

POETRY.

LINES

Addressed to the Rev. A. D. Thomson; on the death of his daughter Mrs. Nancy Hanson.

When the toils of life are ended
When thy day star rises bright,
When thy spirit hath ascended
Far beyond those realms of night.

When on thy enraptured vision
Brightly gleam those peerly gates
Where the one whom now thou mournest
Joyfully thy coming waits.

When the holy psalm, soundeth,
Far along, those golden streets;
Her dear voice will be the sweetest,
Angel welcome, thou shalt meet.

Every touch of care, and sorrow,
Shall have passed from off her brow
Time's dark wing, hath no more power,
To cast shadows, on it now.

But, a crown of glory resteth,
Brightly now, upon her head;
And, a palm of victory waveth,
In the hand, once still and dead.

She, will be the first, to lead thee,
When a Saviour sits enthroned;
Clothed in love and power and beauty;
And, with ransomed, Jewels crowned.

She, will teach, thy voice the measure
In the holy song of praise;
And, with thee will wander, ever,
Where, the living, fountain plays.

Case, to weep then, for the loved one:
Of her joy no tongue can tell:
Could she speak, 't would be to tell thee,
How, "He doeth, all things well"

Of the glory of that region;
Where no chilling earth damp lowers,
Where, the sun, forever shineth,
Where, are found no withered flowers.

IRENE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW.

The subjoined graphic account of the Siege of Lucknow is from the pen of W. H. Russell, Esq., Special Correspondent of the London Times:

[Concluded.]
CAPT. PEEL WOUNDED—THE BALL CUT OUT.

On returning to the Dikooah, about 12 o'clock, I saw an anxious group of sailors at the entrance to one of the rooms. "Capt. Peel's wounded, Sir; there's a sad business, said one of the men, in reply to my question: It was indeed so. He had walked out of the battery to look out for a good spot for another gun, and a matchlock-man shot him through the thigh. The ball had passed by the bone, and could just be felt under the skin at the other side. The room was too full for the air's sake, and the patient's nature of the wound and that it was not dangerous. Soon the surgeon came with chloroform, and the ball was cut out; but nothing could keep the gallant sailor quiet, and his anxiety to take part in the operations was so lively as to render the consequences of the wound more severe than they legitimately ought to be. Every one heard of the accident with grief—"What! Peel wounded; what a loss to us to-day!" Such was the universal exclamation.

CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

MARCH 10.—The army has not slept on its first post gained. Although we might perhaps have obtained some larger portion of the enemy's works it certainly could only have been done at a deplorable loss of life. About midnight last night the Sepoys plucked up courage, and a party of several hundreds, with great noise, talking and bugling, came up towards the canal trench, to take possession of it, not knowing that the Highlanders and Sikhs were already installed there; these latter waited till the matchlock-men's cheeks could be seen by the light of the matches they were blowing, when they put one volley into them, which dispersed the whole body, and they saw no more of the enemy till day-break, when they had a few distant shots with their skirmishers. It was generally believed that the Sepoys would make a more determined attempt to recover their lost ground, but it appears they are not fond of fighting in the dark, nor, indeed, except under peculiar circumstances, in the daytime. And yet what a contradiction in their character! The water-carriers and litter-bearers in our pay move with their regiments under the heaviest fire, and as will be seen by the returns, often suffer severely. Take them away from Europeans, and perhaps they will run, just as the Sepoys did yesterday. With the dawn we pushed on our successes, and the whole line of the enemy's works fell into our hands from the canal up to the bend beyond Banks's house. The 68th were established there, and we have opened a very severe cross-fire with Outram's guns on the centre of the enemy's defences.

STORMING OF THE MARTINIÈRE—FLIGHT OF SEPOYS FROM THE HIGHLANDERS' BAYONETS.

