Mr. Wise then expressly stated that he had no such intention.

Mr. Howard could not see, then, that there was any ground for *Mr.* Gholson's inputations upon Mr. Wise's motives in making those remarks; and he hoped that the quarrel would thus be easily and speedily adjusted.

Mr. Jenifer persisted in his opinion that this was the way to foster not to check the quarrel.—Suppose that this proposition should pass, it would not prevent the prosecution of this quarrel elsewhere. He passed a high eulogium on Mr Wise, whom he also vindicated in this particular matter.

Mr. Turney was opposed to making this House an intermediator between members, in cases of private quarrel.—He wanted no such intermediator in his own case, and he was not for forcing it upon others. He depreciated the passage of this resolution, as establishing a precedent, under which members might, hereafter, use abusive language to each other, and shelter themselves from personal responsibility.

Mr. Mercer vindicated the rule of the House, and urged its strict application in the present case.

Mr. Glascock elegantly supported the views of *Messrs.* J.& Turney on this subject. He did not believe that any such course as that prescribed by this resolution would prevent gentlemen from settling their own private quarrels, how and when they see fit. He hoped that matter would rest here,—and he moved the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the resolution,

Mr. Cushing thought the rule prescribing such a mode of settling the private difficulties of members required too much of gentlamen holding seats in that House. He should vote against the resolution, as he had voted in favor of laying it on the table.

Mr. Reed, of *Mas.*, was in favor of enforcing this rule. He could not believe that it was necessary, in order to preserve the rights of members on that floor, that they be bound to revenge their wrongs. He lived in a part of the country where such a mode of settling disputes was reprobated, and there (where the appeal in such cases is made, not to arms, but to public opinion,) there was more decency, propriety and good order, in the management of the public affairs, than when the opposite course was pursued.

After Mr. Reed sat down, Mr. Jenifer said that there did not appear to be any prospect of immediately settling this question, and he would therefore move an adjournment, which motion prevailed.

In the Senate, the Vermont Legislature Resolutions came up, and the question of reception being immediately under consideration, *Messrs.* Swift and Prentiss of Vermont, advocated that reception, making replies to the frequent severe remarks that had been made by several gentlemen, during the discussion of Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions, in reference to these Resolutions, they complained of that severity, and vindicated the right of their State to memorialise *Congress* on such a subject, and in such a way.

Mr. Preston made a very spirited speech, in opposition to the reception, and justified the terms in which the resolutions of the legislature of Vermont had been alluded to by gentlemen representing Slaveholding States in the Senate. This was a very eloquent effort.

Mr. Strange made remarks to the same general effect, and he, as well as *Mr.* Preston read from the resolutions, by way of justifying that language which had been used in reference to them, by Southern Senators.

Mr White contended that the resolutions should not be received, as well on account of the unconstutionality of interfering with the subject of Slavery, settled as it is by the Constitution itself, as one of the institutions of the country—as upon the consideration, that the language of those resolutions was disrespectful both to Senators and their constituents.

Mr. Calhoun intimated that he should give no vote at all upon the question of reception. He considered them as emanating from a sovereign State, and he could not vote for the rejection of them; while they were upon a subject which would prevent him from voting for their reception

The preliminary question upon laying on the table the question of reception was then taken, and decided as follows—for laying it on the table 12—against it 26.

The matter then subsided, leaving the resolutions on the table, as a matter of course.

Mr. Buchannan, from the Committee of finance, reported the Annual Appropriation Bills, which were appropriately referred. Among them was the Sub-Treasury Bill, *postponed for a fortnight!*

So much for this busy day.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

THE LOST BRIDE.

(continued.)

Robert's blood chilled at the suggestion that his rashness might accelerate the death of his wife; but the negotiation for her ransom would be uncertain and the period of her release might be distant. He thought that she could not long survive in captivity; and he hoped to surprise her captors unawares, free her, clasp her to his heart, and hear her sweet voice pronounce his name as her deliverer. As the picture brightened beneath his fancy, he started from his seat and rushed out to see if the morning light might not be discovered. It soon dawned; and completely equipped, the Indian, with his musket and tomahawk, and Robert with a double-barrelled gun, sword and plenty of ammunition, and each carrying a pack containing provisions and restoratives for Mary, they set off on an expedition fraught undoubtedly with more real perils than the adventures of many proud knights, whose deeds are recorded in historic legends, and emblazoned in the scutcheon of their descendants.

