with her head to the north-east and got a top-sail out of the sail-room to put in the hole, and set on both pumps, but to no purpose; for in about 10 or 15 minutes the ship filled, and turned on her broadside, where some of us got for safety, while others were drowning before our eyes, and we expecting the same fate every moment. I was washed from the main chains, and caught hold of the main-top. I had not been there long when the lower rigging was cut away, and the fore and main masts went, and then the ship righted a little; the starboard of the fore-castle was dry, and fortunately I reached the ship again, but when we counted our crew, we were seventeen men and two boys short. We then rigged a tent, with a sail to shelter us from the sea; every thing went off the deck, and the sea, making a fair breach in forward, soon began to burst up every thing below; boats, bed cabins, bulkheads, and every thing between decks broke up, and came up the hatchways, but we were not able to save one single article. There were two ships in company with us the night before, and I thought they might fall in with us, but we never saw them, the weather being thick. We made many attempts to get some provisions, but there was so much sea we could get nothing but a cask of flour, caught hold of in the hatchway; so that we had nothing to eat or drink but salt water, flour, and raw beef, for seven days and six nights. We were in a deplorable state: some of the people were out of their minds with salt water, and two died that morning, the 2d of May; but the Lord had mercy on us, for about 2 p. m. to our great joy and surprise, we saw two vessels coming towards us, which proved to be two Danes, bound to Davis' Straits. I and the mate, and 12 more, went on board the Navigation, Captain Bang; the doctor and 12 more on board the Honfleskou, Captain Groens. Five died on board of this vessel, and two on board of ours. They were all out of their minds, and in a shocking state. From some of their legs the flesh had rotted off their bones, from the effects of the salt water; but, thank the Lord for his mercy, I never ailed much, for I drank as little as I could help. We have been in one part, and are now in a second, and have another to

go to in lat. 62 N. where we sent the mate and another to get a leg each taken off. The Undaunted, of Burntisland, has been taken into Willeford very much stove.”  
The amount of specie recovered from the wreck of the Thetis by the Lightning is about 600,000 dollars; that picked up by the Algerine about 12,000; and as the whole freight was under 900,000 dollars, the sum irrecoverable must be comparatively small. The ship's company of the Lightning are nearly exhausted by their efforts in recovering the Thetis's freight; most of them are labouring under diseases of the heart, arising from their exertions throughout the enterprise. The lightning fortunately had among her crew an unprecedented number of hardy men. She came into Harbour on Saturday, to be paid off and recommissioned.

### IRELAND.

**From the Cork Reporter of Saturday Aug. 11.**

A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen—Dr. Baldwin, Messrs. Hayes, Sagree, Ring, Ellis, M'Elligott, Carver, Murphy, O'Flynn, M'Carthy, Sheahan, & M'Auliffe—waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant yesterday, at the Imperial Clarence Hotel, to present a Memorial, praying an inquiry into the conduct of the Military and Magistracy in the dispersion of the Blarney Meeting, which had been convened for Sunday, the 15th of July last, for the purpose of taking into consideration some plan for the encouragement of Irish manufactures. The Memorial originated in the parishes of St. Anne and St. Mary Shandon, in which the greater part of the poor manufacturers reside. The deputation, headed by Dr. Baldwin, was ushered into his Excellency's presence about twelve o'clock. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir George Bingham, Colonels King, Travers, and many other military men of rank, were in attendance upon the occasion.

When Dr. Baldwin had concluded the Memorial, and had solicited his Excellency's compliance with the request of the Memorialists,

His Excellency then took up the Memorial, and said, I consider this Memorial as a charge upon the Civil and Military Authorities here, and I am ready to take up the cudgels for both.—Then perusing the Memorial, and remarking upon the first paragraph, his Excellency observed, that he was quite ready to acknowledge the general habit of obedience to the laws and respect to the authorities which had characterised the inhabitants of the county and the city of Cork until within the period of the last two years, of which obedience and respect, the kindly understanding, till then almost universally existing, between landlord and tenant in the district, was a meritorious attestation.

