

The following simple and pathetic lines in a very beautiful manner, describe the melancholy change which almost necessarily takes place in the human mind, during its progress from infancy to manhood.

LINES.

IN THE MANNER OF SHENSTONE.

How bright was my youth's early morn,  
Ere reflection had clouded my brow:  
I selected the rose from the thorn,  
And was happy I hardly knew how.

I joined in the sports of the plain—  
With rapture I heard the blithe song;  
In the dance, I was first of the train,  
And was gayest among the gay throng.

'Tis true my heart oft breath'd a sigh,  
But it rose from mild pity alone;  
If a tear sometimes strayed from my eye,  
It flow'd not from griefs of its own.

No sorrow corroded my heart,  
No falshood awaken'd a fear;  
For my bosom a stranger to art,  
Believ'd ev'ry friend was sincere.

But ah! these fair visions of youth,  
Disappointment has chas'd from my mind!  
And the friends whom I fancied all truth,  
Alas! can be sometimes unkind.

I have seen the bright azure of morn,  
With darkness and clouds shadow'd o'er;  
I have found that the rose has a thorn,  
Which will wound when its bloom is no more.

The sigh that from sympathy rises,  
Now heaves not for others alone;  
And the tear as it silently flows,  
Confesses a source of its own.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

As every thing that comes from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, the glory of his country, is dear to Republicans, the following extract from his letter respecting the death of Dr. Franklin, whom future generations will delight to honour, is copied from the oration on his death, delivered by Dr. W. Smith, 1st March, 1791, before the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia.

"I feel," says this great man, "both the wish and the duty to communicate, in compliance with your request, whatever within my knowledge, might render justice to the memory of our great countryman, Dr. Franklin; in whom philosophy has to deplore one of its principal luminaries extinguished. But my opportunities of knowing the interesting facts of his life have not been equal to my desire of making them known."

"I can only, therefore, testify in general, that there appeared to me more respect and veneration attached to the character of Dr. Franklin, in France, than to that of any other person in the same country, foreign or native. I had opportunities of knowing particularly how far these sentiments were felt by the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, at the Court of Versailles. The tale of his capture by the Algerines, propagated by the English newspapers, excited no uneasiness, as it was seen at once to be a dish cooked up to please certain readers, but nothing could exceed the anxiety of his diplomatic brethren, on a subsequent report of his death, which although premature, bore home marks of authenticity.

"I found the ministers of France equally impressed with his talents and integrity. The Count de Vergennes, particularly, gave me repeated and unequivocal demonstrations of his entire confidence in him.

"When he left Paris, it seemed as if the village had lost its Patriarch. On taking leave of the Court, which he did by letter, the king ordered him to be handsomely complimented, and furnished him with a letter and medals of his own, the only kind of conveyance the state of his health could bear.

"The succession of Dr. Franklin, at the court of France, was an excellent school of humility to me. On being preferred to any one as the Minister of America, the common place question was 'c'est vous, monsieur, qui remplacerez le Docteur Franklin?' Is it you, Sir, who replace Doctor Franklin? I generally answered—'No one can replace him, Sir, but only his successor.'

"I could here relate a number of these *bon mots*, with which he was used to charm every society; as having heard many of them; but these are not our object, particulars of greater dignity happened not to occur, during his stay of 3 months after my arrival in France.

"A little before that time, *Argand* had invented his celebrated lamp, in which the flame is spread into a hollow globe, and thus brought into contact with the air, within as well as without. Dr. Franklin had been on the point of the same discovery. The idea had occurred to him; but he had tried a bull rush as a wick, which did not succeed. His occupations did not permit him to repeat and

extend his trials to the introductions of a larger column of air, than could pass through the stem of a bull rush.

"About that time, also, the King of France gave him a signal testimony of respect, by joining him with some of the most illustrious men of the nation, to examine that *ignis fatuus* of philosophy the animal magnetism of the maniac, Mesmer; the pretended effects of which had astonished all Paris. By Dr. Franklin's hand, in conjunction, with his brethren of the learned committee, that compound of fraud and folly was unveiled, and received its death wound.—After this nothing very interesting was before the public either in philosophy or politics, during his stay; and he was principally occupied in winding up his affairs and preparing for his return to America.

