

POETRY.

THE RESOLUTION.

BY W. MAXWELL.

I said to my heart, it is time
To leave off thy follies at last,
For past is thy flourishing prime,
Thy flourishing prime—it is past!
And chang'd are the fanciful skies,
Once rosy with Love and Desire,
Yon star, and these shadows that rise—
They say it is time to retire.

Love chain'd me a while to her bower,
As blooming as bower could be,
Where beauty with magical power,
Sat smiling—too lovely for me.
I gazed on her languishing eye,
And felt the wild throb of her breast,
But she left me, she left me to sigh,
And what had become of my rest.

Next pleasure seduc'd with her song,
Her song was too sweet for my ear,
Unheeding I mix'd with her throng,
Too merry to think or to fear,
She gave, and I drank of her bowl,
Nor knew what was lurking within;
'Twas madness, 'twas death to my soul,
The chalice was poison'd with sin.

Then fame blew her trumpet aloud,
And my heart beat to arms at the sound
And I rush'd with the daring and proud,
Till my brow with her laurel was crown'd
But sad was the wreath that I won,
For it fever'd my temple with pain,
I felt that my heart was undone,
And I sigh'd for sweet slumbers again.

But RELIGION now found me estray,
All languid and fainting with care,
She rais'd me at once as I lay,
And sav'd me from cruel despair,
"Oh quit this dark valley of wo,"
She said, with a whisper of love.
"If you would be happy below,
Set your heart upon heaven above."

Farewell! now ye Passions of earth!
Too little, too base for my heart!
Ye have led me estray from my birth;
It is time for you now to depart!
I have wasted the fairest and best
Of those days that my Maker has given
Then oh! let me husband the rest—
Henceforth I live only to Heaven.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

It is amusing to observe the continued efforts of the British borough-mongers and ministerialists, to undervalue and depreciate this country; and every thing connected with it. This conduct proves, that while they affect to hold us in contempt, they are, in reality, writhing under the tortures of jealousy. They admit that America has produced some great men, but modestly attribute it to their direct British descent; as if nothing good or great could possibly originate from any but a British source.—The arrogance and ridiculous vanity of John Bull have made him a laughing stock throughout the world; and we believe the time is rapidly approaching, when his disgusting self-conceit will draw down upon his head the contempt it so richly merits. The writer declares, that as we live among Indians, we shall shortly acquire their customs and habits, and become Indians also. By the same rule, the savages from our lakes, who are now amusing the London cockneys with their yells and warwhoops, will return to this country polite and accomplished. Englishmen! For the sake of the Indians, however, we hope it will be otherwise; as the exchange of their frank and simple habits for British duplicity and egotism, would be to them a most unfortunate occurrence.

The following is the article to which we allude. It is from the London Evening Post of March 12, 1818. [Bost. Pat.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

This is the first volume of a series, intended to conclude the works of this celebrated politician and philosopher, and at the same time to contain a great proportion of original and highly interesting matter from his pen. It would be a waste of our reader's time to occupy a moment of it in lauding the first authentic publication of the works of Franklin. He was an Englishman in every respect, but the accidental place of his birth. His immediate progenitor was English, and his education, his intellectual organization and even his physiognomical character, were entirely so. How little amidst such circumstances, must be the influence of mere place of birth when affecting a single individual, or a single generation, every naturalist knows. With regard, therefore, to Franklin and the few other great men whom America could once boast, we unhesitatingly say, that she owes their greatness to English organization and English blood. With a more extended population, she can now boast of but few illustrious men; the further her inhabitants descend from their British origin, the less will they retain of the British, and the more will they acquire of that Indian character which the all powerful influence of climate, is unceasingly impressing on them. God has, by the gentle and insensible influence of climate, given to the African, amidst his burning sands, that dark surface which modern chymistry has taught us, most rapidly radiates heat, and he has, by the same admirable influence, maintained, among all the tribes of mankind, life and health and happiness.