His Excellency then proceeded to the second paragraph, and exculpated the Government with regard to the subject of it, by endeavouring to show that it contained no just ground of complaint. “You must see the justice (said he) of having refused the relief alluded to inasmuch as if it had been accorded to Cork, it would have been at the expense of the rest of the country. This would be acting very unfairly by others. The Government never refused pecuniary aid when applied for it, upon the conditions on which alone it could be granted—namely, a proper and sufficient arrangement for the repayment of advances; and I assert that no application put forward upon these just grounds has been unsuccessful.

Dr. Baldwin, on the part of the Deputation, here adverted to the grants to the West Indies and the Canadas, representing to his Excellency that the unsuccessfulness of the application for pecuniary aid had not been alluded to in the Memorial for the purpose of reflecting upon the Government, but in order to draw attention to the cause which induced the citizens to assemble for the purpose of promoting the encouragement of Irish manufactures—namely, the extreme wretchedness and destitution of a great number of the inhabitants.

His Excellency seemed to approach the next paragraph (the 3d) with sentiments of marked displeasure, observing in an irritated tone—“This paragraph would appear to imply a charge against myself, on the ground that I have forgotten my declarations in favour of Irish manufactures; and that, having formerly supported them, I am now opposed to their encouragement. That I distinctly deny. I entertain now the same feelings and the same anxiety for the prosperity of Ireland and its manufactures as I entertained at any former period. In the meantime, I must declare myself quite opposed to having that object effected through the instrumentality of such a meeting as was held in Blarney. Indeed, I cannot help considering this paragraph as reflecting disrespectfully upon myself; and, perhaps, I should look upon the Memorial altogether as intended to be personally offensive to me.”

Dr. Baldwin, on the part of the Deputation, assured his Excellency that nothing could be more remote from their intention than to convey to him any thing in the least bordering upon disrespect. If his Excellency considered the Memorial objectionable under any such impression, the Deputation begged leave most respectfully to withdraw it altogether.

His Excellency: That is a matter for the discretion of the Deputation.

Dr. Baldwin then continued to observe, that, in adopting the language of the paragraph, the Memorialists merely wished to bring to his Excellency's recollection a fact which they thought could not prove otherwise than satisfactory to his feelings, namely, the support which he had formerly given to the manufactures of the country, and the letter addressed by him in 1828 to the Home Secretary, in which he had emphatically declared himself favourable to them, without at all intending to

imply that his Excellency had afterwards withdrawn that support, as to which object of the Memorialists his Excellency had been led into a misconception.

His Excellency then came to the fourth paragraph, and having read it, he laid the Memorial upon the table, indicating by his manner and gesture that he did not exactly accredit the declaration set forth in it as to the object of holding the Blarney meeting. He then inquired why it was that Sunday was fixed on, or Blarney chosen, to hold a meeting of over 50,000, for the purpose of encouraging Irish manufactures in the city of Cork?

Dr. Baldwin: A considerable part of Blarney, and White Church is in the county of the city of Cork; in other days it was the scene of busy industry, and a happy manufacturing district. Sunday was appointed as the day of meeting, from the consideration that it would be injudicious, if not inconvenient, on any other to draw away the people from their agricultural pursuits. It was thought desirable to bring together the masses of people which were there assembled not to intimidate the Government of the country by any physical display, but in order to concentrate opinion upon a great subject, and by that concentration to give it due force. It was, moreover, thought advisable to induce the people of that district to pledge themselves to support Irish manufactures in preference to English, if they could do so on terms as advantageous.