"These small offerings to the memory of our great and dear friend, (whom time will be making still greater, while it is springing us from its records) must be accepted by you, Sir, in that spirit of love and veneration for him in which they are made; and not according to their insignificance in the eyes of a world, which did not want this mite to fill up the measure of his worth!

"His death was an affliction, which was to happen to us at some time or other. We have reason to be thankful he was so long spared; that the most useful life should be the longest also; that it was protracted so far beyond the ordinary span allotted to humanity, as to avail us of his wisdom and virtue in the establishment of our freedom in the west; and to bless him with a view of its dawn in the east, where men seemed till now to have learned every thing—but how to believe.

POLITICAL EXTRACT.

Men who are dissatisfied with the present order of things, and still desire to be thought republicans would do well to point out what they would have different from what exists. They are continually grumbling, and no one knows why! What is it, gentlemen, you would have? Come, let us reason together. Make out your list of grievances.

State clearly and explicitly what alterations you would have.

Tell us wherein the condition of the country could be improved.

In what respects the people could be made happier. How their public affairs could be better conducted.

What part of the present system is Anti-Republican.

What part is hostile to the interests of the community.

Wherein can you propose an alteration for the better? State it; let the world know what it is.

You claim to be republicans: Have we not differed, then, long enough, if it is for nothing? And if it be for something, surely you must be able to point out what it is.—You are invited to do this.—Take the avowed principles of the present government, take its system of measures, and tell us explicitly wherein they differ from your principles and from the measures you would pursue. Resort not to the hackneyed theme of turning men out of office.—This decides nothing.—Few, comparatively speaking have been turned out. Perhaps they deserved it. And what is it to you, or to us, or to the nation at large, who occupy the offices? We must pay let who will receive. Quit, then, this topic and come to the merits of the cause.

Are you uneasy because you are not taxed enough?

Are you uneasy because your public debt is rapidly lessening?

Are you uneasy because the press is free, and speech is free, and you may speak, write, print and believe what you please?

Are you uneasy with economical measures, that the government does not go into extravagant projects, and borrow money to carry them on; and that it is enabled, instead of these, to quiet the Indians and buy up their lands, and the lands of our dangerous Neighbours, the French and Spaniards?

Are you discontented with peace, and do you want war?

To all these questions you will answer like true Republicans, No. The enquiry then return—What are you uneasy for, and what do you want?

Gentlemen, (I here speak to common People, who will never I hope, in this country be thought beneath this title) is there not a mystery in this business. How is it, that you have slidden into a habit of political uneasiness and fault-finding; and still, on examination, nothing is found worthy of complaint, nothing wrong, nothing Anti-Republican: but in fact, every thing exactly agreeable even to your own wishes and your own principles! Surely this is a strange phenomenon; there is a great mystery lurking about it somewhere. Shall I tell you where it is? Let me say, then, you have been taught this tone of complaint, by men who harbour principles far different from yours, principles truly opposed to republicanism, and therefore opposed to the present administration. In short principles of monarchy. These men hate equal rights—hate the liberty of the people, hate every thing republican.—They are really at enmity with the principles which guide the present government; really at enmity with those measures which on examination, you cannot find so bad; really at enmity with the diminishing of taxes, with paying off the Public Debt, &c. &c.—

Their uneasiness is true and sincere; it flows from their hearts: You have been cajoled and led into their enmities and resentments; but not into their principles; you have learned from them, to find fault with government, when in truth, you have no fault to find.

These Monarchy men are not numerous: yet they are as plenty as they ever were in any country not older than ours. They have contrived to keep their real principles aloof, wrapt up in darkness and involved in mist, that you should not discover them too soon. They knew you well, and were certain that your indignation would be excited, if they were to come out plainly, while you were yet Freemen. From their secret places have issued all the complaints, slanders, calumnies, and execrations which have spread over the country, against the Government. The great printers first received them from the Junto; the little printers caught them from those, and echoed and re-echoed them till you were stunned with the noise and obliged to yield assent.