Fame is truly more dependent on fortunate circumstances than great achievements.—Had Robert Wilson lived in the days of chivalry, his courage and constancy would have been the theme of poets and song of minstrels, now, the only record of his name, or even of his existence, will be this unpretending story.

The adventurers entered the deep forest and guided by the traces of the retreating Indians, pressed forward, at first, with all the speed they could urge. But Mendowit soon checked his rapid pace, and represented to Robert that the two Mohawks were perhaps scouts from a large party; and that caution must be used, or they might unawares be caught in ambush. Robert's impatience would never have submitted to this curb could he by any means have avoided it; but as he could not quicken the pace of Mendowit; he was compelled to conform to it.

Cautiously, therefore, they journeyed on through the old woods, where a civilized being had never before voluntarily ventured. All was silence, save when, at long interval, the cry of some solitary bird broke on the ear with startling shrillness; or, perhaps, a rustling among the dry branches made the wanderers pause in breathless silence. till a deer, bounding across their path, would plunge into the opposite thicket; while they did not dare to send a bullet after him, lest the report of their guns should alarm the enemy, who might even then be lurking close beside them.

There was, during the pursuit, a fearful apprehension, an undefinable horror on the heart and mind of Robert, far more terrible than the grief he would have felt had he known that Mary was no more. The tortures she might be forced to undergo, haunted his imagination till every sound seemed to warn him to hasten to her relief; and the delays and obstructions which were constantly occurring, made his blood boil with a fury he could scarcely control. His impatience greatly surprised Mendowit, who, with all the philosophic calmness of a sage, would take his own time to examine the traces of their fleeing foes, calculate the distance they had gained, and probable time they should overtake them. This would have been soon accomplished had the Mohawks proceeded straight forward. But as if anticipating pursuit, these Indians were continually practising to elude it. They would often trace back their own footsteps, like the doublings of a fox; and when following the course of a river, travel in the water, and cross and re cross at places which no skill save the sagacity of a red man could have discovered.

These subtle movements convinced Mendowit that there was no large body of Indians at hand; and on the morning of the fourth day he announced that they should soon see the captive. They were appoaching the Mountains, and Mendowit was eager to overtake the Indians before they entered the defile which led to the Notch.—By the foot prints they ascertained that Mary did not walk, probably could not; and Robert shuddered and clenched his gun with a confirmation of his fears: yet the sight of her mangled corse would scarcely have added to his heart's agony.

The weather, which ever since they had left Dover, and, indeed for some time before, had been extremely dry, and hot, now suddenly changed; and they seemed transported to another region. Thick, black masses of clouds enveloped the mountains, and soon covered the whole horizon, and the darkness of night came down at once. Then the wind suddenly rose, and at intervals swept onward with the force of a tornado. It required no effort of the imagination to fancy that the old woods were trembling with the apprehension of some terrible calamity. The trunks of the largest trees quivered, and their lofty heads were bent almost to the ground, as the "mountain wind went sounding by," from a chasm far more awful than the "Roncesvalles strait."

"We must return," said Mendowit, pausing. "We cannot overtake them. The secret path of Agiocochook, Mendowit must not tre ad."

"You must," returned Robert, sternly, mistaking the cause his guides reluctance; "but you need not fight. Only show me the Mohawks, and be there two hundred instead of two, I will rescue Mary."

He was interrupted by a flash of lightning, so vivid that, for a moment, the mountains and their recesses were all revealed; their high heads that reached upward to the heavens; their yawning chams and deep gullies; the huge rocks, some fixed as earth's foundations, snd others apparently suspended in air, ready to topple on the heads of those beneath; the dark trees, their roots and fibres twisted, like serpents, amid the precipices, over which they were bending, and, as it were, clinging for safety. A tremendous peal of thunder followed, its roar shook the earth, and its echoes reverberated through the pent air with a deafening noise. It seemed to have rent the clouds, for in a moment after the rain burst in torrents.

It was in vain to attempt moving forward, while the wind and rain beat so furiously; Robert asked his guide where they could shelter. Mendowit pointed to the west side of the mountain, near which they stood, and began hastily to ascend. Robert followed. The path was perilous, and required much caution: but the Indian seemed well acquainted with the way, and easily surmounted the difficulties till he reached a kind of cavern in the side of a precipice, which they both entered in safety.

