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POETICAL.

THE LATE MRS. GRAY.—The late Mrs. James Gray, better known in this country, perhaps, as Mary Ann Browne, was a sister of Mrs. Hemans. She was the author of that series of touching and powerful stories published a few years ago in the Dublin University Magazine, and widely reprinted in the United States, entitled "Recollections of a Portrait Painter;" and she was at various periods a contributor to the New York Knickerbocker, The Ladies' Companion, and other American literary miscellanies. The Dublin University Magazine for the present month contains a collection of her "Poetical Remains," some of which remind us of the best productions of Mrs. Hemans, to whom she was not less closely related by genius than consanguinity. We extract a passage from a poem by a wife to her dead husband.

"With gentle hand the shadowy veil,
How like thyself thou art—and yet how pale!
The same dear hand that once the lowly bow,
In its still beauty white and pure as snow.
Thou might'st be sleeping that unfathomable sleep,
I often watch when slumbering by thy side,
But on thy face there is a calm more deep,
And on thy lips a rest more purified;
I touch thy hand—ah, now I feel the change,
For when was touch of thine so cold and strange!
And no uplifting of those shadowy eyes,
That ever opened looked for love in mine;
No answer to those holy sympathies,
Which magic trembled from my heart to thine!
My love, my love, it cannot be thy day,
That makes me shudder thus, and turn away;
From thee I turn—forgetting the thought
Was from a momentary terror wrought—
Wretch that I was to dread thee!—No, I rest
My head once more upon thy marble breast,
As if it were a refuge still. 'Oh love,
That world of mine could one dear answer more
From these cold lips! Surely thou still must share
Some comfort from my watching and my care;
Surely we shall not part! Oh joy for us
If we might ever be together thus—
That I could hear thee even as thou art
To some lone cavern, where an aching heart
Might have thee to itself, and none intrude
Forever on that soul's solitude!
Nay, is not our chamber a defence?
Who hath a right from me to take thee hence,
From me thy wedded wife?"

During our visit to the Massachusetts State Prison, some time since, the Warden spoke with interest of a Prisoner whose talents as a Poet had excited much attention. We find the following lines from his pen in "The Prisoner's Friend." Our readers will agree with us in pronouncing them very beautiful.—N. Y. Trib.

THE PRISONER'S ADDRESS TO HIS MOTHER.

I've wandered far from thee, mother,
Far from our happy home;
I've left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And time, since then, has rolled his years,
And marked the passing of my life;
Yet still, I've often thought of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.
I'm thinking of those days, mother,
When with thee I used to play;
You watched the wandering of my youth,
And pressed me to your side;
Then love had filled my trusting heart,
With hopes of future joy,
And thy bright face glowed with love,
To deck thy "darling boy."
I'm thinking of the day, mother,
When thy fond heart was lifted
To heaven, and I was left there;
And memory brings thy parting words,
When tears fell o'er thy cheek;
But thy last loving, anxious look,
Told more than words could speak.
I'm far from thee now, mother,
No friend is near me now,
To soothe me with a tender word,
Nor cool my burning brow;
The nearest friend I have is a slave,
Are all now torn from me;
They left me when the trouble came—
They did not love like thee.
I would not have thee know, mother,
How brightest hours decay;
The tempter, with his baneful power,
Has dashed them all away;
And shame has left its venomous sting,
To reach with anguish wild;
I would give thee a tender heart to know
The sorrows of my child.
I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unloved and unloving;
Yet still, I would have thee know
How sorely I'm distressed;
I know thou wouldst not give me, mother,
Thou wouldst not give me pain.
But cheer me with thy sweetest words,
And bid me hope again.