His Excellency then remarked, that he was of opinion that the explanation given of the paragraph indicated any thing but liberality of feeling. He was strongly inclined to believe that it was in contemplation to make it compulsory on the people to support Irish manufactures on grounds different from those which had been stated; and, for himself, he would take the liberty of declaring that his own sentiments were indeed vastly more generous than those conveyed in the paragraph, which he could not help designating exceedingly illiberal. “With respect to such meetings, moreover (added his Excellency), I conceive that an erroneous view has been taken of the law regulating and prohibiting them. Such masses of people, though unaccompanied by banners or bands of music, are clearly illegal. If a meeting be so large as to excite terror in the minds of persons, even of delicate nerves, it is illegal. It is my duty to enforce the fulfilment of the law, and to assist the authorities to carry it into execution; and I consider the meeting alluded to illegal in such a degree, that I think the civil authorities were perfectly justifiable in suppressing it, and, having called in the assistance of the military for that purpose, I conceive that they, too, have acted with propriety. They did not meet, moreover, for the purpose of petitioning. I do not mean to say that the existing laws do not need alteration; on the contrary, I am every day suggesting amendments in them; but so long as they continue the laws of the land—although I may not concur in the policy of them—I will uphold them, even by military power, if necessary.”

Dr. Baldwin, on the part of the Deputation, said they differed with the noble Marquess in his view of the law—that it was conceived that mere numbers could not render a meeting illegal, inasmuch as, if such were the case, the Reform meetings in England, with which his Majesty's Ministers correspond, must have been illegal upon the same ground, being at least numerous as the Blarney meeting, and attended with circumstances more exciting to delicate nerves. It was likewise conceived that the people had a right to meet for other objects, besides petitioning Parliament, and that it was the duty of the civil, and not of the military, powers to interfere upon such occasions. These opinions were confirmed by the constitutional history of the country, and sustained by the illustrious names of Blackstone, Grattan, and Fox.

His Excellency, in reply, said he more than doubted whether Fox had ever sanctioned the view of the law taken by the deputation. He was intimately acquainted with the opinions of the nephew of that distinguished Statesman, Lord Holland, whose liberality and love of constitutional liberty could not be questioned, and yet he certainly did not recognise that view of the law. “It is (said his Excellency) the continual excitement and unceasing agitation which pervade the country, that prevent the influx of English capital since the passing of the Relief Bill, and the promotion of Irish manufactures, which would be the natural consequence. No wealthy capitalist who loved ease and quiet would venture to embark his capital in the country in its present disturbed state, even with the prospect of employing it to the greatest advantage. It is for this reason that Ireland is at present as we find her.”

Dr. Baldwin, in reply, observed that we had many intervals of quiet since the Union, from which we derived little advantage; that the subject of Catholic Emancipation was not even mooted till 1805, and that if English capital were to be introduced at all, or English legislation improved, there was abundant time from the Union to that period; that we had times of war and of peace, of civil agitation and decided quiet, in either of which we did not find the condition of the country ameliorated by either legislation or capital. From agitation alone we derived whatever benefits had been extended to our country.

The Noble Marquess, after perusing the Memorial again, said: “The present Government is the most liberal which we have known for a long series of years.—It honestly and truly professes to legislate for the improvement of Ireland, but the collision of angry parties renders the

measures in contemplation of Government difficult of application, and the whole energies of the contending factions seem devoted to procrastinate any wholesome measure of relief, and to obstruct the good intentions entertained towards the country. For myself, I am suffering martyrdom between the parties. In 1828 I was the most popular man in Ireland, and I will take to myself the credit of having been the immediate cause of procuring Catholic Emancipation. For my acts in the Government at that period, I lost the confidence of the Ministers of England—I was deprived of my office—and what I valued far higher than any other consideration, I lost the friendship and regard of the King. All this I suffered for Ireland and for her welfare, and I must say, I met with a most ungrateful return. At the time I refer to, I was the most popular man in Ireland, and now, by the machinations of agitators and leaders, and the misrepresentations of interested parties, I am the most unpopular man.” [As his Excellency spoke the last sentence, he turned round to the military gentlemen present, as if appealing to them upon the justness of the remark, and they appeared to indicate assent. His Excellency then continued]—“And I appeal to every body about me, whether I have not been treated with marked disrespect? But I acquit the people of the charge of ingratitude, laying it more strongly upon the shoulders of their leaders; for I do believe, that if great pains had not been taken with them, ninety-nine out of every hundred would have cheered me as I passed through the country.”