They were now safe from the peltings of the storm, but not from its uproar. It seemed as if the elements of air, fire and water were allowed to wreak their fury on the shrinking and quaking earth. The lightning that blazed in one countinued glare; the rolling of the thunder, that shook to their foundation, these everlasting hills; the rain, that did not fall in drops, but poured ed in large streams from the black clouds; the howling of the wind, as it raved from the narrow passes, or filled the hollow chasms; the frequent and loud crash of falling rocks and trees—all which the aroused soul could feel, but no language can ever communicate or describe.

(to be continued.)

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January, 13th, 1838.

The bill entitled an act to divorce Mary Corner, of *D*orchester county, from her husband Solomon Corner.

Ordered that the committe on pensions and revolutionary claims, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of redeeming a certain amount of continental money, issued by order of a resolution passed by the *C*onvention of Maryland in the years 1775 and 1776, and paid to John Stoyer, for services rendered as a private soldier during the revolutionary war, with legal interest thereon.

January, 15th, 1838.

The Speaker laid before the *H*ouse a report from the clerk of the Court of Appeals of the Eastern Shore, relative to the attendance of Judges.

Which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Jones presented a petition of Thomas W. Overly, of Somerset county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing him to bring into this State, from the State of Yirginia, certain slaves therein mentioned.

Which was read and referred to the committee on colored population.

Mr. Goldsborough presented a petition of Milly Lord, praying for a pension in consideration of the revolutionary services of her husband Henry Lord, late of Dorchester county deceased,

Which was read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Ordered that the committee on the currency be instructed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of prohibiting by law, the issuing of any note or certificate for circulation, by any individual or individuals, companies or incorporations, of a less denomination than five dollars, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

The unfavorable report of the committee on claims upon the report of the commissioners appointed at the last session of the General Assembly, to examine and ascertain what loss was sustained by Joseph Ennalls, of *D*orchester county in consequence of the act of 1835, chapter 233, and the subititute offered therefor by Mr. Eccleston, was taken up for consideration;

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, said report and substitute were laid on the table.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 19, 1838.

The Senate met. Present the same Senators as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

A bill entitled, a supplement entitled, an act to prohibit the owners of vessels and others from navigating the same by and under the sole command of negroes and mulattoes, passed at December session 1836, chapter 150,

Which was read the first time and referred to the committee on colored population.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of Joseph King, jr. of the Society of Friends for a repeal of the act of 1831, chapter 79, in relation to Loteries, and for other purposes,

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Jones, Cottman and Purnell.

The bill entitled, an act to divorce Mary Corner of Dorchester County from her husband Solomon Corner,

Which was read the second time.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 27. 1838.

The Orphans Court of this county will sit on Monday the 29th January.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Although the expediency of a national Convention. seems to be admitted by all of the *Whig* presses of the country, it is not improper that the claims of different gentlemen of that party. to the highest office in the gift of a free people, should be fully and freely discussed. It seems to be admitted on all sides that either Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, or General Harrison will be the candidate selected by the Whig party. These gentlemen possess qualifications of the highest order, and have done services to their country which will cause their names to be handed down to posterity as devoted patriots, and enlightened statesmen.—Either of these men, if selected, would form a striking contrast to the present purile and cringing incumbent; and the country in such an event, would soon rise above the distress which corruption and misrule have heaped upon her, and again assume her former prosperous and elevated stand. Although we would support either of the above named gentlemen, with great cordiality; yet, we do not hesitate to declare *H.* Clay the great champion of *A*merican rights, the thrice saviour of his country from disunion and civil war, the profound statesman and the devoted patriot, to be our choice.—And we feel assured that the people of *M*aryland and the Union generally, would rally around his standard, with an enthusiastic zeal, that would triumph over that heartless horde of office holders, that live upon the spoils of party, regardless alike of the stability of our government, or the welfare of the people.

THE SHIP SUSQUEHANNA,

reported to have been captured by pirates some time since, arrived, (as will be seen by the following extract) at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 15th inst:

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—This noble packet from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday night. On her passage she encountered a tremendous gale and hurricane, as the following extract from her logbook will show.

'December 21st., at 8 A. M. fresh gales and hard rain. At 10 A. M. handed foresail, mizen topsail, and close reefed the main topsail. 4 P. M. in foretopsail, and lay to under maintopsail. 5 P. M. shipped a tremendous sea, which broke the bulwarks in several places, and filled the decks with water. 8 P. M. shipped a sea, which carried starboard rail and boards away.—Wind S. W. by W. to N. N. W.; latitude 47 59, Longitude 33 11.'