I knew thy tender heart, mother,
Still beats as warm for me;
As when I left thee, long ago,
To cross the broad blue sea;
And I love thee just the same, mother,
And I long to hear thy speak,
And feel again thy balmy breath
Upon my care-worn cheek;
But ah! there is a thought, mother,
Permeates my being breast—
Thy fond spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest;
And, as I wipe the tear away,
Thine whispers in mine ear
A voice, that speaks of heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee there. C. N.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—The following is given as the estimate of Mr. Astor's immense wealth, in a book of the "Rich Men of New York." It says that "knowing his affairs best, place at \$30,000,000, and some as high as \$50,000,000. His income, on a moderate estimate, must be \$2,000,000 a year, or \$165,000 a month, which is about \$41,500 a week; \$5,760 a day, \$240 an hour, and \$4 a minute. Mr. Astor has made a donation of \$50,000 for a library in New York, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books and in the erection of a building."

MR. RIVES' LETTER.

CASTLE HILL, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: WE THE PEOPLE have been contemplating with no small degree of anxiety the progress of the discussions at Washington on the question of Oregon. Withdrawn entirely from any political pursuits, and without the slightest desire again to engage in them, I have nevertheless, as a good citizen, not been able to steel myself into indifference to what so nearly concerns the interests and happiness of our common country. Though a passenger only, one may be allowed a natural solicitude for the safety of the ship in which the lives and fortunes of us all are equally embarked.

It can no longer be disguised, whatever little occasion there is for it in the reason and nature of things, that the question of Oregon, from the extreme grounds on which it has been placed by the temerity of politicians, is in great danger of becoming a question of Peace or War. War with the most powerful nation of the earth for a terra incognita of undetermined ownership, to which an absolute and exclusive title in the United States has long been denied, while our own right to settle and occupy it with other nations is unreservedly admitted, is to grave a contingency, however lightly it may be deemed by the orators at Washington, not to awaken all the attention of a sober and thinking People. To them it seems in the first place, considering the vastly superior power of one of the parties on that element, and by which only the country in dispute (separated as it is by an almost interminable desert affording nothing for the subsistence of an army) can be approached with an adequate military force, that to provoke a war for it in the present military disparity of the two Powers, would be the certain means of losing the very object of the contest; while, if things be left to the silent and natural operation of time, a legitimate and judicious means of policy, the territory will soon become a peaceful and undisputed conquest to the enterprise of American emigration.

Boundless and fatal as the war would be in regard to its immediate object, its calamitous operation on all the great interests of the nation it is hardly in the power of language to describe. Commerce, agriculture, navigation, would at once feel the withering effects, in being excluded from their accustomed markets, or deprived of their most profitable markets. The noble cities on our seaboard, the great emporiums of trade and the proud monuments of American industry and wealth, would be exposed to almost certain devastation by the immensely superior steam marine of our adversary, with all its improved engines of destruction. The best blood of our gallant countrymen would be poured out like water upon a hundred battle-fields. The hard-earned substance of the people would be extracted from them for the support of a load of debt and taxation for an indefinite duration. A load of debt and taxation for an indefinite duration. Every scheme of political amelioration would be arrested amid the clangor of arms. Our institutions, designed for the security of liberty and the interests of peace and humanity, would be exposed to a new and dangerous bias from the summary usages and stern exigencies of war; and, in short, American improvement and development, in all their branches, would receive a retrograde check from which a century would scarcely be able to recover them.

By some, I am told, it is thought altogether unworthy an American statesman to heed considerations like these; that it is deemed a lofty and praiseworthy patriotism to rush to war on the slightest pretence, perfectly blind and indifferent to consequences; and that a war with England especially, is always welcome to the national prejudices, and a certain passport to popularity for those who promote and advocate it. Others there are, I fear, without all participating in these sentiments, are yet not free from boldly and manfully opposing them, by the idea that whoever dares avow himself the advocate of peace becomes the doomed and inevitable victim of popular odium. Both of these classes of politicians, in my humble judgment, greatly mistake the feelings of the sound and by far the largest mass of the American people. The people desire peace. They know how intimately connected it is with their well-being, the fair reward of their industry, and the noblest of their families, the hallowed associations of the domestic altar. It is they who pay the costs of war, bear its burdens, feel its sacrifices.