Our guns were now thundering away—mortars, howitzers, and 24-pounders at the pits, huts, and Martinière, from which the enemy kept up an incessant fusillade of the weakest sort—the only thing remarkable about it being its pertinacity.—The time wore on, and at last the Highlanders and Sikhs came marching from their camp, and drew up behind the Dikooah. The Chief, Gen. Mansfield, and staff were on the roof, but, as the moment approached, Sir Colin went down and on foot among the men gave his last orders to the officers. And now just observe this fact. The enemy had remained steady in their trenches under the fire of six mortars and ten heavy guns and howitzers. But the instant they caught sight of our bayonets, and that the lines of the Sikhs and Highlanders came in view, we observed them, by twos and threes, and groups, and at last in masses, running and marching at the double as fast as they could clear out of works, and moving to the rear or stealing off under cover of their parapets. The Commander-in-Chief came up to the roof again just in time to see the complete success of his plan. The orders were obeyed beautifully.—We saw the Highlanders with skirmishers thrown out in front, advancing rapidly, without a sound in their ranks, towards the Martinière, while the Sikhs on their flank, agile as panthers, ran at full speed towards the trenches, from which enemy, firing a few hurried shots from their muskets, were flying so fast that not a man was left inside of the time our troops were within 200 yards of the Martinière. But their gunners on the right of the Martinière, along the canal works, had seen the attack, and they began to pitch round shot up to us, and to plump them among the dhooley-bearers and light baggage advancing in rear of our column. In less than ten minutes we saw Highlanders rushing through the ruins in the rear, looking in vain for an enemy. I should have

mentioned that, ere the assault took place, an officer came in to say that, the enemy in the canal trench, behind the Martinière, fearing an encircling fire from Outram, had abandoned the works but our glasses told us that there were Sepoys still in the Cavalier Bastions and behind the high parapet which ran across the head of the canal.—While the Highlanders, advancing to the wall of the Martinière park on the left, gained the whole enclosure, another body of them and the Sikhs took possession of huts in the rear of the building, and engaged the enemy lining the parapet of the canal trench. But some round shot and shell from Outram's guns, sweeping the whole of the left of the line, forced the enemy to abandon the works they had constructed with much care and labour, and on which they had relied with such confidence. The Chief, and his Staff and followers, now galloped over to the Martinière. Mounting to the summit we had a splendid view of the position, but the enemy opened two guns on us, and Sir Colin ordered all officers not on duty down at once. Outram was creeping on, and his guns ranging almost up to our skirmishers, with repeated discharges swept every inch of the enemy's front on their left, and crushed them utterly, so that they contented themselves with some weak musketry fire from long distances, and evacuated the parapet and bastions up to the Second Cavalier. At 4 p.m. Sir Colin sent orders, to Sir James Outram to place his mortars in position to shell the Kaiserbagh, as soon as possible soon afterwards the Highlanders and a party of the Sikhs turning to them from the Martinière, and seized upon the enemy's abandoned works, and established their pickets in the second bastion.—Our loss at this stage in gaining this considerable success was trifling, as will be seen from the following return.

Our losses on the 9th, in the assault on the Martinière, &c., were, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders—2 men killed and 12 wounded; Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders—4 men wounded; 3 dhooley bearers wounded, 1 ditto killed; Her Majesty's 90th Regiment—1 killed and 1 wounded; on the 8th, a dhooley bearer of the 34th killed; Her Majesty's 53d Regiment—J. McCarthy, C. O'Brien, and G. Richardson wounded.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF COMMISSIONER YEH.