Hence the complexion of the skin deepens as we advance from northern regions to equatorial ones; subject only to trifling exceptions from elevation of land, contiguity to the sea, the course of winds, and similar great, yet subordinate causes. With this increase of colour increase the degrees of sensibility, subtilty and artifice, and decrease muscular power, energy of action, openness of character, &c. The red men of America, though of modified colour, in this respect obviously approaches the African; and to him are the British settlers on his soil every day approximating, by the powerful, yet gentle, insensible and salutary influence of climate. Already, after a few generations, has the anglo-American acquired that sallow complexion, that lank hair, that peculiarity of feature; that "austum quasi spirans vultus" (which in children of European parents born in equatorial regions we call Creole) and that vanity and subtilty of character which distinguish the Indian, and which must increase in every successive generation, till no trace of distinction is left between them. The United States may, therefore, produce their great men—men relatively great; but they will be men rather of Indian than British genius. She will as vainly look for her Franklin and her Washington, as she does for those prodigies of ancient days, whose bones are turned up in her soil. The same reasons, politically viewed, will satisfy the inquirer, that America never can be the rival of Britain, as some people vainly suppose. The more populous she becomes, the more remote her people are from European origin, organization, and mind, the more will they be a feeble and colonial race, and less formidable in every political relation.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The doctor, in the early part of his life, followed the business of a printer, and had occasion to travel from Philadelphia to Boston. In his journey he stopped at one of their inns, the landlord of which possessed the true disposition of his countrymen, which is, to be inquisitive even to impertinence into the business of every stranger.

The doctor, after the fatigue of the day's travel, had set himself down to supper when his landlord began to torment him with questions. The doctor well knew the disposition of these people; and, apprehending that after answering his questions, others would come and go over the same ground, he resolved to stop him. "Have you a wife, landlord?" "Yes sir,"—pray let me see her." Madam was introduced with much form. "How many children have you?" "Four, sir," "I should be happy to see them. The children were sought and introduced. "How many servants have you?" "Two, sir, a man and a woman."—"Pray fetch them." When they came the doctor asked if there was any one else in the house; and being answered in the negative, addressed himself to them, with much solemnity. "My good friends, I sent for you here, to give an account of myself: my name is Benjamin Franklin; I am a printer; forty five years of age; reside in Philadelphia, and am going from thence to Boston. I sent for you all, that if you wish any further particulars, you may ask, and I will inform you; which done, I flatter myself you will let me eat my supper in peace."

THE SHOWER OF FISH.

I felt really happy when I came to the conclusion of the paragraph, entitled "another wonder," to find that the shower of fish which fell on the Boston common, was not larger than could be consumed by the population.

I was present some years ago, where the conversation turned on the raining of frogs and fish, and much scepticism was expressed by many of the company, when a gentleman from Scotland (whose veracity no one disputed) asserted, that just as he was leaving his own country for this, there fell such an immense shower of herrings, that the surrounding inhabitants seriously apprehended some malignant distemper. As respects that fall of Herrings, my dear sir, said a gentleman who came from the same place, I can set you perfectly at ease. Two days after you left Scotland, the sky darkened—the wind bellowed—and there fell such a tremendous shower of salt and water that the Herrings were all in pickle before night! [Charleston Times.

PROPOSALS,

To furnish a supply of Vaccine Matter to Subscribers, on easy terms, for a limited period of years—with the prospectus of a plan for raising a fund by voluntary donations, to establish and support a permanent national Vaccine Institution in the city of Washington.

1. Any physician or other citizen of the United States, subscribing to these proposals, and paying not less than ten dollars, shall be entitled to a constant supply of the genuine Vaccine Matter, as often as the same may be wanted, free of any costs or charges until the 1st day of January, 1823, should the life of the undersigned be spared so long. Certificates of their subscriptions on receipt of the same will be furnished to all subscribers—specifying the amount subscribed and the privileges herein engaged to be secured to them. Provided nevertheless, that should any subscriber to these proposals be found unfriendly or hostile to the institution, his subscription may be returned to him and his special privileges therein, shall no longer exist. And provided further, that should the number of subscribers be less than five hundred, it shall be at the option of the undersigned to return the whole amount paid to him, and be thereon released from any further compliance with this engagement.