It is no less to dishonor their humanity and intelligence to suppose that they cherish unchristian and inexplicable resentments against the land of their fathers, from which they have derived their own freedom, and the whole circle of moral, social and political characteristics. They know full well it is through our rich inheritance of Anglo-Saxon freedom and Anglo-Saxon energy and enterprise that we are all that we are—presenting in the eyes of mankind an example of progress and development hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world. If we have quarrels with England, they have been nobly reversed, and a noble nature disdains to brood vindictively over the past. Rather would they look upon England and America, in the language of Edmund Burke's admirable letter to Dr. Franklin at the close of the Revolutionary contest, as "the two branches" of the great Anglo-Saxon family, destined henceforward to exit their common one-way language, literature and religion, by a generous rivalry in the humanizing arts of peace and science, and the mutual interchanges of a friendly and beneficial commerce.

If any politician, then, should suppose that he is to gain popular favor by inciting an unnecessary war with England, he will, in my opinion, have committed a grievous mistake. The statesman who will secure to himself the largest share of the general confidence and respect, is he who shall strive most strenuously to preserve to the nation the blessings of peace, and who, if war shall come in spite of all his efforts to avert it, will be found standing most firmly by his country in her hour of need. History has read to us some instructive lessons on this subject, which have not been lost upon the intelligent people of America. It is recorded that when one of those war-agitators, who plot and stir significantly describes as public barbers, while attempting to inflame the people of Athens to war, reproachfully interrogated Phocion, "Dare you, Phocion, dissuade the Athenians from war?" Phocion, who had been called by the voice of the people no less than forty-five times to the command of the Athenian armies, and had approved his valor and generosity in many a battle-field, replied, "Yes, I dare; though I know that I should be in my power in time of war, and I shall be in thine in time of peace." On another occasion Demosthenes, whose resolute eloquence, as we know, "flaminated over

Greece to Macedonia and Artaxerxes throne," sought to drive this gallant advocate of peace and fearless champion in war from his pacific councils to the Athenian people by thus addressing him: "The Athenian people will certainly kill thee, Phocion, some day or other." Phocion answered, "they will kill me if they are mad, but it will be *you*, if they are in their senses." The same history records that Demosthenes, the greatest apostle of war, the ever-memorable and decisive day of Chereonea, quitted his post, threw away his arms, fled from the battle-field, while Phocion, the intrepid counselor of peace, when overruled in one of his last efforts to preserve his country from war, at the age of fourscore years, placed himself at the head of his countrymen to conduct them to the field.

If the paths of true glory, in the days of the Athenian democracy, were the paths of peace, how much more so are they now!—The benign influence of Christianity and the enlightened genius of civilization have opened a mighty change in the feelings of mankind. The fame and popularity so much coveted by public men are no longer awarded as the peculiar prize of war and of warlike councils. The sublime poet of our mother tongue, clothing himself in the mantle of supernatural authority, impressively teaches

"If there be in glory sought of gods,
It may be means far different to be attained.
Without ambition, war, or violence;
By deeds of peace, by wisdom eminent,
By patience, temperance."

The rights and honor of the nation we all desire to see maintained, but they can be properly and successfully maintained only by dignity, moderation, wisdom, high statesmanship, or deprived of their most profitable markets. The noble cities on our seaboard, the great emporiums of trade and the proud monuments of American industry and wealth, would be exposed to almost certain devastation by the immensely superior steam marine of our adversary, with all its improved engines of destruction. The best blood of our gallant countrymen would be poured out like water upon a hundred battle-fields. The hard-earned substance of the people would be extracted from them for the support of a load of debt and taxation for an indefinite duration. A load of debt and taxation for an indefinite duration. Every scheme of political amelioration would be arrested amid the clangor of arms. Our institutions, designed for the security of liberty and the interests of peace and humanity, would be exposed to a new and dangerous bias from the summary usages and stern exigencies of war; and, in short, American improvement and development, in all their branches, would receive a retrograde check from which a century would scarcely be able to recover them.