But those men are no longer to be concealed. They are emerging from darkness into open view. Their misty mantle is rent. They shrink before the naked inspection of Freemen. They strive earnestly for still further concealment; but in vain.—The torrents of filthy Blackguardism and Calumny, which are vomited forth in their desperation, will be of no avail. The period is come, when we demand that they should explicitly and with decency state what they would have, what their principles are; wherein they differ from Republicanism and the present Administration. With this just demand they will never comply: It would be instant death to their hopes. They will adhere to their own alternative, Scurillity. But if they would comply with our demand in this one respect, you would be no longer at a loss whence have originated all the complaints, all the uneasiness, all the alarms, which have filled the country, and with which any of you may have been afflicted. They have proceeded from Monarchy men.

Pol. Obs.

COMMUNICATION.

With pleasure we can, from the best authority, announce that the Canal in the Dismal Swamp is now cut through half its width; and in all probability from the activity lately displayed in carrying on this arduous undertaking, will in the course of a few weeks, be navigable for boats, &c. by which means there will be an easy & speedy communication between the waters of North-Carolina and Elizabeth river in this state.

(Norfolk Herald.)

ALLMANN HALL

HAS FOR SALE,  
THE FOLLOWING  
BOOKS & STATIONARY,

- Russel's history of modern Europe
- Hume's history of England
- Morse's American & Universal Geographies
- Universal Gazetteer
- Malham's naval gazetteer
- Adam's Flowers of Modern Travels
- Geography
- Bartholomew's Voyage to the East-Indies
- McKenzie's Voyages, with an Atlas
- Willock's Voyages
- Goldsmith's Natural History
- Jefferson's Notes on Virginia
- Robertson's history of South-America
- Gordon's History of the American War
- Damberger's travels. Carvers ditto
- The life of Catharine II
- Secret memoirs of the court of Petersburg
- Reid's Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man
- Franklin's Works
- The Life of Robert Lord Clive
- Paley's moral and political-philosophy
- Ferguson's astronomy
- Herschel's lectures in natural philosophy
- Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind
- Nicholson's Philosophy and Navigation
- Goldsmith's history of Greece and England
- Hardie's new Universal Biographical Dictionary
- Milton's works
- Dialogues of devils
- Cowper's life
- Life of Kotzebue
- Washington's monuments and letters
- Oldcastle's Remarks on the history of England
- British Antiquities
- State Trials
- Somerville's Political Transactions
- Wallace's ancient Peerages
- Elegant Extracts in prose and verse, superb
- Ditto ditto common
- Burke on the sublime and beautiful
- Kaim's elements of criticism
- Berkeley's Minute Philosophy
- Beauties of Addison—Locke and Fielding
- Blair's Lectures
- Sheridan on Elocution
- Duncan's Logic
- Harris's Hermes
- Lee's Memoirs
- The Idler
- The Mirror
- The Spectator
- Johnson's Rambler
- Pleasures of Hope
- Pleasures of Memory
- Gay's Fables
- Paradise Lost
- Ovid's Art of Love
- Thompson's Seasons
- Young Spouter
- Science Reviv'd or the Vision of Alfred
- Pleasures of Imagination
- Select Poems
- Zimmerman on Solitude
- Brown's Equality
- Dramatic Dialogues
- Orator's Assistant
- Defence of Usury
- The political Dictionary
- American Husbandry
- Applin's Farriery
- The traveller's Directory
- Pocket Atlases
- Slave of Passion
- Constantine de Vermont
- Steuken's Exercises

