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Select Poetry.

NEW WORLD FOR COLUMBUS

BY AUGUSTINE J. H. DUGANNE.

On the crowded quays of Genoa
Walked a discontented man—
Gazing forth upon the ocean.
Far as straining eye could reach
Fixed and pallid was his forehead
And his arms were tightly folded
Over the heart that in his breast
Like a surging billow swelled.

Gazed he forth upon the ocean
Through the cloudy mist of morning
Gazed he forth where sky and water
Clothed the realm with gloom and fear
And his lips would murmur faintly
And his forehead wear a frown
While he hugged to his heart as it were hard to bear

Gathered the people in the streets below
Jeering men, and haggard women
Mocking scorn and fiendish laughter
Nodding chins and wagging heads
And the grey-beards said to children
'Tis a sight shrewd sailors dread
This poor man has gone distracted
Poor Columbus sure is mad

Like that madman of Genoa
Stands the People's party now
Fixing on the Future's ocean
Earnest eye and patient brow
Throb their hearts with noble hope
And they hug their spirits close
Lest the might of their own manhood
Should in vain be roused to life

Like Columbus gazing onward
Through the gloomy mist of years
To a world of light and beauty
Showing in the coming spheres
Heed they not the frowns and hisses
Heed they not the hate and scorn
For the truth is in their bosoms
Through the darkness born

Brothers! Heroes! Martyrs!
Hope on, hope ever, for the right
Take the helm and stand undaunted
Press your brows against the night
Let the gloom around you deepen
Freedom's dawn is coming soon

Choice Miscellany.

THE EXILE'S HEIR.

A STORY FROM THE FRENCH STAGE

BY E. C. HANSCOMB.

CONCLUDED.

A. D. 1850—STORY.

Stephen Morand had now passed nearly eighteen long years in the prison of the Russian capital, unmindful of the flowers of spring, the verdure of the fields, and the golden harvests of autumn, and knowing only the dreary monotony of the seasons as they succeeded each other in the dismal solitude of his cell. Condemned to the mines of Siberia for life, he had been transported to the frontier, and was now employed in the government mines of Nertchinsk, in the province of Transbaikalia, where he had been for the last two years. Of his wife and child he had received no tidings, and he knew not whether they were living or dead. Of his friends in France, who had vainly endeavored to obtain a mitigation of his punishment, he had also lost all trace, and he believed himself forgotten by all the world.

Such was the condition of Stephen Morand, when, one day, a young man, whose features bore a striking resemblance to his own, was brought to the mines as a political prisoner. This young man was Augustus Morand, the son of Stephen, who had been born in France, where his father had left him, a child of two years old, when he was arrested and sent to Siberia. Augustus had been brought up by his uncle, Colonel Morand, who had died when the young man was about seventeen years of age, leaving him a small property, which, however, was soon squandered away in the dissipations of a military life. Augustus had then entered the army as a private soldier, and had risen to the rank of sergeant, when, in a moment of passion, he struck his superior officer, and was condemned to the mines for life.

Augustus Morand was a young man of handsome person, and of a frank, generous disposition, but he was of a hasty temper, and his passions were violent. He had been in Siberia about a year when he became acquainted with Marpha, the daughter of Gasper Duval, a wealthy merchant of Nertchinsk, who had been exiled to Siberia for political offences. Marpha was a beautiful girl, and Augustus soon became deeply enamored of her. Gasper Duval, however, looked with a jealous eye upon the attentions of the young man to his daughter, and he forbade him his house. Augustus, however, was not to be thus repulsed. He had won the heart of Marpha, and he was determined to make her his wife. Gasper Duval was inexorable, and refused his consent to the union. Augustus then resolved to carry off the girl by force, and, with the assistance of a few friends, he succeeded in his purpose. Gasper Duval, with a party of soldiers, pursued the fugitives, and overtook them at the village of Kolyvan, on the borders of Lake Kolyvan. Here a fierce struggle took place between the pursuers and the pursued, in which Augustus killed one of the soldiers, and severely wounded Gasper Duval. The fugitives then escaped, and, after wandering for some time in the mountains, they succeeded in reaching the village of Tomsk, where they were married by a priest of the Greek church.

