

The thund'ring Ascius' foamy torrents boil ;—
 Where the fresh woods round Halyachmon rise,
 And where Pharsalia's field of glory lies ;
 Where Phyllipi extends its bloody plain,
 Renow'd for many a valiant Roman slain—
 The people throng together to the throne,
 Obey the mandate and their force make known.

In order next, ye neighb'ring cities came,
 Whose walls now crumbled are, no more the same,
 Immortal Greece, renown'd through every shore,
 For arts and arms, for chivalry and lore !
 Then all the people of Epirus' coast,
 Whose rugged cliffs among the clouds are lost,
 While round their bases dash the billows high,
 A scene of terror to the seaman's eye :
 With these prepar'd Alcinoüs palace stands,
 And the Liburnian, and Illyrian bands,
 The nations all that overspread those shores,
 On which the water of Ionia roars.

Thou too enroff'st thy multitudes, bright land !
 That spreadst o'er sea and shore thy wide command,
 Clime of the mighty, chivalrous and free,
 Place of high daring ! Land of Victory—
 About whose bounds the Alps high tow'ring rise,
 In broken order piercing to the skies,
 While the old Apennine divides the whole,
 And two vast waters still contiguous roll,
 Next issue forth the nations of the Rhine ;
 Then those who dwell where Danube's waters shine,
 In beauty clothing, as they onward rove
 Through many a dark, and many a lonely grove,
 Valley and garden, meadow, field and plain,
 Until at length they mingle with the main.
 And Gaul pours forth her mighty multitude,
 —The land that Cæsar's gallant hosts subdued,
 Through which flow forth the Arar and the Rhone,
 The bright Sequana and the swift Garone.
 And they who dwell around the Pyrenees
 And near the pillar of great Hercules,
 On Anas' bank—on Duria's flowery bound ;
 By Bactis deep, with many an olive crown'd,
 And Tagus rolling o'er his golden sand,
 With all the people of Iberia's land,
 And Lybia rouses all her spacious shores,
 The wild Getulians and the swarthy Moors,
 With every horde that dwell on Atlas' head
 As well as those amid the forests spread ;
 —Th' unwearied rover of the desert drear—
 —The simple swain—the rugged mountaineer—
 And the grim hunter, who in arms array'd,
 Pursues the lion through the dusky glade,
 Forth now the number of Massyla moves,
 And those that wander thro' Hesperia's groves ;
 And those that settle on the mountain-brows,
 Where golden apples crown the bending boughs ;
 And those that fertilize that rocky ground,
 Where once in pride rose Carthage the renown'd,
 Though now, alas ! a solitary shore,
 With fallen fences and pillars scatter'd o'er !
 What days of sorrow, toil, that city cost
 The hapless Troy and all her valiant host ;
 Her ruins name, she scarcely now retains,

But lies unknown amid her proud remains !
 Yet we, vain beings—at the thought will sigh,
 That those frail bodies must wax weak and die,
 Whilst we behold whole dynasties decay,
 And gorgeous cities crumble thus away ! !
 An equal ardour fires the Mæccian tribe,
 Who with the Barcoans their names inscribe,
 To these succeed the Nasimonian hoards
 Who live beside the Syrtes' sandy fords,
 And strip the bodies of the recent drown'd,
 With whom those shallows spread the coast around,
 Or, naked, plunge for treasures down the main,
 Thus boldly twining danger into gain ?

(To be continued).

(Continued from No. 3.)

MISREPRESENTATION.

The committee conceive that in charging against the Pope the receipt of £10,000, from the King of Naples, you meant to bring an accusation of bribery ; you meant (or must necessarily be understood to mean) that the Pope received £10,000 as a corrupt inducement to declare “ a woman a Saint.” The payment of £10,000 to cover the necessary expenses of an investigation such as I have described, cannot be made the subject of a charge, even by the most bitter enemies of the Holy See. If the services of barristers, attorneys, and law stationers are in requisition, they must be remunerated ; and if there are to be grand ceremonies, the necessary expenses must be paid. Nor can the Pope be reasonably required to discharge out of the taxes imposed upon his own subjects this kind of outlay, which springs from a matter of common interest to all Catholic Christendom. If, then, you mean to charge bribery, corruption, or any indirect proceeding whatever, you must—I take it—charge the payment of a *second* £10,000 for bribery, besides the sum paid or payable for legitimate expenses. Is this the accusation you bring against the Pope ? If it is, the Committee respectfully beg you to lay some grounds to establish the probability of such a charge ; because, without some tangible grounds to go upon, there really is some delicacy in writing over—as you suggest—to the dignified officials of a foreign country to enquire whether they or their sovereign are corrupt scoundrels and swindlers.—An American Protestant, who was to write over to the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London to put such a question touching their conduct, would be thought very simple, and not far from a madman or a fool. Is it not obvious that if the accused persons be innocent, they will deny the charge truly ? if they be corrupt, they will not stick to add falsehood to corruption.

(S.) As to the purchase by the Begum from the Pope of a single Mass for a large sum of money.