The *Moniteur de la Flet* publishes the following report of an examination of Commissioner Yeh on board the Indefatigable, by an English officer. The ex-Viceroy said: I was born in the village of Kaoh-Tih, in the province of Ho-Nan. My father was a basket-maker, and eked out his income by trading in rice. We were 14 children. At an early age I acquired a taste for reading, and when I had any money I expended it in the purchase of books. After a few years I was considered as a man of learning among the boys of my age, and when the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, who visited our province every five years, came, I asked to be allowed to undergo an examination. My request was granted. I came into the schools with an elaborate commentary on the Ta-Hio, the great book of science of Confucius, and after three days' successive examination, I was appointed a "literate" of the third class, and attached as tutor to the college of Kai-Fang, the chief town in the province. The mandarin governor of Ho-Nan's attention was directed to me, and he chose me as his secretary. Two years later he was summoned to the capital, and took me with him. During my sojourn at Peking I acquired the degree of literate of the second and of the first class. My patron died, but I had been noticed by the head of the Nuyke, in whose hands also rested the direction of the Emperor's "Chai-ko" and attained the post of vice-president of the Hing-Pou, or Tribunal of Punishments. I won no small distinction in the discharge of the duties of this office, and in two missions which I was subsequently entrusted with, I had the honour of being noticed by the sublime sovereign who rules over us. Finally, in 1847, I was associated with the very worthy and much-regretted Huang-Hyang-Yong, who was invested with the government of Canton. The country was then a prey to a terrible insurrection, which it was necessary to suppress. The insurgents burnt towns and villages, and slaughtered the inhabitants by thousands. It was necessary to stop them. The Viceroy Sin, with whom we were, gave no quarter to the rebels, and was thus enabled to keep the insurrection within due bounds. He died in 1853, and I succeeded to him. I followed his example, and the rebellion gradually gave way. The cruelties which he practised having been alluded to, he said—"Hear me. One of the rebel chiefs was in the habit of having all the prisoners he took from us sawn between two planks. I informed him that I would use reprisals—put him to death in the same way; but he had previously had not less than 6,000 men, many of them officers, sawn between two planks.—English Officer: How many prisoners do you think you have executed?—Yeh: About 60,000; but the rebels have slaughtered more than 300,000.—English Officer: You had many people put to death who had nothing to do with the insurrection?—Yeh: Why, fancy. The province of Canton is a kind of refuge for all thieves and murderers in the empire who escape from justice. I saw that crimes were frequent, and therefore ordered frequent executions; but the people thus put to death were always thieves and murderers, who almost invariably confessed their crimes.—English Officer: You don't seem to have been popular in the city.—Yeh: I never discovered that I was unpopular. I know the people feared me, and kept quiet. The public peace in the city was never disturbed, trade prospered, and people grew rich. The Emperor, my immortal master, to reward me, had conferred upon me the title Wan-trizo, the highest of all, and had authorised me to take the surname of Ming-Chin. As to the reproach of having amassed myself of my position to accumulate wealth, it is false. I am rich in dignities and titles, but poor in money. A great part of my income I send to my friends and relatives. In the village where I was born I have had a temple built at my own expense, and have had several dwellings erected for poor families. My enemies are chiefly the upper classes. They wish for my downfall, in order to take my place.—The arrival of the Indefatigable in Singapore Roads, with Yeh on board, had caused a certain sensation among the Chinese population. The Indefatigable having struck on her arrival, a rumour was got up that it was intended to drown the Viceroy, but it fell naturally when the tide floated the ship off.

A THRILLING SCENE.

The *Uncinatti Inquirer* tells the following story which should warn all to beware how they deal with careless druggists.

A prescription was prepared the other day, at a Main Street apothecary's by an experienced clerk, for a young lady residing on Fourth street, and sent home. Some thirty minutes after, the regular prescription clerk called, and was putting up the bottles, when he observed a jar of strychnine in the place of some remarkably harmless preparation, and called attention to it. The young man who had put up the medicine turned pale as death when the discovery was made, and said "Great God, I have just sent that to Mr. —, on Fourth street."

Not a moment was to be lost, and indeed a great probability was that the poison had been already taken; but the clerk, determined to make an effort, seized his hat and rushed frantically through the street, until he came to the house, and without waiting to ring the bell, ran up stairs, and asked where Miss —'s room was,

of a lady he met in the hall. She was alarmed at his manner; but as he told her life and death depended upon his knowing immediately, she pointed to the door from which she just issued. He entered unbidden, and just as the young lady's mother was about to administer one of the powders, which was prepared in a spoon, nearly at her daughter's lips.

"Hold, for God's sake, Madam! That is poison! Give it to your daughter, and you are her murderer!"

The wildness of the clerk's manner frightened both ladies; the spoon fell upon the bed, and the daughter's already pallid cheek bleached until it was colorless as her night robe.

The druggist was thought to be insane, but a few words of explanation revealed all, and the tragedy was extinguished in the light of joy at the providential escape.

The druggist returned, and relieved the poor clerk from his awful suspense, by telling him of the happy result of his errand, when the clerk swooned away. This little sketch, though it may seem dramatic, is a simple transcript of an occurrence that exposes a glimpse of the "inner life" of a drug store.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

The last number of the "Scalpel," an ably edited "quarterly expositor of the laws of health," has an article on the influence of tobacco on the body and mind, and on the social condition of American men. From it we take the following extract: in which some facts are stated which we trust will be thoughtfully considered by every young man. The older ones are, of course, too wise to need any such admonition.