2. Should a permanent national Vaccine Institution be finally established as is now contemplated, every subscriber to these proposals having paid ten dollars within the present year of 1818, shall be entitled forever thereafter to a free supply of the Vaccine Matter for his own use, without paying any fees or charges for the same. But it is to be understood that every subscriber shall forfeit the privileges herein secured to him, who may at any time, without the consent of the undersigned or his successor, extend the benefits of his subscription to others not entitled thereto.

3. Voluntary donations will be received, if forwarded to the undersigned through the medium of the Post Office by any citizen of the United States, to be applied towards establishing and supporting the national Vaccine Institution in the city of Washington, upon an independent and permanent foundation. For this purpose books will be opened, and the amount of all donations received by the undersigned will be regularly registered therein, and duly accounted for to the donors: and to ensure the faithful application, as herein pledged, of all donations made to this Institution, the undersigned will give bond with adequate security, and will lodge the same in due form, before the issuing of these proposals, to be recorded in Washington county court, in the district of Columbia.

4. Solicitors will be appointed, by the undersigned, to collect donations, and they shall be severally entitled to a commission of twenty per cent, to be deducted by them, from any amount they may collect. All donations of ten dollars or more, shall be registered in the name of the donors; but every donation of a less sum shall be registered only in amount, in the name of the solicitor, who may have collected, and paid the same.

5. As soon as donations shall be received in sufficient amount, to justify a well grounded expectation, that this Institution, can be permanently established, on the plan herein proposed; a suitable lot of ground will be procured in the city of Washington; whereon a convenient building shall be erected, and the title to the same shall be vested in fee, in the name of the President of the United States, to be held for ever by him in trust, for the use of this Institution. And the whole amount collected, over and above the sum necessary to complete the building, as aforesaid, shall be vested in stock of the United States; the interest of which only shall be liable to be expended in support of this Institution: and as soon as said investment shall be made, and said building shall be completed, public notice thereof shall be given, and the name of every solicitor or donor, who may have contributed ten dollars or more, shall be published with the place of their residence and the amount collected or subscribed by them; and a copy of the same shall be forthwith forwarded to every subscriber, solicitor or donor as aforesaid. And from thenceforward every donor, who shall have paid ten dollars or more, and every solicitor who shall have procured fifty dollars or more, to be registered in his name, shall be entitled to the same privileges, as are in the second article secured to subscribers.—Should this attempt nevertheless fail to receive that encouragement from the public, upon which alone any hopes are now entertained, that an effective Vaccine Institution can be established and supported; the whole amount of donations received, by the undersigned shall be returned to the several donors who may have paid the same.

6. The government of the Vaccine Institution herein proposed to be established, shall be under the sole direction and control of the undersigned, during his life should he same be convenient to him.—But should he at any time deem it more expedient, or conducive to the general welfare, he may constitute and appoint a board of trustees, whose duties, powers, and privileges shall be defined by him; and he may transfer to them all the papers, books, records, documents, stock, furniture, funds, and advantages appertaining to this Institution, or whereof he may become possessed from donations received by him to establish the same.—Should the undersigned however, neglect or fail to constitute and appoint a board of trustees, as aforesaid, then all the papers, books, records, documents, stock, furniture, funds, advantages, and appurtenances aforesaid, shall upon the death or resignation of the undersigned, be taken possession of by the agent who may be appointed by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the act of congress entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination." Provided nevertheless, that such agent shall first give bond, with security to be approved by the President, that he will conform himself in all matters and things, relative thereto, as the President may direct, more certainly to secure the permanent duration and usefulness of this Institution. And provided always, that every engagement herein made by the undersigned, to any solicitor, donor or subscriber, shall be held sacred and inviolate by his successors.

JAMES SMITH,
United States Agent of Vaccination,
General Vaccine Institution,
Baltimore 1818.

Subscriptions received at this office.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.