Nolhing but the superior qualities of the Susquehanna, as a sea boat, could have saved her. She was very deeply laden, and it blew a hurricane for 10 hours.

Arrived at St. Josephs, Florida Territory, on the 30th of Dec. Schooner LEONA, Higgins, 16 days from the Capes of Virginia.—Spoke on the 20th of Dec'r. in Lat. 25° 49′ N. Long. 77° 9′ Shooner JOSEPH STEWART, 12 days from the Capes, bound for Mobile.

BY REQUEST.

An Act to divorce Mary Ann Bayly of Dorchester County, from her husband, Josiah Bayly, Jr.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Mary Ann Bayly, of Dorchester County be, and she is hereby declared to be divorced from her husband Josiah Bayly, Jr. *a vinculo matrimonii*, with the privilege allowed the petitioner to resume her maiden name.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy, from the original Bill, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1837.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, at the City of Annapolis, this twelfth day of January, Anno Domini, 1838.

GEORGE G. BREWER, Clerk of the House Del. Md.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk of the Senate of Md.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to submit to the consideration of the community some sketches relating to vaccination as a prophylactic against Small Pox. It gave me pleasure to notice in the Chronicle of the 6th inst., a judicious essay on the same subject, signed 'Philanthropy:' and I regret that it did not reach me sooner, in order that my remarks, by following in quicker succession, might more immediately assist in keeping awake the public attention. Notwithstanding the vital importance of vaccination to the health and safety of the people, yet, as far as my observation extends, it is a matter concerning which they are extremely remiss. Whether this negligence arises from a want of confidence in its protective powers, or from the unfrequency of the appearance of Small Pox among us, we are not prepared to say: but this much we can venture to assert, that if it arise from the former, their doubts are premature; if from the latter their apathy is unwarranted. Like my friend Philanthropy, I feel some delicacy in touching this subject, because there is an opinion prevailing that doctors and lawyers are rather too true to their own interest, to regard that of society. We must admit that some reward them of fear in our hemisphere whose bumps of acquisitiveness are disgracefully high; but all must agree that it would be unmerciful to condemn the many for the sins of the few. Truly, those who have once felt the smart of a long bill, are naturally inclined to look with an eye of suspicion upon all birds of the name, for fear they possess a like nature. But we can assure our friends that a mercenary disposition has no natural fellowship with the profession of medicine. On the contrary, it is indisputably one of the most disinterested, self-sacrificing and devoted of all human callings.—Let public impression be what it may, however, we feel it incumbent upon us to place this matter in its true light; to point out the source of danger and the means by which it may be avoided. It scarely need be said that varoila, or Small Pox, is one of the most loathsome and destructive diseases to which mankind are liable, and its appearance naturally produces feelings of terror, because of the extreme subtility of its contagion, the tenacity with which it adheres to various kinds of goods and articles of dress, and the almost indiscriminate susceptibility of human bodies to the action of its morbific effluvia. Moreover, no one can predict in the first instance, whether it will be mild and manageable, or whether it will assume a most intractable and malignant form. It is a disease which is never produced in any way except by contagion—it must therefore be always in existence somewhere.—The most extent and extreme activity of commercial intercourse, the constant and rapid intercommunications of nations, and of different parts of the same nations, render the disease so liable to be transplanted from place to place, that no situation can at any time be reasonably considered perfectly free from danger. Our sea-port towns are seldom, or never without some cases of Small Pox, which under peculiar atmospherical conditions, and states of the constitution is liable to spread rapidly, and become excessively malignant. Under these circumstances it is often communicated to distant parts, in the most secret and miraculous manner; as was strikingly exemplified in an instance which recently occurred in the Neck. Extreme caution and a constitution of the atmosphere unfavorable to the operation of its contagious effluvinm may prevent its further extension: but in an opposite state of things, a single case, or a single piece of femes may infect a whole neighborhood, and its mortality is often so great, that one-half and sometimes two-thirds of all who are taken die, notwithstanding the most judicious management of the sick. Malte Brun in his Universal Geography speaking of the physical causes which for a long time retarded the growth of the Mexican population, states, upon the authority of the Franciscan father Torribio, that when the Small Pox was introduced into Mexico in 1520, it carried off one-half the inhabitants; it committed dreadful ravages in several subsequent periods, more especially in 1779, when in the capital of Mexico alone, more than nine thousand persons fell a sacrifice to the disease. Many similar instances of horrid mortality may be found by reference to the various works on the practice of Medicine. Such being the nature and character of this most pestiferous and deadly disease, too much assiduity, perseverance and zeal cannot be put in requisition to affect its diminution, and if possible its entire extermination. The question is at once suggested, is there any plan by which these latter objects can be attained. This inquiry we do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. Vaccinia may be relied upon as a sentinel by which the citadel of human body may be guarded against the fatal aggressions of that most potent and relentless adversary.