"So far as we are from doubting the power of tobacco over the moral and physical welfare of the race, that we have not a doubt it has infinitely more to do with the physical imperfection and early death of the children of its votaries, than its great associate, drunkenness itself. The local surgical and medical treatment most effective in these cases, proves conclusively that it is to the debilitating and exhausting influence of tobacco, that these sad consequences are due. One would think that a man, more especially a young man's natural instincts would awaken him to the discovery that some horrid vampire was fanning him from mental sleep to physical death: he has before him every day the bright eye, the elastic step, and the lithe limbs of his companions; he sees, but seems not to understand, the quickly averted eye, the expressive and scornful face of insulted woman, as she refuses to take his offered but defiled seat in the omnibus or rail-car; he permits her to open the window and expose her health to the chill air, to get a little air untainted with the loathsome aroma of his foul breath; he is refused employment at many gentlemanly occupations by most sagacious men, and yet he persists in debasing himself; he must have his "narcotic," his "stuporifer." A very good proof of its influence on the delicacy of a man's perception may be found in the frequent appeal to his opponents: "Look at me, it has never hurt me." This appeal is often made by men who, from the associate habit of beer or brandy-drinking, having become actually puffy with soft fat, and their breaths redolent of that indescribable filthy and disgusting exhalation from liquor and tobacco, drenching the floor in a cloud, and defiling your clothes with their constant expectoration, apparently unconscious of their fitness, and their liability to a biting or insulting reply.

Both smoking and chewing the produce marked alterations in the most expressive features of his face. The lips are closed by a circular muscle, which completely surrounds them and forms their pulpy fullness. Now every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know; they endeavor to develop and increase their muscle in the gymnasium. In spitting and holding the cigar in the mouth, this muscle is in constant use; hence the coarse appearance and irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features, in chewers and smokers. The eye loses its natural fire and becomes dull and lurid; it is unspectacular and unappreciative; it answers not before the world; its owner gazes vacantly, and often repels conversation by his stupidity.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

On the 23d ult., a passenger came to Portland by the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for this city in company with a gentleman who had remained at the same house with him overnight, with whose countenance he somewhat into conversation in coming down the Eastern Railroad but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or not they had been old acquaintances. When they arrived at the depot, and had attended to their luggage, one of the gentlemen inquired in the hearing of the other for a cab to take him to a certain street in Charleston. The other said he supposed going to the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question, it appeared that they both designed to call on the same individual. This strange series of coincidences greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and delight can be imagined but in a degree, when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singularly met at the house of a third brother. One of them has been in the service of the Pacha of Egypt for twenty-two years; the other has spent sixteen years in the East Indies, while the third has been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and have not seen each other for twenty-four years.—*Boston Ledger.*

THERUBY.

Good temper and forbearance very much contribute to our happiness. The Persian caliph, Manu, had a superb ruby, four inches long and one inch wide, free from flaw, and of the most splendid color. He sent for a goldsmith, and ordered it to be set in a ring, and the next day sent to inquire if it was done. When the man appeared, he was almost fainting, and tremblingly entreated for mercy. The Prince asked the cause of his alarm, when unable to utter a word, he showed him the ruby broken in four pieces! The caliph merely smiled, and said, "Then make me four rings; you are not to blame for an accident."

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This is to certify, that I have used Mrs. Jackson's Compound Stimulating Gold Liniment, with marked effect, removing Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains from my body; and taken in connection with Mrs. J's. Rheumatic Tincture, agreeable to directions, I believe the effect will be fully equal, to all they promise to do. I cheerfully give my certificate, that others may have my experience, and be themselves likewise benefited.

(Signed.) JOHN McKENNEY.

Deer Island, N. B., Nov. 4, 1857.

I have used Mrs. Jackson's Compound stimulating Gold Liniment, and have found it powerful in removing Rheumatism from my system and I heartily recommend it, with the Rheumatic Tincture, to others, believing persons so afflicted will it be well worth a trial.

(Signed.) RACHEL McKENNEY.

This is to certify, that I have been troubled with Rheumatism in my arm and neck for months, after depriving me of sleep; and that by bathing with Mrs. Jackson's Compound Gold Liniment, twice I have been completely relieved, and have felt no pain since.

(Signed.) SUSANNA OLIVER.

Eastport, Nov. 1857.

This is to certify, that the use of Mrs. Jackson's Compound Gold Liniment has relieved me of a violent pain in my side, caused by a lung fever, which had some weeks since, and I would recommend its use, agreeable to directions. My son was also taken with severe chills, pain in the stomach, cramp in the legs. The use of this Liniment had a powerful effect in removing the ails. I would recommend it to others.

(Signed.) SARAH EVANS.

Eastport, Nov. 23, 1857.

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Oct. 19.

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