The Deputation, on behalf of themselves and the people of Cork, disclaimed any intention, or disposition, of acting disrespectfully towards his Excellency.—They were grateful for the services which he rendered the country in other days—of those services they entertained a warm sense, but against all these recollections in his favour recent circumstances prevailed. They conceived the course of Government, of which they complained to have been induced by the misrepresentations and mis-statements of those who had ever been the enemies of the people; and to the line of policy which has been adopted in listening to their counsels, his Excellency was to attribute the absence of that complimentary manifestation of public sentiment of which he complained.

His Excellency: For myself it does not signify. Nobody is more aware than I am how hard a task it is to administer the laws in Ireland. Convinced, however, as I am of the integrity of intention, and the liberal plans of his Majesty's present honest Ministers towards this country, and knowing from my own experience the difficulty of applying those views and legislating upon them; viewing, moreover, the administration of the Government impeded and embarrassed by the contentions of opposing parties, I have subdued my anxiety to retire from public life, and shall not desert the post because it is one of difficulty, if not of danger.

Dr. Baldwin, in reply, complimented his Excellency upon his daring and high mindedness—his gallantry in facing danger, and his exalted character both as a statesman and a soldier.

His Excellency then, with much earnestness, and in a tone indicating firmness of purpose and undoubting confidence, said: “A day will shortly arrive—it can't be distant—indeed it is not possible it can be distant—when measures already prepared and in preparation for the government of Ireland will be developed, and when justice will be done to the Government of the country for its good intentions. When that day comes—and come it shortly will—I shall expect to receive from you a letter of acknowledgment upon the subject, and of thanks for what is now in progress of legislative preparation, and for my individual exertions in contributing to create an order of things suited for those measures. I necessarily found myself at variance with two parties which are struggling for their own private and factious ends—retarding improvement—injuring the country—and obstructing the measures of the Government.—One of those parties I have put down, and you want to mount and bestride them; but that, shall not be; for I will master you both! And with respect to the repeal of the Union continued his Excellency, turning short from the subject upon which he had been speaking, to enable any impartial man to decide upon the advantage of such a measure, I would only ask him to visit the quays of Dublin and I would there inquire of him what would become of the trade of the country if severed from England? What (tauntingly) of your pigs, your corn, and your butter! Why, I would but ask my friend Sir P. Malcolm, and four gun-brigs, to blockade every river in your country.” His Excellency, after using this expression, turned round and appealed to the Gallant Admiral, who bowed his concurrence.

The deputation admitted the great naval and military power of England; but, in seeking for a repeal of the legislative Union, the people of Ireland never contemplated for a moment a separation between the countries, or consequently, a war with England. On the contrary, it had invariably been the study of the leaders of the people, who advocate repeal, distinctly to prohibit them from entertaining any thoughts or opinions in the least tending to such a separation. But, if it should so happen that Sir P. Malcolm and his four-brigs did blockade our ports, we have little apprehension that we have ample resources within ourselves for our prosperity. The revenue raised from Ireland and expended in England and the colonies, was, we conceive, the great source

of national complaint—tending, as it did, to the impoverishment of the country, and to the diminution of the people's prosperity.

The Noble Marquess observed that the argument used by the deputation might perhaps be employed with more propriety in Parliament than upon the present occasion.

A military gentleman here remarked, that as Dr. Baldwin was a candidate for the representation of Cork, it would be, perhaps, well if he reserved his observations for his place in the House of Commons.