The efficacy of the Cow-pox as a safeguard against the Small-pox, rests, perhaps, on more extensive evidence, and a more solid foundation than any other axiom in the whole circle of medical science.—The entire history of vaccination is illustrative of its anti-variolous virtues. The peculiar cone on the udder of the cow from which the name vaccinia (or Cow-pox) is derived, has been known in many countries from time immemorial; and in several as an antidote to Small-pox. The dairy farmers of England were so fully impressed with this belief, that on one occasion a man was laughed at for attempting to produce the Small-pox in a person who had had the vaccine disease. The greatest wonder is, that vaccine innoculation was not introduced into general practice at an earlier period. For, although we were informed that one or two successful attempts at vaccination had been previously made, yet the whole credit of the discovery is justly due to Dr. Jenner who commenced his experiments in 1796, and in 1798 made a formal publication of the results of his investigations; immediately after which the practice of vaccination was eagerly adopted throughout England; and has since spread into every quarter of the globe and into almost every nation from Artic circle to the extremes of Asia and Africa. "The consequence has been the almost complete eradication of the Small-pox in some countries and a great mitigation of its violence in others. It should not be concealed that the vaccine disease will sometimes fail to fortify the system against an attack of Small-pox, but the same objection will apply to Small-pox itself. One great advantage on the side of vaccinia is, that although it may fail to procure an entire exemption from Small-pox, it will so mitigate its violence as to render it a matter of but little apprehension. Cases of Small-pox frequently occur in persons who have once had the disease, and sometimes proves exceedingly severe. Dr. Mackintosh states that all his cases of secondary Small-pox, except two, were very severe, whilst those which happened after vaccination, were peculiarly mild and manageable. According to a report made to the Medical Society of Philadelphia, only one death from Small-pox after vaccination occured in that city during the year 1827, among eighty thousand vaccinated persons, and during the prevalence of a most malignant Small-pox, whilst several persons lost their lives from Small-pox after they had once gone through the disease. Results equally favorable were obtained in Great Britain, according to the facts set forth in a report of the English vaccine institutions. Malte Brun in continuation of the passage above alluded to, says—"that since the introduction of vaccination, the devastation which was formerley produced at regular periods by Small-pox, has been in a great measure prevented." From these and other facts, of a similar character, which could be easily collected, it may be confidently assumed that vaccination affords a perfect security against death from Small-pox. It is a prevalent opinion, and some authors have maintained, that the vaccine virus undergoes a deterioration in passing through the systems of a long succession of individuals. Such a position is totally incompatible with the history and nature of all contagious diseases; one of the principle characteristics of which, is, that they will preserve their identity and continue to generate their own similitude, throughout an indefinite succession of years. The investigations of Drs. Thompson, Mitchell, Bell, Cooper and others, clearly demonstrate this truth with respect to the vaccine diseases. As far as the eye can be trusted vaccine lymph produces the same sensible effects on the skin, and presents in other respects the same properties at the present day which it did in 1799 and 1800. Therefore the hypothesis of a diminution in the energy of the vaccine lymph, by its being repeatedly transferred from individual to individual, may be considered entirely destitute of proof—see Good's study of Medicine. After a fair and candid examination of authorities, I have no hesitation in reposing the utmost confidence in vaccination as a barrier to the inroads of Small-pox. But vaccinia is an affection somewhat mysterious in its nature, and presents peculiar appearances. Indeed, the sources of fallacy are so numerous and the causes of failure so great, that the utmost caution and vigilance are to be exercised, and the most extensive knowledge brought to the task in order to prevent a spurious disease. Such are the modifications of which it is susceptible, that none but well informed physicians who have sedulously studied the subject in all its various details, and made themselves perfectly acquainted with its laws, characters, and anomilies, are able to pronounce upon its genuiness, or upon the security which it affords. It is lamentable to see the careless method by which this invaluable, though delicate preservative is attempted to be imparted.—Any one who may chance to have a scab is called on to perform the operation. It is done, the individual goes off, perhaps has a sore arm and an enlargement of the glands under the axilla, thinks he has had the vaccine disease in all its purity, and felicitates himself upon his security from the Small-pox. All this kind of work is mere tantalization. Any sort of a sore may produce kernels in the arm pit. Such a miserable practice has often caused serious disappointment, and thrown discredit upon vaccination, and will continue to do so, as long as it is countenanced. It requires no argument to prove that a process which is intended to protect the system against a poison so active and subtle as that of Small-pox, should be conducted with all possible vigilance and attention. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prepare the system for the reception of the vaccine virus, it is also necessary to keep down excessive local inflamation, and to guard against attacks of other diseases. I repeat, therefore, that none but physicians are prepared to practice vaccination with success, and when they are allowed to take this matter in hand, that potent and insidious enemy the Small-pox will infallibly be shorn of its strength. Is there no balm in Gilead, and is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of our people recovered.