But it is said that we have "a clear and unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon," and that it is *superior* title to the one asserted and enforced, for which purpose expressly the convention of joint occupancy is proposed to be abrogated. The entire course of the past proceedings of our Government on the subject is utterly inconsistent with this new-born theory of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon, which in its origin rests upon no better foundation than the fiat of a party conventicle, not one member of which, in all probability, ever seriously investigated the title thus dogmatically proclaimed. If our title to the whole of Oregon be thus clear and unquestionable, how has it happened that the American Government has four several times, and in the last instance with the sanction of Mr. Polk himself, proposed to yield to Great Britain nearly one-half of it? If we have a complete exclusive claim to the whole of Oregon, how can it be that it has happened that the formal conventions, that of 1818 and of 1827, we have so far recognized that the claims of Great Britain are not without some foundation, at least, as to agree to hold the territory in common with her for an indefinite period? The truth is, it is impossible to look at the long and able discussions which have been carried on between the two Governments on the subject for more than a quarter of a century, and not to see at a glance that the United States have never hitherto considered their right to Oregon, as a *whole* free from difficulties and embarrassments, or that the claims of Great Britain were so unfounded. In every particular, as to justify us in treating them as mere idle pretensions. Mr. Gallatin, who has borne so able and distinguished a part in these discussions, has just given his testimony to the nation that there are questions of a *wholly* and a *debatable* character which have ever been felt to embarrass the establishment of our title, in the latitude in which it can be put forth. The whole official correspondence of the United States, and the distinguished citizen, (Mr. Rush), by whom the defence of the American claims was so learnedly and faithfully conducted at London bears testimony to the same fact.

From what quarter of the horizon, then, has this new and clear light broken in upon a question which the American Government and its most experienced and able ministers have hitherto considered, to some extent at least, doubtful and debatable? We in the country have anxiously sought information on the subject from every source which was accessible to us. We believe with General Jackson that it is a sound precept of national honor, in our relations with Foreign Powers, to "ask nothing that is not clearly right," as well as "to submit to nothing that is wrong." We have, therefore, before the public, the report was irrevocably given to measure, intended to enforce our rights, and involving the hazard of the last appeal of nations, to understand correctly the nature and just extent of those rights, and the foundation upon which they rest. We turned naturally to the able correspondence of our Secretaries of State, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan, who accompanies the President's Message. I have never known any documents of that character to be more generally read, or to be more anxiously and carefully considered. It may not be without its use to let you know the impression they have made upon the minds of the people, so far as I have been able to collect from a free intercourse with intelligent men of both parties in my own neighborhood.

The lucid and admirably drawn letter of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham, containing his statement and view of the American claims, has made a powerful impression upon the common sense of the country. He rests our title mainly upon the undisputed prior discovery, entry, and exploration (to a certain distance) of the mouth and channel of the Columbia river by our own hardy and gallant countryman, Capt. Gray, in 1792; followed by the equally undisputed prior discovery and exploration of some of its sources and upper branches, and tracing its course through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, in the great national enterprise conducted with such distinguished hardihood and bravery by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke in 1805 and 1806; and that again followed by the prior settlement made in the country by our own citizens, and especially the establishment founded by the American Fur Company in 1811, under the sagacious lead of Mr. Astor, at a place near the mouth of the

Columbia river, which was thence named after him, with two similar establishments six hundred and fifty miles higher up the river; and, finally, the formal restoration in 1818 of Astoria (which had been taken by a party of the British naval force in the war of 1812) under a stipulation of the treaty of peace, which provided that "all territories, places, and possessions, then by either party in possession, or claimed by either party, should be restored to the party to whom they had been taken." In the same year, the British naval force, which had been taken by a party of the British naval force in the war of 1812) under a stipulation of the treaty of peace, which provided that "all territories, places, and possessions, then by either party in possession, or claimed by either party, should be restored to the party to whom they had been taken." 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