Dr. Baldwin: I do expect, Sir, to have the honour of representing my native city in Parliament; but the observations which I made were not unsolicited; I did not urge them of myself; they were in reply to questions put to me by his Excellency, and I was induced to make them by his urbanity.

Some of the attending officers having here alluded to the lateness of the hour,—

The Marquess rose, as if about to conclude the conference, and the Deputation were, in consequence, preparing to depart, when his Excellency said, “I am not, you perceive, doing this according to form. Here I am, talking to you in a manner which etiquette and ceremonial would not admit; but I wish to speak with you in a friendly way, and to impress on your minds that the courses pursued at public meetings, and those angry collisions with the Government, which many are so prone to cultivate and encourage, militate against the very objects and ends which are sought to be accomplished.”

After some desultory observations had been made, His Excellency again took up the Memorial, and, addressing the Deputation, said, “You call upon me for an inquiry into the circumstances of the military interference at the Blarney Meeting?”

Dr. Baldwin: Yes, that is our object. We conceive that that interference was illegal and unconstitutional; but we do not mean to charge the military with having dispersed the meeting, but at the desire, and by the instructions of Sir Wm. Gossett, or the Magistrates.

At the mention of the name of Sir William Gossett, the Noble Marquess appeared exceedingly indignant, angrily exclaiming—“there is no such person as Sir William Gossett—I am Sir William Gossett—he is my private secretary; I adopt his acts, and I will answer for them. You call for an inquiry; if you wish it, it shall be granted you. The Government has never refused to direct an inquiry when any sufficient grounds have been alleged for its institution. Though I am satisfied that this will have the same termination as most other proceedings of a similar kind, I will grant it if you wish. I have always selected for such inquiries men of the most honorable character, and from the most liberal class of the profession; and I have yet found that they invariably terminated in the exculpation of the accused party.”

Towards the close of the conference it was stated by one of the Deputation that a man had been lanced by a cavalry soldier in a field belonging to Mr. Jefferies on the day of the Blarney meeting.

Sir George Bingham declared that that was the first intimation he had received of any such occurrence having taken place. He stated that he had been requested by Mr. Jefferies to clear a particular field of the populace who had been thronging into it; and he had, accordingly, given orders that it should be done; but he positively affirmed that he had not, until then, heard of the charge which had been put forward.

One of the Deputation assured his Excellency that he was an eye-witness to the transaction.

His Excellency: If you can name a single military man who has done wrong, you shall have the most satisfactory inquiry into his conduct. Can you name the man? You shall have the Attorney-General; and the best assistance the Government can supply, for his prosecution.

To this it was replied, that the individual could not be identified: his Excellency could only be assured of the fact.

The conference, which lasted for over an hour, here concluded, and the Deputation retired.

Although the opinions and sentiments expressed in this interview by his Excellency were not in concurrence with those of the deputation, they could not depart without strong feelings of respect for the character and independence of his Excellency, and for that benignity of manner, which so happily and quickly succeeded every indication of displeasure.

Tuesday morning between five and six o'clock, two troops of the 9th Lancers, and four companies of the 43d Regiment, set out from Dublin for Dunshaughlin, and also four pieces of artillery. This force, we understand, has been sent off in consequence of the intended meeting in that neighbourhood to petition to Parliament for an extinction of tithes. The above force is to be joined at Dunshaughlin by a fifth company of the 43d, stationed at Trim, and also by a squadron of Hussars from Newbridge, Colonel Boothe, of the 43d, proceeded with his four companies to take the command of the army engaged in this campaign.—(Dublin Register.)

On Tuesday, last Mr. Cuff, chief constable of police at Dungannon, in consequence of being called upon to protect a process-server in taking the necessary legal steps to enforce the payment of tithes, proceeded with Colonel Caulfield, of Stewardstown, and 30 policemen, on this duty. When near the place of their destination, a Roman Catholic Clergyman