Augustus and Marpha remained at Tomsk for several months, during which time the former had written to his uncle, Colonel Morand, informing him of his marriage, and asking his forgiveness for the offence which he had committed. Colonel Morand, who was a man of kind and generous disposition, had immediately written to his nephew, forgiving him for the past, and urging him to return to France with his wife. Augustus had received the letter of his uncle, and was preparing to leave Tomsk, when he was arrested by order of the governor, and thrown into prison. Gasper Duval had recovered from his wound, and had lodged a complaint against his son-in-law, which had been forwarded to the governor of Tomsk, and Augustus was arrested on the charge of having carried off the daughter of a political exile by force. Marpha was left at liberty, and she remained at Tomsk, where she was soon delivered of a son, which she named Augustus, after his father.

Augustus was tried, and sentenced to the mines for life, and he was sent to the mines of Nertchinsk, where he was employed in the same gang with Stephen Morand, who, however, knew not that the young man was his son. Augustus, on his part, knew not that Stephen Morand was his father, for he had been but a child when his father was arrested, and he had no recollection of his features. Stephen Morand, however, was struck with the resemblance which the young man bore to his brother, Colonel Morand, and he was interested in him from the first moment he saw him. Augustus, on his part, was attracted by the kindness of Stephen Morand, and he soon formed a friendship for him which ripened into the warmest affection.

Augustus had been about a year in the mines when he received a letter from his wife, informing him that she had been delivered of a son, and that she was about to leave Tomsk, and return to her father, who had been pardoned by the Czar, and was now living at Nertchinsk. Augustus was overjoyed at the news, and he immediately wrote to his wife, telling her to hasten to Nertchinsk, and to bring the child with her. Marpha received the letter, and she immediately prepared to obey the summons of her husband. She left Tomsk, and, after a journey of several weeks, she arrived at Nertchinsk, where she was received with open arms by her father, who had become reconciled to his son-in-law.

Augustus was overjoyed at the arrival of his wife and child, and he was now more than ever anxious to escape from the mines. He had been in Siberia nearly two years, and he had not yet given up the hope of one day returning to France. He had written to his wife, telling her to endeavor to obtain the influence of the Russian nobles, and to petition the Czar for his pardon. Marpha had done so, but her petitions had been unheeded, and Augustus had given up all hope of ever obtaining his liberty by means of the influence of his friends. He now resolved to escape from the mines, and to return to France at all hazards. He communicated his intentions to Stephen Morand, who, after some hesitation, consented to join him in the attempt to escape.

Stephen Morand had been employed in the mines for nearly eighteen years, and he had become familiar with the localities of the country. He knew that the nearest point of the frontier was about two hundred miles distant, and he proposed to Augustus that they should endeavor to reach the frontier on foot, and then to cross the mountains into the province of Transbaikalia, where they would be safe from pursuit. Augustus agreed to the proposal, and it was resolved that they should attempt their escape on the first favorable opportunity.

Augustus then wrote to his wife, telling her to meet him at the village of Kolyvan, on the borders of Lake Kolyvan, and to bring with her a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of their journey to the frontier. Marpha received the letter, and she immediately prepared to obey the summons of her husband. She left Nertchinsk, and, after a journey of several weeks, she arrived at Kolyvan, where she found Augustus and Stephen Morand awaiting her arrival.

Marpha had brought with her a sum of money sufficient for the purposes of her husband, and the three fugitives immediately commenced their journey to the frontier. They had a long and perilous journey before them, and they were frequently obliged to travel by night, and to conceal themselves in the forests by day. They had provided themselves with provisions for the journey, and they had also procured arms, with which they hoped to defend themselves in case they should be attacked by the wild beasts of the forest. They had, however, been but a few days on their journey when they were overtaken by a violent storm of rain, which rendered the roads impassable, and they were obliged to halt at a village, where they remained for several days. They then resumed their journey, and, after a long and fatiguing march, they arrived at the village of Kolyvan, on the borders of Lake Kolyvan, where they were received with open arms by the inhabitants, who were all political exiles, and who had been apprised of their approach by a letter from Augustus.

Augustus and his companions remained at Kolyvan for several days, during which time they were employed in making preparations for their journey to the frontier. They had procured a sledge, and they had also purchased a number of furs, which they intended to use as a protection against the cold. They had also procured a supply of provisions, and they had provided themselves with