- Free Mason's Monitor
- The New Complete Letter Writer
- Clerks Magazine
- Lee's American Accountant
- Fordyce's Sermons to young Ladies
- Burton's Lectures on Female Education
- Seneca's Morals
- The Minstrel, or Anecdotes of distinguished personages in the 15th Century
- Spirit of Despotism
- Bennett's Letters to a Young Lady
- Baron Haller's letters to his Daughter
- Zimmerman's Reflections
- Row's Letters
- Looker-On Democrat
- American Monitor
- Elements of Morality
- Wisdom in Miniature
- New Pleasing Instructor, or young Laydy's Guide to Virtue and Happiness
- Moral Library
- Lady's Miscellany
- Atala, or the Love and Constancy of Savages in the desert
- Beauties of Nature
- George Barnwell
- Edward
- The Armenian
- The Animated Skeleton
- The Siamese Tales
- Vicar of Lansdown
- Romance of Real Life
- Sandford and Merton
- Antoinette Percival
- The Cavern of Death
- Gill Blas
- The Ocean Spectre, a melo drame
- Tales of Wonder
- The Coquette
- Evelina
- Paul and Virginia, an Indian story
- What Has Been The Old Maid
- Camilla
- Grasville Abbey
- Rural Walks
- The Abbess
- Dorval, or the Speculator
- Emily Hamilton
- Inquisitor or Invisible Rambler
- Louisa
- The History of Jack Smith or the Castle
- St. Donat's
- Merry Fellow's Companion
- Nocturnal Visit
- Rhoderick Random
- Tom Jones
- Jane Talbot
- Polite Lady
- The Oriental Philanthropist
- Baron Trenck
- Boarding School
- The Algerine Captive
- Bellarisius
- Monimia or Beggar Girl
- Count Roderick's Castle
- Montalbert
- Charlotte's Letters
- Sorrows of Werter
- Henrietta Bellman
- Ildergerte
- Love at First Sight
- Mordaunt
- The Ring
- Love of Wakefield
- Alexis
- Visit for a Week
- Parental Monitor
- Lady's Monitor
- Rasselas and Dinarbas
- Moscliff Abbey
- Rousseau's Eloiza
- Ortenburgh Family
- Holidays at Home
- Tale of the Times
- Charlotte Temple
- Beggar Boy
- Adelaide de Sancerre
- St. Leon, a Tale of the 16th Century
- Dodley's Select Fables
- Hamilton Moore's Epitome
- The Seaman's Daily Assistant
- The American Coast Pilot
- The North-American Pilot, being a collection of sixty accurate Charts and Plans
- The American Practical Navigator
- Jones's, Bailey's, Entick's and Walker's Dictionaries
- Hutton's Logarithms
- Conic Sections
- Simpson's do.
- Elements of Euclid
- Murray's English Reader
- Salzmann's Gymnastics
- The art of Speaking
- Columbian Orator
- Enfield Speaker
- The Prompter
- Murray's and Lowth's Grammars
- Dilworth's, Jackson's & Jones' book-keeping
- Gough's and Pike's Arithmetics
- French Prosodical Grammar
- Chambaud's French and English Exercise
- American Preceptor
- Scott's Lessons
- Frazer's Assistant
- Spelling Books
- American and New-England Primers
- Watt's and Rippon's Hymns and Psalms
- Burket on the New Testament
- The Sermons and other practical works of the late Rev. Ralph Erskine
- The Life of Christ
- Studies of Nature
- Immortal Mentor
- Hervey's Meditations.
- Theatre of God's Judgment
- Pilgrim's Progress
- Afflicted Man's Companion
- Boston's Fourfold State of Man
- Bellknop's Dissertation on Christ
- Baxter's Saint's rest
- Romaine's Walk of Faith
- Whole Duty of Man
- Sturm's Reflections
- Family Instructor
- Wood's Mentor
- Family and School Bible
- The New Testament
- Whitfield's Life
- Church Government
- Sacramental Directory
- Large and small Prayer Books
- A Treatise on the Sanctification of the Lord's Day
- Sacramental Catechism
- The Christian's Guide
- Origin of Evil
- Hunter on Disease
- Morbid Anatomy
- Buchan's Domestic Medicine
- Hunter on the Blood
- A Treatise on the Plague and Yellow-Fever
- Graydon's Dygest of the Laws of the United States
- Haywood's Reports
- Taylor's do.
- Evans's Essays
- Latch's Cases
- Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium
- Pothier on Obligations
- Gilbert's Distresses
- Proctor's Practice of Law
- A variety of Political and other Pamphlets
- Charts—General, English Channel, Coast of Spain and Portugal, Cayenne, Bars and River of Cape-Fear, &c. &c.
- Cape-Fear Pilot
- An assortment of Blank Books
- All kinds of Shipping, and other Blanks
- Paper—Thick post folio—thin do.—quarto post—Gilt letter paper—best Vellum do.—foolscap—Post and Blotting.
- Wafers, red and black
- Sealing Wax, Ink-Powder of the best quality, Pounce, Pencils, &c. &c.