ADELPHOS.

The Pennsylvania Banks.—The following is an abstract of the returns made to the auditor, showing the state of Banks and Savings Institutions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the months of January, *M*ay June and November.

On the first of *June*, immediately after the *suspension*, the amount of notes in circulation by all the banks of the State

was	$20,751,295 81
In November it was	$17,078,567 95
In June the amount of specie in all the banks was	$4,336,900 73
In November, it was	$7,024,043,74

CA

VOL. XI

NEW SERIES--VOL 2.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONIC

Is edited and published every Satur morning,

BY

ECCLESTON & JACKSON.

—TERMS.—

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is lished every *Saturday Morning*, at DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per an payable half yearly, *in advance*. scriptions will not be taken for less six months. No paper will be dis tinued until all arrears are paid, unle the option of the publisher; and the ure to order a discontinuance previ to the expiration of the time already scribed for, will be considered as a engagement.

Advertisements not exceedi square, will be published three time one dollar; and twenty-five cents for ry subsequent insertion. Larger on proportion.

In cases where the number of i tions is not limited, advertisements be continued until direction to omit is received, and charged accordingl

POETRY

From the Lady's Book.

THE SIGHS OF THE SOUL

"Life's theatre as yet is shut, and De
Strong death, alone can heave the
bar,
And make us prisoners of existence fr
Yo
Whence this dissatisfaction—this dis
Which chills my bosom, and perturb
peace;
This nameless sadness, this dep
grief?

Is there no medicine that can yield
Each kindly proffered remedy I try,
To social scenes—to books—to natur
But 'tis a wearying a vain endeavour
This undefined grief pursues me eve

From festive throngs which seems
ers gay,
With more than apathy I turn away
Feeble and luke-warm ever fond des
Aspiring intellect could one inspire;
Yes e'en the high exciting love of p
Cannot a thrill of joy, or int'rest inus
Can such illusions charm? never, n
The unsubstantial dream has fled fo

The heaviness that weighs upon m
With things external claim no
part;
No sad and deep felt loss do I deplo
Nor of life's varied blessings ask fo
Since no terrestrial treasure can be
The bosom's sunshine, or affection's
Can nought on earth satisfy! Ah,
Alas! the aching void remains forev

Not even friendship's kindest, pure
er,
Can chase the shadows from the
hour;
For there's a sadness lies so dark a
Not even heard to sign—or seen to
Obvious to none—must, in patienc
Be borne, and suffered while we
feel.
And will not time relieve? Never
The dull, oppressive cloud impen
er!

And I have loved—fondly and
ved—
The tenderest deepest sympat
prov'd:
Yet this fond sentiment tho' stron
Could never fill or satisfy the min
Since e'en with love's most pure
tioned joy,
There ever intermingles some all
Ah, yes! Thorns from roses can
Pain and pleasure always grow t

Then, Human Life, I gladly
thee,
Rich tho' thou art, too poor, too
me.
Give all thou canst, the soul is c
A soul thy vast possessions can
Thy law and bounded precincts
ned
The aspirations of the immortal
Thy joys I'll seek no more. N
er!
To earth-born hopes I bid fare
er!

Then welcome death! the pow
thine,
To loose the fetters that the so
Come, blest deliverer, break th
clay,
Swift to my father's mansio
way.
No chill, no vacuum there the
know,
But with a seraph's ardour rise